

**THE SEASON AND CROP REPORT
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1934-35.**

CONTENTS

	Paras	Pages
FORWARDING LETTER	1	1
ANNUAL SEASON AND CROP REPORT	1-44	1-27
<i>I—Character of the Season—</i>		
General remarks on the character of the Season ...	1-3	1-6
<i>II—Area cultivated and uncultivated</i>	4-11	7-8
<i>III—Cropped Area—</i>		
General remarks on <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> harvests ...	12-15	9-10
Detailed remarks on the principal food and non-food crops grown	16-17	10-13
<i>IV—Irrigated Area—</i>		
General remarks on the different sources of irrigation and on crops irrigated	18-22	14-15
<i>V—Outturn of Crops—</i>		
General remarks on the estimate of outturn of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops : acreage and outturn (in tons) of food-grain crops for 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 ...	23-25	16-19
<i>VI—Prices, Trade and Stock—</i>		
General remarks : variations in prices of staple crops and food stock	26	20-23
<i>VII—Agricultural Stock</i>	27-40	24-25
<i>VIII and IX—Conditions of the Agricultural Population</i> ...	41-44	26-27
APPENDICES		
A—Area cultivated and uncultivated		29
B—Cropped area		30
C—Distribution of crops		32-33
D—Irrigated area		34
E—Agricultural stock		35
STATISTICAL TABLES		
I—Rainfall		36-37
II—Total area : area cultivated and uncultivated ...		38-43
III—Cropped area		44-65
IV—Irrigated area (details)		66-83
IV-A— „ „ (summary)		84-87
V—Estimated outturn of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops in parts of 100		88-89
V-A—Area under food-grain crops in each district of the Bombay Presidency and its estimated outturn during 1934-35 and preceding two years		90-104
VI—Prices of staple articles of food and of fodder ..		106-107
VII—Agricultural stock		109-131

No. P. 11 of 1935.

From

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B.Ag., N.D.D., N.D.A., C.D.A.D.,
Ag. Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Presidency, Poona :

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 4th October 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency proper for the year ending 31st July 1935. As the control of the Agricultural Statistics relating to Sind was transferred to the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind with effect from 1st April 1935 (*vide* G. R., R. D. No. 914/33, dated 19th March 1935), that Province has not been dealt with in this report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. S. PATEL,
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER FOR 1934-35.

CHAPTER I—CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

1. **General.**—The agricultural season of 1934-35 was, on the whole, fair over a large part of the Bombay Presidency proper. Rains were good all over the Presidency except in North Gujarat and in East Karnatak. There was no serious crop pest or disease. A special feature of the year was the most unfortunate occurrence of the cold spell of severe intensity and prolonged duration which visited the north of the Presidency about the middle of January 1935. The severe frost caused heavy and widespread damage to the standing crops especially cotton and tobacco in Gujarat. Other crops like bananas, papaya, young mango and chiku trees, chillies and brinjal, etc., in North Gujarat and Khandesh and grapes in Nasik were also severely damaged. Sugarcane in Nasik and on Godavari and Pravara Canals in Ahmednagar and wheat, gram and *rabi jowar* in the frost affected parts suffered to a varying extent. Cotton in the Ahmedabad District had to be sown very late due to heavy rains in July and August and had suffered later on from absence of rain after sowing. The *rabi* season was poor in North Gujarat. In the Karnatak the deficient rains of the season, particularly in the east and the prevalence of dry easterly winds in January and February were mainly responsible for the reduction in the outturn of the food grain crops. Although the area under these crops during the year under report was larger in this Division than in the previous year, the total yield did not come up to expectations.

The characteristic features of the season under review may briefly be summarised as follows :—

- (a) Light to fair ante-monsoon showers in the south of the Presidency.
- (b) Fairly substantial rain in June in Gujarat, Konkan and the areas adjoining the Western Ghats in the Deccan and the Karnatak but definitely deficient elsewhere in the Presidency.
- (c) Deficient but well distributed rain in July over a large part of the Presidency.
- (d) Excellent and opportune rain in August throughout the Presidency except in Gujarat where it was excessive and in the south-east Deccan and East Karnatak where it was deficient.
- (e) Serious deficiency of rain in September and October almost all over the Presidency except in parts of the North Deccan where it was somewhat excessive during the first half of September and the Konkan where it was sufficient.

(f) Heavy rain in the first week of November throughout the Presidency (except in North Gujarat) slightly harmful in some cases to the standing *kharif* crops ready for harvest but generally beneficial to the *rabi* crops.

(g) Absence of rain from December onwards except some light local showers in parts of Gujarat and Karnatak in the last week of January.

(h) Advent of cold spell of severe intensity and prolonged duration in the north of the Presidency about the middle of January 1935.

(i) Prevalence of dry easterly winds in January and February in the eastern parts of the Karnatak.

It will be seen from the above that the distribution of rainfall of the season was somewhat uneven both as regards area and period, but in some areas the deficiency of early rains was compensated by sufficient late rains or *vice versa*. The season under review in spite of the uneven distribution of rains was, thus, on the whole, fairly satisfactory.

Details regarding the season in its various aspects, viz. the amount and distribution of rainfall and their effect on the character of the season in the different Divisions of the Presidency proper are described in the following paragraphs:

2. **Distribution of Rainfall.**—Statement I (pages 36-37) compares the rainfall during the year under review with the average fall of rain at each representative station in the Bombay Presidency proper. The average rainfall figures for each station are those supplied by the India Meteorological Department.

Kharif Rains.—The *kharif* rains during the season under report were somewhat above the average at all the district headquarter stations in the Presidency proper except at Broach in Gujarat and at Nasik, Poona, Satara, and the Hilly Tracts in the Deccan where they fell short of the amount usually received.

Rabi Rains.—These were much below the average everywhere in Gujarat, and the Konkan, except at Alibag in the Konkan, where the rains were much above the usual amount. In the Deccan, on the other hand, excepting Dhulia where they were slightly below the normal, the *rabi* rains at all other places including the Hilly Tracts in the Division, appreciably exceeded the amount usually received.

Hot Weather Rains.—These presented no features of special importance during the season under review.

Nature of the Season in different Divisions.

3. **Gujarat.**—There were no ante-monsoon showers in the Division. Regular monsoon commenced from about the middle of June throughout the Division. This facilitated timely sowing of

khari crops. The continuous heavy rain in the first half of July, however, proved excessive and damaged the seedlings in places in the low-lying areas, particularly the young cotton crop in Surat and Broach and Panch Mahals tract. Tobacco seedlings in the Kaira district also suffered heavily. The second half of July was practically dry, although the Surat district recorded good rain during the period. This break allowed completion of the sowing of *khari* crops, resowing of cotton and transplantation of rice. The rainfall in August, being again continuous and heavy, damaged the late sown crops in the low-lying areas of Surat, Broach and Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad districts where resowing had to be done later on. The interculturing and weeding operations were also not possible particularly in Surat and Ahmedabad districts and the growth of crops was checked. The rain in the first ten days of September was light and the rest of September and the whole of October were practically dry. The badly needed break in September permitted field operations which benefited all the crops. However, for want of rain in the latter half of September crops like rice and groundnut, that were nearing maturity, suffered in yields. The continuous dry weather of October proved harmful to the standing crops particularly cotton and *jowar*. The rainfall of one to two inches received in the first week of November in many parts of Gujarat except in the extreme North was immensely beneficial to cotton, *rabi jowar* and tobacco. This rainfall was also useful for the sowing of *rabi* crops like wheat and gram in some places. Soon after winter set in and the crop of cotton showed good bearing of bolls in the next two months and high yield was expected except in Ahmedabad district where the crop was very poor as it was sown somewhat late and there were practically no rains after sowing. Unfortunately cold wave of severe intensity lasting over 4 to 6 days passed over the tract about the middle of January and damaged all the standing crops to a varying extent, the effect being more in the north than in the south of the Division. Cotton, tobacco, castors, bananas, papayas, young mango and chikoo trees, chillies and brinjals suffered heavily. Other crops like wheat, gram and *rabi jowar* suffered to a varying extent.

With regard to crop pests and diseases, the *katra* (Hairy caterpillar) pest damaged sesamum and early sown crop of *bajri* in Broach and Panch Mahals and Kaira districts where *bajri* had to be resown. Sugarcane suffered slightly from stem-borer and leaf-lice in Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals districts. Wheat in Ahmedabad district suffered to some extent from grass-hoppers in the early stages, but cotton wilt was more serious in the Broach and Panch Mahals district.

North Deccan.—The monsoon started in the second week of June, but the rainfall during the month was not adequate with the result that sowing all over the tract could not be started. Rainfall in July, though moderate, was general and well distributed which made sowing possible all over the tract. There was good and general rain in August all over Khandesh and Nasik districts. The rainfall in these months was more in East Khandesh than

in West Khandesh and Nasik districts. Similarly rain during the first half of September was good in East Khandesh and eastern parts of West Khandesh, while it was scanty in rest of Khandesh and Nasik districts. There was very little rain in the second fortnight of September except in some places. October was practically dry except in Nasik district. Good rains were, however, received in the first week of November in East Khandesh and in Nasik districts and crops were doing fairly well except in some parts of Nasik district where the rains were insufficient. The crops in East Khandesh, however, suffered from excessive rains in August and September, but the fair weather conditions, that prevailed after middle of September, improved the condition of the crops in the east. The heavy rains of November damaged unpicked cotton and spoiled the grain and fodder lying in the threshing yards. On the other hand, these rains were very useful for *rabi* crops which fared well until the middle of January when the wave of severe frost passed over the Division and caused damage to the standing crops to a varying extent. Crops like sugarcane, papayas, bananas, young mango plants and chikoo and guava trees, brinjals, chillies and potatoes were badly damaged. Grape gardens also in the Nasik district were considerably damaged by the intense cold.

As regards crop pests and diseases *aphis* did some damage to cotton crop in early stages and betelvine bug did considerable damage to the betelvine gardens in the Nasik district. Stem-borer damage to sugarcane was also large. Cotton wilt was severe in East Khandesh district. The downy mildew on grapes in the Nasik district was well controlled by application of Bordeaux mixture.

South Deccan.—There were very few ante-monsoon showers and the regular monsoon started in June except in Sholapur district where good rains were received in July. The rainfall in June was insufficient while July rains were moderate except in Satara where they were heavy and caused some damage to young crops which had to be resown. Rains in August were from moderate to good. September rains were scanty except at the end when good rains were received throughout the tract. These coupled with good rains in October and November gave good *rabi* season. The *khurif* crops were poor except in Satara district and were damaged by heavy rains at the end of September. However, the heavy rains of September and good rain in October and November were favourable for *rabi* crops and gave a good *rabi* season. The *rabi* crops were, however, to some extent affected by the sudden fall in temperature about the middle of January. So far as the irrigated crops on the canal tract are concerned, the scanty rainfall of the *khurif* season was not generally favourable for the ideal growth of irrigated crops like sugarcane, cotton and groundnut. Besides this, the severe cold in January damaged the crop of cane on the Godavari and Pravara Canals to a varying extent. Sugarcane on other canals fortunately escaped damage from cold.

As regards pests and diseases, the *kharif* crop of potatoes in Poona district was affected by rust and borers which reduced the size of the tubers. Irrigated cotton was affected by caterpillars and *aphis* in early stages due to scanty rainfall and heat. Sugar-cane was also affected for the same reason.

Karnatak.—Ante-monsoon rains were inadequate and preparatory tillage was delayed. The monsoon showers commenced in June. The rains were heavy and continuous in the Mallad (Heavy rainfall) tract and paddy sowing was done with great difficulty and could not at all be done in some places. In the Transition tract the early rains were timely and adequate and sowing of *kharif* crops was done in time. In the Eastern Dry tract rains held off very long and sowing of *kharif* crops was delayed and in many places entirely abandoned for lack of moisture, July had good rains everywhere in the Mallad and the Transition tracts and crops progressed satisfactorily, except at some places where interculturing was hindered by the continuous showers. September was dry which affected the flowering of groundnut. October and November rains were very opportune and they improved the *kharif* crops to some extent and facilitated sowing of *rabi* crops in Bijapur district. However, these late rains held off in the wheat tracts of the Dharwar district where *rabi* crops entirely failed. September and October rains were not sufficient for rice crop which was not commanded by irrigation tanks. The cotton crop in the eastern parts of the Dharwar district suffered from want of November rains and in Bijapur district from dry easterly winds in January and February. The American cotton in the Gadag tract could not be sown in time and had to be sown as late as in the first week of November and as the weather was dry in January and February the crop matured earlier and gave poor yield.

With regard to crop pests and diseases there was no wheat rust during the year but the American cotton suffered from red leaf blight while the Kumpta cotton suffered from small leaf disease to some extent.

Konkan.—The ante-monsoon rains were confined to the Kanara district where they proved helpful to the preparatory tillage. The regular monsoon commenced in the second week of June and gave ample rain for *kharif* sowing which was proceeding satisfactorily and it was also found possible to start the transplanting operation of rice in places at the end of the month. From July onwards to the end of October the rainfall was generally satisfactory both as regards amount and distribution and everything went on well during this period. In fact the rains in July and October were below the normal, yet being well distributed in the former month they proved up to the requirements, while the rains being fairly ample in August and September the deficiency of rain in October was scarcely felt. The rainfall in November was heavy and being restricted to the first week only, proved excessive and lodged the late rice crop and affected the quality of grain. This late rain also interrupted the harvesting operations in many places.

The monsoon practically withheld from the second week of November. The season was, on the whole, favourable in this Division.

As regards crop pests and diseases, the damage by crabs to rice in the North Konkan was rather severe this year. There was a serious attack of hoppers and mildew on mango grafts in the Ratnagiri district but the cultivators controlled these by dusting the trees with sulphur. The attack of hoppers on mango in the north of the Division, however, was not so severe this year. In the North Kanara district koleroga appeared on betelnut and was controlled by spraying in some places.

CHAPTER II—AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.

(Statement No. II, pages 38-43.)

4. **Number of villages.**—The total number of villages in the Bombay Presidency proper decreased by as much as thirty-two, from 22,892½ in 1933-34 to 22,860½ during the year under report. This abnormal decline is due to the amalgamation of twenty-seven villages with the adjoining villages and submergence of two villages in the lake of Mulshi peta in the Poona district. Two villages in Kopergaon taluka of Ahmednagar district and one village in Umbergaon peta of Thana district were also amalgamated with the neighbouring villages on account of territorial changes for administrative convenience.

Seventeen villages in Sholapur district and two villages in Ratnagiri district were transferred from the class of "available statistics" to that of "unavailable statistics" due to correction in survey records. Against this, one village in Kaira district and twelve villages in Dharwar district were newly surveyed during the year under review and hence transferred from the class of "unavailable statistics" to that of "available statistics".

Total Area and Reporting and Non-reporting Area.

5. **Total Area.**—This showed a slight expansion of 4,400 acres. The increase of 3,500 acres, occurring in the Kopergaon taluka of Ahmednagar district, is due to the fact that this area, which was not accounted for last year owing to its transfer to Belapur Sugar Company, has been taken into account during the year under report. The remaining increase of about 900 acres in Bijapur and Dharwar districts is due to the correction in survey records.

6. **Reporting Area.**—The total area for which statistics are regularly collected and reported showed a net curtailment of 73,000 acres. The most noticeable decrease of 73,000 occurred in Sholapur district due to the area of seventeen villages being now correctly classified as "unsurveyed" which was previously shown as "surveyed" through mistake, and a decrease of 21,000 occurred in West Khandesh district due to correction in survey measurements. Against this, there was an increase of 21,000 acres in Dharwar district as a result of more survey operations. The variations in other districts are small and are mostly due to corrections in survey records.

7. **Non-reporting Area.**—The variations under this head generally correspond with those under "Reporting Area" which have been referred to above and hence call for no remarks.

Cropped Areas.

8. **Gross and Net Cropped Areas.**—Both these areas remained almost stationary as compared with the previous year. Thus, the gross cropped area declined by 153,000 acres, from 29,193 thousand acres in 1933-34 to 29,039 thousand acres in 1934-35 or by only

0·5 per cent. while the net cropped area curtailed by 80,000 acres, from 28,227 thousand acres in 1933-34 to 28,147 thousand acres during the year under review or by only 0·3 per cent.

9. **Twice cropped Area.**—This, however, showed a set back of 73,000 acres or by 7·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year, having fallen from 965 thousand acres to 892 thousand acres. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency, but was specially marked in South Deccan (- 48,000 acres) and the Karnatak (- 31,000 acres) where owing to the deficiency of late rains of the season it was not found possible to raise two crops.

10. **Assessed and Unassessed Area.**—The assessed area remained almost stationary as compared with the previous year, the increase being of 35,000 acres from 33,379 thousand acres to 33,414 thousand acres or by only 0·1 per cent. The unassessed area, however, showed a slight decline of 6,000 acres from 272 thousand acres in 1933-34 to 266 thousand acres in 1934-35 or by 2·2 per cent.

11. **Temporary cultivation in Forest Lands and Culturable Waste.**—About 37,000 acres of forest lands were given out for temporary cultivation mainly in West Khandesh (27,000 acres), Ahmednagar and Sholapur (23,000 acres each), Thana (15,000 acres), Nasik (5,000 acres), East Khandesh (3,000 acres), and Poona (1,000 acres) districts, while about 105,000 acres of culturable waste mainly in West Khandesh (54,000 acres), Nasik (19,000 acres), Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar (7,000 acres each), Thana (6,000 acres), Poona (5,000 acres), Belgaum (2,000 acres), and Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat, Satara, Bombay Suburban, and Kanara (1,000 acres each) districts were similarly dealt with.

CHAPTER III—CROPPED AREA.

(Statement III, pages 44-65.)

12. **Variations in Cropped Area.**—The main features of the season and of the effects on the area and yield of the crops have been described elsewhere in the Report. Appendix B (page 30) shows the effect of the season under review on the areas sown as compared with the average (of the ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31) and with the preceding year's area under the principal crops.

13. **Food Crops.**—The area under food crops i.e. cereals, pulses, sugarcane, and fruits and Vegetables advanced by 362,000 acres or 1·8 per cent. over the previous year and by 942,000 acres or 4·8 per cent. as compared with the average. Among the *kharif* crops, *bajri* showed an appreciable increase of 250,000 acres or 6·8 per cent. over the previous year as a result of good rains received during the early part of the season over a large part of the Deccan which is the chief *bajri* tract in the Presidency, and also in many places in the Karnatak. The area under *jowar* which is grown both as a *kharif* and *rabi* crop in the Presidency proper and that under rice also showed an extension of 184,000 acres or 2·4 per cent. and 26,000 acres or 1·3 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year. Under the *rabi* crops, wheat showed a decrease of 192,000 acres or 10·0 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed considerable increase of 311,000 acres or 21·9 per cent. as compared with the average. The area under gram on the other hand, showed a slight advancement of 12,000 acres or 1·6 per cent. over the area occupied by the crop during the preceding year.

14. **Non-food Crops.**—The area under non-food crops, which comprise cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds, showed a decrease of 515,000 acres or 5·8 per cent. below the previous year and 183,000 acres or 2·1 per cent. as compared with the average. The most noticeable decline was in the area under oil-seeds which was reduced by 480,000 acres or 25·6 per cent. below the preceding year. This reduction in the case of oil-seeds was mostly due to the curtailment of area under groundnut which dropped down by 430,000 acres as compared with the previous year. The area under tobacco, advanced by 40,000 acres or 28·6 per cent. over the preceding year.

The net result of these variations in the food and non-food crops, as noticed above, was that the total cropped area showed some set back of 153,000 acres or 0·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year although there was an advancement of 759,000 acres or 2·7 per cent. as compared with the average.

15. **Kharif and Rabi Areas.**—The following table compares as usual the areas under the *kharif* and *rabi* crops of the year under report with those of the preceding two years :—

(Area in thousands of acres.)

Details.	1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	9,752	1,838	11,590	9,376	1,852	11,228	9,619	1,946	11,565
Rabi ...	7,042	1,070	8,112	7,515	1,056	8,572	7,526	1,058	8,584
Total ...	16,794	2,908	19,702	16,892	2,908	19,800	17,145	3,004	20,149

It will be seen from the above table that the *kharif* area during the year under review showed an increase of 337,000 acres over the area of the last year (1933-34) but a decrease of 25,000 acres below the year previous to the last (1932-33). The *rabi* area also exhibited a slight improvement of 12,000 acres over that of the last year but an appreciable increase of as much as 472,000 acres as compared with the area of 1932-33. The net result of these variations was that the total area under cereals and pulses extended by 349,000 acres or 1·8 per cent. and 447,000 acres or 2·3 per cent. respectively, when compared with the previous year and the year 1932-33.

16. **Variations under Principal Crops.**—The detailed remarks below explain the variations under the principal crops.

Jowari and Bajri.—The sub-joined table compares the extent of variations in area under these staple crops in the different Divisions of the Bombay Presidency :—

(Area in thousands of acres.)

Divisions.	Jowar.			Bajri.		
	Average.*	1933-34.	1934-35.	Average.*	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gujarat ...	600	633	605	349	332	320
Deccan ...	4,737	4,904	4,854	3,274	2,809	3,126
Karnatak ...	2,590	2,224	2,486	423	465	500
Total, Bombay Presidency.	7,927	7,761	7,945	4,046	3,696	3,946

* Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

It will be seen from the above table that the area under *jowar* (chiefly *rabi*) rose by 184,000 acres or 2·4 per cent. and by 18,000 acres or 0·2 per cent. respectively when compared with the previous year and the average. The increase was chiefly noticeable

in the Karnatak (+261,000 acres) and was due partly to the favourable rains at the time of sowing but chiefly to more area being put under the crop this year as a result of corresponding reduction in the area under cotton. Against this, there was a decline in area in Gujarat (-27,000 acres) and Deccan (-50,000 acres) owing to unfavourable character of the late rains of the season.

The area under *bajri* also advanced by 250,000 acres or 6·8 per cent. over the previous year although it fell short of the average by 100,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. The increase over last year was marked in the Deccan (+227,000 acres) which is the chief *bajri* tract due to good rains received in the early part of the season, and in many places in the Karnatak (+36,000 acres) where the area, that was left unsown under cotton due to deficiency of rains, was sown under this crop. Against this, there was a slight decrease of about 13,000 acres in Gujarat, each district in the Division sharing the small decline.

Rice.—The area under this crop slightly advanced by 26,000 acres or by only 1·3 per cent. over the previous year, from 2,022,000 acres in 1933-34 to 2,048,000 acres during the year under report. Most of this increase was noticeable in Gujarat (+31,000 acres) and was due to ample rains received in June and July. Against this, there was a small decline of some 6,000 acres in the Deccan and the Karnatak.

Wheat.—The area under wheat declined by 192,000 acres or 10·0 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease was shared by almost all the districts in the Presidency proper but mainly in Gujarat (-110,000 acres) as a result of absence or deficiency of late rains of the season over most of the *rabi* areas occupied by this crop.

Oil-seeds.—The area under oil-seeds curtailed by 480,000 acres or 25·6 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed an expansion of 136,000 acres or 10·8 per cent. as compared with the average. The groundnut crop alone was responsible for most of the decrease (-430,000 acres) during the year under report, the variations under other oil-seeds being generally small.

The following table and the succeeding remarks explain the variations in area under the principal oil-seeds as compared with the previous year :—

Increase or decrease in thousands of acres as compared with the last year.

Oil-seed.	Bombay Presidency proper.
Linseed	+ 3
Sesamum	- 38
Rapeseed and Mustard	- 1
Groundnut	- 430
Castor-seed	- 13

Groundnut.—The area under groundnut, as already stated, decreased by 430,000 acres or 33·3 per cent. from 1,292,000 acres—the record figure reached in the previous year—to 862,000 acres during the year under report, although when compared with the average it still showed an increase of 231,180 acres or 36·6 per cent. The decrease was shared by all the districts of the Presidency without exception, but it was specially marked in East Khandesh (–110,000 acres), Bijapur (–107,000 acres), Dharwar (–52,000 acres), West Khandesh (–49,000 acres), Belgaum (–37,000 acres), and Sholapur (–25,000 acres) districts. The general set back in the area during the year under review was due chiefly to the lower trend of prices for the commodity prevailing in the market during recent years.

Sesamum.—The area under this crop decreased by 38,000 acres from 192,000 acres in the previous year to 154,000 acres during the year under report. The decrease was shared by all the districts of the Presidency proper and may be attributed to the unsuitability of rains at the time of sowing over a large part of the Presidency.

Castor-seed.—The area under castor-seed showed a decline of 13,000 acres. The general reduction in Gujarat (–3,000 acres), Deccan (–9,000 acres) and the Karnatak (–1,000 acres) may be traced to the indifferent rains at the time of putting the seed in the ground.

Linseed.—The area under this oil-seed, which is almost exclusively a *rabi* crop, showed a slight expansion of 3,000 acres from 124,000 acres in the previous year to 127,000 acres during the year under review. The whole of the increase occurred in the Bijapur district where the good rains received in October-November encouraged more cultivation under this crop.

Rapeseed and Mustard.—These oil-seeds are of minor importance in the Presidency proper. The area under them showed a slight decline of 1,000 acres from 18,000 acres in the previous year to 17,000 acres during the year under report. The small decrease calls for no remarks.

Cotton.—Although the total area under cotton showed a small net extension of 2,000 acres from 3,655,000 acres in the preceding year to 3,657,000 acres during the year under review or only 0·1 per cent. for the Presidency proper as a whole, the various districts exhibited large variations in the area under this crop as compared with the previous year. Thus, Ahmedabad (+134,000 acres), East Khandesh (+49,000 acres), Broach (+30,000 acres), Ahmednagar (+22,000 acres), West Khandesh (+21,000 acres), and Surat (+13,000 acres) districts showed increase in area. Against this, there was decrease in Bijapur (–137,000 acres), Dharwar (–72,000 acres), Nasik (–33,000 acres), and Belgaum (–21,000 acres) districts. In Gujarat and the Deccan the increase in area may be attributed to the seasonable rains at the time of sowing in the former and due to less area being put under groundnut

in the latter, while in the Karnatak the general decrease in area was due to deficient rains at the time of sowing.

Sugarcane.—The area under this crop advanced by 5,000 acres from 70,000 acres in previous year to 75,000 acres during the year under review. Most of the increase occurred in Ahmednagar district (+4,000 acres) owing to extended cultivation of the crop by the Sugar Factories in Kopergaon taluka.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco increased by 40,000 acres as compared with the preceding year. The increase was general but was mainly contributed by Kaira (+20,000 acres), Belgaum (+12,000 acres), Satara (+5,000 acres) districts due partly to good prices of commodity fetched in the market and partly to the fact that in Kaira people prefer to take tobacco as a cleaning crop in the rotation of cereals.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The area under these showed a net reduction of 16,000 acres from 218,000 acres in the previous year to 202,000 acres during the year under report. The main decline was noticed in the Deccan (–20,000 acres) against which there was some increase in Gujarat (+3,000 acres) and Konkan (+2,000 acres).

17. Appendix C (pages 32-33) shows, as usual, the distribution (in each district of the Bombay Presidency proper) of the principal food and non-food crops, in terms of the percentage of the gross area cropped.

CHAPTER IV—IRRIGATED AREA.

(Statements IV and IV-A, pages 66-87.)

18. **Variations in the Irrigated Area and Crops.**—Appendix D (page 34) exhibits variations under the several heads of irrigation and crops irrigated as compared with similar details of the previous year.

19. **Area Irrigated.**—This showed a slight advancement of 15,000 acres or only 1·4 per cent. above the previous year, having increased from 1,077,000 acres in the preceding year to 1,092,000 acres during the year under review. The increase was shared by Gujarat (+11,000 acres), and Karnatak (+7,000 acres) against which there was some decrease in the Deccan (−4,000 acres).

20. **Area irrigated from different sources of irrigation.**

Government Canals.—The area irrigated from Government Canals decreased by 12,000 acres or 5·6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The districts which chiefly contributed to the decline were Poona (−10,000 acres), Sholapur (−7,000 acres), and Satara (−3,000 acres), where a corresponding extension was noticed in the area irrigated by wells. On the other hand, there was an increase in Nasik (+4,000 acres), Ahmedabad (+3,000 acres), and Kaira (+2,000 acres) districts, where owing to the failure of late rains, the cultivators had to resort to this important source of irrigation to a greater extent.

Private Canals.—Irrigation from private canals also showed a set back of 3,000 acres or 3·2 per cent. from 94,000 acres during the previous year to 91,000 acres during the year under review. Almost the whole of the decline was noticed in the Deccan but the variations in each district being generally small call for no special remarks. In the Karnatak and the Konkan, irrigation by private canals remained almost stationary, while in Gujarat irrigation from this source was practically absent.

Wells.—Well irrigation extended by 33,000 acres or 5·6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase was contributed by all the Divisions viz. Gujarat (+9,000 acres), Deccan (+17,000 acres), Karnatak (+6,000 acres), and Konkan (+1,000 acres), as owing to deficient rains in the middle of the season more necessity was felt to help the more valuable crops by resorting to this laborious and expensive method of irrigating the crops.

Tanks.—The area irrigated by tanks showed a slight set back of 3,000 acres or 2·0 per cent. only when compared with the previous year. Almost the whole of the decrease was noticed in the Ahmedabad district where there was a corresponding increase under the area irrigated by Government Canals and wells.

Other Sources.—The area under irrigation from "Other Sources" remained the same as previous year, viz. 33,000 acres.

21. The ratio of the irrigated area to net cropped area.—This was 3·9 per cent.

22. Crops Irrigated.

Jowar.—The area under irrigated *jowar* rose by 4,000 acres or 1·9 per cent. over the previous year and the increase occurred mostly in the Deccan and exclusively in the south of the Division where owing to the deficient rains of the season the crop had to be helped with irrigation.

Bajri.—Irrigated *bajri* also showed a rise of 4,000 acres or 10·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. As in the case of *jowar*, the increase was noticeable in the Deccan and was due to the same cause as has been mentioned under that crop.

Rice.—The area under irrigated rice (225,000 acres) remained almost the same as during the preceding year (223,000 acres) the variation being only of 0·9 per cent. and calls for no remarks.

Wheat.—Irrigated wheat showed an expansion of 8,000 acres or 4·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by North Gujarat (+3,000 acres), and North Deccan (+5,000 acres), where owing to deficiency of late rains more use of irrigation facilities had to be made to provide the crop with sufficient moisture.

Cotton.—The area under irrigated cotton showed a net decline of 3,000 acres or 8·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease was shared by Sholapur (−3,000 acres), and Poona (−2,000 acres) districts, against this there was an increase in Ahmedabad (+2,000 acres) district, where due to insufficient moisture more necessity was felt to help this valuable crop with artificial water supply.

Sugarcane.—As already noted when dealing with this crop in Chapter III, the increase of some 5,000 acres or 7·2 per cent. in the area under sugarcane was due to the extended cultivation of the crop by the Sugar Factories in the Ahmednagar district.

CHAPTER V—OUTTURN OF CROPS.

(Statements V and V-A, pages 88-104.)

23. **Yield of Principal Crops.**—Statement V (pages 88-89) shows the estimated yield of the principal *kharif* and *rabi* crops taking 100 as representing the normal. It is prepared from the district estimates which are returned in annas with twelve annas representing a normal crop. The figures are, therefore, only approximate. The character of the season has already been described elsewhere in the report.

24. **Outturn of crops in parts of the normal.****A—Kharif crops—**

Jowar.—The outturn of *kharif jowar* was only about 60 per cent. of the normal in Broach and Panch Mahals and Bijapur districts owing to the prolonged break of rains in the growing period; between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Nasik districts; about 75 per cent. of the normal in West Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar districts while it ranged from 80 to 85 per cent. of the normal in Surat, East Khandesh, Poona and Satara districts where rain and weather conditions were more favourable for the crop.

Bajri.—The yield of the crop fell down to only half the normal in Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar districts as a result of the deficiency of rains during the growing period, but it came up to between 80 and 85 per cent. of the normal in Surat and East Khandesh districts while it varied from 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal in the remaining parts of the Presidency.

Rice.—Except Sholapur and Bijapur districts, where the outturn of rice was rather poor being only between 65 and 70 per cent. of the normal due to insufficient rains during the growing season, the yield of the crop ranged between 75 and 85 per cent. of the normal in all the districts of Gujarat, Deccan and the Karnatak. In the Konkan the crop returned almost a full normal yield except in the Kanara district where it gave only 75 per cent. of the normal as the crop suffered at the time of transplantation due to deficient rains in July and again in September, while in places in Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts the crop was splendid and yielded even a little more than the full normal.

Cotton.—Owing to the adverse effects of the severe frost in January, cotton returned a very poor yield of only about 25 per cent. of the normal throughout Gujarat except Surat district where it reached nearly half the normal. In the Deccan, where the bulk of the crop, being of early type, was already picked before the occurrence of frost and fortunately escaped any damage, and the outturn ranged between 65 and 75 per cent. of the normal, while in the Karnatak the crop yielded only half the normal in the Bijapur

district due to deficiency of rains and dry easterly winds in January and February and about 65 to 70 per cent. of the normal in the remaining two districts viz. Belgaum and Dharwar, as a result of the deficient rains of the season.

As regards the actual outturn of the crop as estimated in number of bales it may be stated that so far as the area factor is concerned it showed an increase of 635,000 acres or 10·8 per cent. when compared with the previous year. Thus, the total area in the Bombay Presidency proper including Western India States Agency and other Indian States stood at 6,512,000 acres during the year under report against 5,877,000 acres in the preceding year (1933-34). The outturn, on the other hand, decreased by 141,000 bales or 11·3 per cent. below the previous year, i.e., from 1,251,000 bales to 1,110,000 bales, thus reflecting the unfavourable character of the season for the crop during the year under review. Of this outturn of 1,110,000 bales, 232,000 bales or 20·9 per cent. represented the yield of long stapled cottons viz., Broach, Dharwar and Kupmta varieties, while the remaining 878,000 bales or 79·1 per cent. belonged to the short stapled varieties of North Gujarat, Western India States Agency and Khandesh. As compared with the previous year, the outturn of the long stapled cotton fell by 41·7 per cent. while that of the short stapled varieties rose by 2 per cent.

Seasamum.—This oil-seed yielded only half the normal in Ahmedabad and Dharwar districts as the crop was spoiled due to excessive rains of July and August in the former and to deficient rains of September and October in the latter. In the remaining districts of the Presidency proper the outturn of the crop varied from about 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal except in Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts in the Konkan where it was better and almost reached to normal.

B—Rabi Crops—

Jowar (Rabi).—*Rabi jowar* yielded only a little more than half the normal in Broach and Panch Mahals and Bijapur districts due to adverse effects of the January frost in the former and owing to deficiency of rain during the growing period in the latter districts. In the remaining areas of the Presidency proper the crop returned from about 60 to 75 per cent. of the normal except East Khandesh and Satara districts where the outturn came up to 85 per cent. of the normal.

Wheat.—Due to deficiency of moisture and the effect of frost, the yield of wheat was poor and came to only about half the normal in Ahmedabad and Kaira: wheat in Dharwar district suffered for want of rains. At all other places in the Presidency proper the outturn of the crop varied from 65 to 80 per cent. of the normal except in East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Satara districts where the crop fared better and returned about 85 per cent. of the normal.

Gram.—The bad effects of deficiency of rain and the January frost were reflected in the poor outturn of this crop in Gujarat where the yield was only about half the normal in all the districts except Surat where it came to about 75 per cent. of the normal. In the Bijapur district also the crop returned only half the normal due to deficiency of rain and dry winds. In the remaining districts of the Presidency proper the outturn ranged between 60 and 75 per cent. of the normal except in East Khandesh, Sholapur and Satara districts in the Deccan where it came to about 85 per cent. of the normal and in Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts in the Konkan where a full normal yield could be secured.

Tobacco.—In consequence of the intense frost which dealt rather a severe blow to the tobacco crop, it yielded only between 45 and 60 per cent. of the normal in Gujarat. In the remaining Divisions of the Presidency proper the outturn of the crop ranged between 65 and 85 per cent. of the normal except in Bijapur and Dharwar districts in the Karnatak where the crop suffered due to deficient rains of the season and returned somewhat below 60 per cent. of the normal.

Linseed.—The cultivation of this oil-seed is almost exclusively confined to the Deccan and the Karnatak. In the former the outturn of the crop ranged between 70 and 85 per cent. of the normal in all the districts except Poona where it came to only half the normal, while in the latter Division (viz., Karnatak) the crop generally returned about 60 per cent. of the normal.

Rapeseed and Mustard.—Like the other *rabi* crops in Gujarat, these oil-seeds also suffered from the bad effects of the deficiency of rain and the January frost and in consequence the outturn of the crop came to only between 50 and 60 per cent. of the normal in the North. In the South of the Division the crop did better and gave an yield between 65 and 80 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the outturn of the crop was about 70 per cent. of the normal in all the districts except East Khandesh where it came to about 85 per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak the crop returned 75 per cent. of the normal in Belgaum district, about 60 per cent. of the normal in the Dharwar district and only half the normal in Bijapur district.

Sugarcane.—The outturn of sugarcane varied from about 70 to 90 per cent. of the normal in all the districts of the Presidency proper except in West Khandesh, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts where the crop gave a full normal yield.

25. **Outturn in Tons of Food-grain. Crops.**—Statement V-A (pages 90-104) compares the acreage under food-grain crops (Cereals and Pulses) in each district of the Bombay Presidency proper and their approximate outturn in tons during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years.

The following table sums up the results :—

Division.	Area in thousands of acres.			Outturn in thousands of tons.		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat ...	2,342	2,550	2,398	704	754	746
Deccan ...	11,052	11,104	11,356	2,077	1,904	2,056
Karnatak ...	4,702	4,542	4,791	955	923	921
Konkan ...	1,606	1,604	1,601	651	629	694
Total, Bombay Presidency ...	19,702	19,800	20,149	4,387	4,214	4,417

It will be seen from the above table that both the area and outturn of the food-grain crops rose by 1·8 per cent. and 4·8 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year, thus showing that the season under review was on the whole fair over a large part of the Presidency proper, although, as stated elsewhere, the area under the plough in the Karnatak was larger than the previous year there was reduction in the yield mainly due to the deficient rains of the season particularly in the eastern parts of the Division.

CHAPTER VI—PRICES, TRADE AND STOCK.

(Statement VI, pages 106-07.)

26. Prices of Principal Articles.—Statement VI—Prices shows the retail prices of the principal staples and of fodder, ruling at harvest time at each district headquarter station in the Bombay Presidency proper. The following remarks show variations in the prices of the principal articles as compared with those during the previous year.

Jowar.—The price of *jowar* ruled dearer at almost all the district headquarter stations by one-fifth of a seer to three and three-fourth seers per rupee with the exception of Sholapur in the Deccan and Dharwar in the Karnatak where the price of the article rose by about five and one-third seers and by five and three-fourth seers per rupee respectively. At Kaira and Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) in Gujarat, on the other hand, the prices ruled cheaper by quarter of a seer and three and one-eighth seers per rupee respectively.

Bajri.—The price of *bajri* ruled easier by one-fifth of a seer to three-fourths of a seer per rupee at Ahmedabad and Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) in Gujarat and Dhulia (West Khandesh) and Poona in the Deccan, while at other places in the Presidency it was dearer by about one-fifth of a seer to four and two-fifth seers per rupee with the exception of Bijapur and Dharwar in the Karnatak where the price of the article was dearer by about five and three-fifth seers and by six seers per rupee respectively.

Wheat.—The price of wheat ruled cheaper by about one-eighth of a seer to about two seers per rupee at Kaira, Broach and Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) in Gujarat, Dhulia (West Khandesh), Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Ahmednagar and Poona in the Deccan, and Alibag (Kolaba) and Karwar (Kanara) in the Konkan. At the remaining district headquarter stations in the Presidency the price of the article rose by about a quarter of a seer to about two and three-fifth seers per rupee.

Rice.—The price of rice ruled cheaper by quarter of a seer to two and a half seers per rupee at Ahmedabad, Kaira and Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) in Gujarat, at Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara in the Deccan, and at Ratnagiri in the Konkan. It was dearer by one-eighth of a seer to two and a half seers at other stations in the Presidency except at Alibag (Kolaba) where the price of rice rose by about five and a half seers per rupee, it being stationary at Thana in the Konkan.

Gram.—Except at Dhulia (West Khandesh), Ahmednagar and Sholapur in the Deccan, and Karwar (Kanara) in the Konkan where the price of gram was cheaper by about one-sixteenth of a seer to four-fifth of a seer per rupee, the price of the article ruled dearer at other stations in the Presidency by about one-eighth of

a seer to about two seers, the price at Thana in the Konkan having gone up by three and a half seers per rupee.

Tur-Dal.—The price of *tur dal* ruled dearer at almost all the district headquarter stations in the Bombay Presidency by one-eighth of a seer to two and four-fifth seers per rupee, except at Surat in Gujarat, Dhulia (West Khandesh) and Jalgaon (East Khandesh) in the Deccan, and Karwar (Kanara) in the Konkan where the price of the article was cheaper by one-eighth of a seer to four-fifth of a seer per rupee, while it remained stationary at Thana and Ratnagiri in the Konkan.

Gul.—With the exception of only one station, namely, Thana in the Konkan where it was cheaper by about one-fifth of a seer per rupee, the price of *gul* ruled dearer at all the other district headquarter stations in the Presidency proper by one-half seer to about three seers, excluding Satara in the Deccan and Dharwar in the Karnatak where the price of the article rose by three and a half seers and by four and a quarter seers per rupee respectively.

Tobacco.—The price of tobacco was dearer by about one-eighth of a seer to about one seer per rupee at Ahmedabad and Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) in Gujarat, and at Ahmednagar and Poona in the Deccan, while it ruled cheaper by one-eighth of a seer to half a seer per rupee at Kaira in Gujarat, Dhulia (West Khandesh) and Sholapur in the Deccan, the whole of Karnatak, and at Ratnagiri and Karwar (Kanara) in the Konkan. At the remaining stations in the Presidency proper the price of Tobacco remained stationary.

Cotton.—The variations in the area and outturn of this crop as compared with the figures of the last year have already been noted in the respective chapters and need not be repeated here. The following table compares the prices of the article during the year under report with those of the previous year (1933-34) and the averages of the preceding five years :—

Variety.	Price per bale of 400 lbs.			Variations.	
	Average of the five years ending 1933.	Average of the seven months ending 21st July.		Compared with the average in column 2.	Compared with the prices in 1934.
		1934.	1935.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Broach	122	106	131	+7.4	+23.6
Khandesh	102	89	111	+8.8	+24.7
Dharwar	121	109	132	+9.1	+21.1

Converting the above figures into prices per *khandi* (of 784 lbs.) they are as follows :—

Variety.	Price per <i>khandi</i> of 784 lbs.			Variations.	
	Average of the five years ending 1933.	Average of the seven months ending 31st July		Compared with the average in column 2.	Compared with the prices in 1934.
		1934.	1935.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Broach	239	208	256	+7.1	+23.1
Khandesh	200	174	217	+8.5	+24.7
Dharwar	237	213	258	+8.9	+21.1

It will be seen from the above table that the price of all the three varieties of cotton, namely, Broach, Khandesh and Dharwar, showed an appreciable improvement over those of the previous year and the averages of the five years ending 1933. It is important, however, to remember that the cotton prices were as usual very sensitive to the fluctuations in the foreign markets, particularly New York and Liverpool.

The actual fluctuations in the cotton prices will be seen from the following statement which gives the prices in rupees per *khandi* of Broach cotton at Bombay during the year under report :—

Year and month.	Price per <i>khandi</i> of 784 lbs.	Year and month.	Price per <i>khandi</i> of 784 lbs.
1934.	Rs.	1935.	Rs.
August	232	January	258
September	229	February	267
October	222	March	259
November	226	April	253
December	242	May	267
		June	243
		July	246

Dry Grass.—The price of dry grass ruled dearer by about two annas to about eight annas per Indian Maund at Dhulia (West Khandesh) and Satara in the Deccan, and at Belgaum and Dharwar in the Karnatak, it being still dearer i.e., by a rupee at Alibag

(Kolaba) in the Konkan. At other stations in the Presidency the price of the article remained almost stationary with the exception of Ahmedabad in Gujarat, and Nasik in the Deccan where it was cheaper by four annas and by one and three-fourth annas per Indian Maund respectively.

Jowari Kadbi.—The price of *jowari kadbi* rose from one and a half annas to about thirteen and three-fourth annas per Indian Maund at Broach in Gujarat, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur in the Deccan, Bijapur in the Karnatak, and at Alibag (Kolaba) in the Konkan, while it remained almost stationary at Ahmedabad and Kaira in Gujarat, Jalgaon (East Khandesh) in the Deccan, and at Thana in the Konkan. At the remaining stations the price of *jowari kadbi* was cheaper by about one anna to about six and a half annas per Indian Maund.

CHAPTER VII—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.**CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
AND IMPLEMENTS.**

27. The quinquennial census of livestock and agricultural machinery and implements was held in January 1935, and the result of it is given at length in Statement VII (pages 108-131).

28. Appendix E (page 35) summarises the total strength under each main head during the year under review (i.e. 1934-35) as compared with the last two censuses held in 1924-25 and 1929-30.

29. **Variations in total number of Cattle and Buffaloes.**—The total number of cattle and buffaloes is now returned at 99·61 lakhs. This is 5·8 per cent. in advance of the figure for 1929-30 and 17·5 per cent. of that for 1924-25.

30. **Variations under principal heads.**—Under orders from the Government of India the classification for enumerating cattle and buffaloes has been revised. In the census under review, the enumeration of cattle and buffaloes has been made according to the revised classification and shown in the statement (pages 108-121) under the revised heads. The figures obtained for the present census will not, therefore, be strictly comparable with those of the past censuses under certain heads on account of the change in classification. An attempt has, however, been made in the following paragraphs to explain the variations as far as possible.

31. **For Breeding purposes (bulls and bull-buffaloes).**—The total number under this head increased by 16,000 or 45·7 per cent. as compared with the census of 1929-30. The increase was contributed by all the districts with the solitary exception of West Khandesh where the number showed a small decrease due to want of sufficient fodder in places. The general increase under this head suggests that the cultivators have perhaps realised the importance of good breeding bulls and are paying more attention to this matter. However the increase in the breeding bulls is rather too high and it may be that modifications in the classification of heads might be responsible for some increase but it seems more certain that better rainfall and fodder conditions that prevailed in the last 8 years have actually increased the total young stock.

32. **For Milk production (Cows and she-buffaloes).**—These showed a decline of 153,000 in number or 4·9 per cent. as compared with the census of 1929-30. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency proper except Karnatak and may be attributed to the cattle diseases such as rinder pest, foot and mouth diseases etc. during the last quinquennium.

33. **Young Stock.**—The number under this head showed an advancement of 313,000 or 11·2 per cent. as compared with that of 1929-30. All the Divisions in the Presidency proper except Konkan contributed to this increase, and with the rise in breeding bulls and

bullocks the increase under this head was but natural. The favourable nature of the seasons experienced during recent years and the absence of any fodder famine during the last quinquennium have gone a long way in accounting for this increase.

34. **Sheep and Goats.**—These together show a decrease of 584,000 or 13·4 per cent. as compared with the census of 1929-30. The decline is almost general and may be traced to the fact that during recent years the profession of rearing and maintaining herds of sheep and goats is not so remunerative as before; and the wandering tribes, who used to carry on this profession, are probably shifting their profession. Besides, the farmers do not keep, now-a-days, a large number of these animals for manuring purposes as before as manure has become cheap.

35. **Horses and Ponies.**—The total number under this head declined by 3,000 or 2·5 per cent. when compared with the census of 1929-30. The decrease is chiefly due to the ever increasing use of the cheaper and speedier means of transport, such as motor cars and motor lorries, which are displacing carriages and riding horses.

36. **Ploughs.**—The number of wooden ploughs decreased by 43,000 or 3·6 per cent. while that of the iron ploughs increased by 11,000 or 18·6 per cent. when compared with those of 1929-30. This shows that the iron ploughs are getting more popular among the cultivators who have realised their increased utility and prefer them to the wooden ploughs. The number of tractor ploughs, however, diminished by 87 during the last quinquennium as only the big landholders could afford to use them.

37. **Carts.**—The number of carts for riding showed a fall of 21,000 or 14·6 per cent. as compared with that of 1929-30. The general decline was due to the introduction, on a large scale, of the cheaper and speedier means of public transport such as motor cars and buses. The number of carts for loading, on the other hand, showed a rise of 48,000 or 9·5 per cent. over the figure of 1929-30 and may, perhaps, be traced to the increased agricultural activities among small villages where motor lorries have not yet found their way owing to road difficulties, etc.

38. **Sugarcane crushers.**—The number of crushers worked by power increased by 193 or 45·7 per cent. while that worked by bullocks decreased by 499 or 4·9 per cent. when compared with similar figures for the census of 1929-30. This clearly shows that preference is given to the use of the crushers worked by power rather than those worked by bullocks.

39. **Oil engines with pumps for irrigation.**—The number under this head showed an increase of 756 or 107·5 per cent. over that for the year 1929-30 and was due to the tendency of the cultivators to make more use of this machinery with a view to minimise time, labour and cost of irrigation.

40. **Electric pumps for tube wells.**—The enumeration of these is made for the first time during the present census and the statistics under these cannot, therefore, be compared, as no similar figures are available for the past census.

CHAPTERS VIII AND IX.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

41. As already stated in Chapter I of the Report, the season of 1934-35 was, from the agricultural standpoint, on the whole, fair over a large part of the Bombay Presidency proper. The only exceptions were Gujarat and East Karnatak. In Gujarat the severe frost of January (1935) took a very heavy toll of the *rabi* crops in general and of cotton, tobacco and garden crops in particular thus reducing materially the income of the cultivators after full expenses were incurred in growing these crops. This is all the more felt as this was the second year of frosts in succession which disheartened many cultivators as all hopes of good harvests were smashed over a night or two. In East Karnatak the yields of crops did not come up to the expectations owing to deficiency of rains in the season and the prevalence of dry easterly winds in January and February. So far as the supply of food-grain crops to the general population is concerned, the year under review was, however, better on the whole than its predecessor. Because, whereas the area under plough was in excess of the preceding year by only 1·8 per cent., the resulting yields increased by 4·8 per cent. over the previous year, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Division.	Area in thousands of acres.		Estimated <i>Outturn</i> in thousands of Tons.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Aores.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat	2,550	2,398	754	746
Deccan	11,104	11,356	1,904	2,056
Karnatak	4,542	4,794	928	921
Konkan	1,604	1,601	628	694
Total, Bombay Presidency ...	19,800	20,149	4,214	4,417

42. As regards the prices of agricultural produce, although the slump conditions which commenced in 1930-31 still continued during the year under report, they were tempered with hope for the future created by steady improvement in prices of both food crops and export crops at important centres in the Presidency proper. Unfortunately during the year the higher prices of cotton were more than out-balanced by the reduction in yield due to frost

in the north. The steady increase in prices will be seen from the sub-joined table:—

Prices prevailing at harvest time in seers of 80 tolas per rupee except for cotton which are in rupees per khandi of 78½ lbs.

Article.	Centre.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
A.—Food Crops—							
Jowar ...	Sholapur ...	10	22	23	21	20	15
Bajri ...	Nasik ...	7	9	16	12	12	11
Rice ...	Thana ...	6	8	9	9	9	9
Wheat ...	Ahmedabad ...	7	12	12	9	11	11
B.—Export Crops—							
Groundnut ...	Karad (Satara) ...	8	17	15	10	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton ...	Bombay (Broach variety).	257	197	194	199	207	261

It will be seen that although the prices during the year were considerably lower than those prevailing in 1929-30, they showed a definite upward tendency when compared with those during the preceding three or four years, except in the case of groundnut. This upward trend in prices seems rather significant and may indicate that the worst period of depression is over.

43. The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory. For, although rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases appeared as usual in some districts, nowhere did they assume such a serious aspect as to interfere with the agricultural operations.

44. Wages of agricultural labour remained generally the same as last year except in the Deccan Canal Area where they somewhat rose at the time of crushing the sugarcane, as owing to frost it was essential to harvest and crush the cane as speedily as possible. The net result was that for the labouring classes, earning cash wages, the year under report was a favourable one.

B. S. PATEL,
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A.

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA

[Area in thousands of acres (i.e. 000 omitted)]

Details	Bombay Presidency (Proper)		
	1934-35	1933-34	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
	1	2	3
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
A.—Cultivated Area			
Gross cropped area	29,030	29,192	-0.5
Area cropped more than once	892	965	-7.6
Net area cropped	28,147	28,227	-0.3
Current fallows	5,538	5,424	+2.0
Assessed	33,414	33,370	+0.1
Unassessed	266	272	-2.2
Total Cultivated Area ...	33,680	33,651	+0.1
B.—Uncultivated Area			
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)...	871	865	+0.7
Not available for cultivation. { Forest	8,511	8,541	-0.4
{ Others	5,658	5,658	.....
Total Uncultivated Area ...	15,040	15,064	-0.2
Total Area ...	48,720	48,715	.....

APPENDIX B

CROPPED AREA

[Area in thousands of acres (i.e. 000 omitted)]

Crops	Bombay Presidency (Proper)				
	Average*	1933-34	1934-35	Percentage by which area in 1934-35 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) that in	
	1	2	3	Average	Area in 1933-34
				5	6
I.—Food Crops.					
Acres Acres Acres Per cent. Per cent.					
a) Cereals and Pulses—					
Jowari	7,927	7,761	7,945	+0.2	+2.4
Bajri	4,046	3,896	3,946	-2.5	+6.8
Rice	1,930	2,022	2,048	+6.1	+1.3
Wheat	1,423	1,926	1,734	+21.9	-10.0
Gram	613	762	764	+48.9	+1.6
Others	3,441	3,643	3,712	+7.9	+1.9
Total Cereals and Pulses ..	19,380	19,800	20,149	+4.5	+1.8
Sugarcane	61	70	75	+21.0	+7.1
(c) Other food crops†	380	432	440	+15.9	+1.9
Total Food Crops ..	19,723	20,302	20,664	+4.8	+1.8
II.—Non-food Crops.					
(a) Tobacco	119	140	130	+51.3	+28.6
(b) Oil seeds	1,256	1,872	1,392	+10.8	-25.6
(c) Cotton	4,283	3,665	3,657	-14.6	+0.1
(d) Other non-food crops‡	2,900	3,923	3,146	+5.5	-2.1
Total Non-food Crops .	8,558	8,590	8,375	-2.1	-5.8
Total Crops ...	28,280	29,192	29,039	+2.7	-0.5

* Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

† These include "Condiments and Spices", "Fruits and Vegetables" and "Miscellaneous Food Crops".

‡ These include "Dyes", "Drugs and Narcotics" excluding Tobacco which has been separately noted, "Fodder" and "Miscellaneous Non-food Crops".

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C—

Percentage of the gross cropped area in each

Serial No.	District	Food									
		Cereals and pul									
		Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari	Hajri	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Other cereals & pulses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
1	Ahmedabad ...	4	10	...	23	10	...	...	...	1	5
2	Kaira ...	15	2	...	5	15	5	...	...	2	18
3	Broach and Panch Mahals...	9	6	...	9	3	2	...	9	5	13
4	Surat ...	19	1	...	9	1	1	...	...	...	10
	Average ... { 1934-35 1933-34	9	6	...	13	7	2	...	3	2	10
		8	8	...	14	7	2	...	3	3	10
Deccan											
5	West Khandesh ...	3	9	...	13	18	1	...	...	2	16
6	East Khandesh ...	...	2	...	18	15	...	...	...	1	15
7	Nasik ...	9	12	...	6	41	5	...	...	6	11
8	Ahmednagar ...	1	7	...	37	25	1	...	...	4	8
9	Poona ...	4	9	...	47	20	2	...	...	3	5
10	Sholapur ...	...	2	...	64	4	...	...	...	3	4
11	Satara ...	3	5	...	25	16	2	...	...	4	20
	Average ... { 1934-35 1933-34	2	5	...	31	20	2	...	...	3	10
		2	5	...	32	19	1	...	...	3	9
Karnatak											
12	Belgaum ...	6	6	...	31	9	2	...	1	2	14
13	Bijapur ...	...	10	...	47	11	...	...	...	2	5
14	Dharwar ...	7	11	...	27	...	1	...	...	2	13
	Average ... { 1934-35 1933-34	4	9	...	36	7	1	...	...	2	10
		4	10	...	32	7	1	...	...	1	10
Konkan											
15	Thana ...	52	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
16	Bombay Suburban ...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba ...	67	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	11
18	Ratnagiri ...	37	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	20
19	Kanara ...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Average ... { 1934-35 1933-34	51	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	12
		51	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	12
	Average of Bom- bay Presidency (proper).	7	6	...	27	14	2	...	1	2	10
		7	7	...	26	13	2	...	1	2	10

DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS

district of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) for 1934-35

crops	Non-food crops			Total			District	Serial No.			
	Total food crops	Cotton	Oil seeds	Other non-food crops	Total non-food crops	Food crops			Non-food crops	Total food and non-food crops	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
53	1	54	32	5	9	46	54	46	100	Ahmedabad	1
60	1	61	10	4	25	39	61	39	100	Kaira	2
55	1	56	27	0	11	44	56	44	100	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
35	2	37	25	1	37	63	37	63	100	Surat	4
52	1	53	25	5	17	47	53	47	100	1934-35 } Average	
55	1	56	22	5	17	44	56	44	100		1933-34 }
Deccan											
62	2	64	29	7	1	36	64	36	100	West Khandesh	5
51	2	53	35	11	1	47	53	47	100	East Khandesh	6
84	2	86	1	6	7	14	86	14	100	Nasik	7
83	1	84	6	3	7	16	84	16	100	Ahmednagar	8
84	2	86	...	3	11	14	86	14	100	Poona	9
77	1	78	1	4	17	22	78	22	100	Sholapur	10
63	3	65	...	8	26	34	65	34	100	Satara	11
73	2	75	9	5	11	25	75	25	100	1934-35 } Average	
71	2	73	9	7	11	27	73	27	100		1933-34 }
Karnatak											
71	3	74	10	4	12	26	74	26	100	Belgaum	12
75	1	76	15	5	4	24	76	24	100	Bijapur	13
61	4	65	24	3	8	35	65	35	100	Dharwar	14
69	2	71	17	4	8	29	71	29	100	1934-35 } Average	
65	2	67	19	7	7	33	67	33	100		1933-34 }
Konkan											
66	2	68	...	1	31	32	68	32	100	Thana	15
43	7	50	...	2	48	50	50	50	100	Bombay Suburban	16
80	1	87	...	1	12	13	87	13	100	Kolaba	17
81	2	83	...	4	13	17	83	17	100	Ratnagiri	18
67	7	74	...	5	21	26	74	26	100	Kanara	19
76	2	78	...	3	19	22	78	22	100	1934-35 } Average	
76	2	78	...	3	19	22	78	22	100		1933-34 }
69	2	71	13	5	11	29	71	29	100	1934-35 } Average of Bombay Presidency (Proper).	
68	2	70	13	6	11	30	70	30	100		1933-34 }

TABLE I—

Rainfall from 1st June 1934 to 31st May 1935, as compared
Districts of the Bombay

Serial No.	District Headquarter Station	Kharif rains (1st June 1934 to 30th September 1934)				Rabi rains (1st October 1934 to 28th February 1935)			
		Average		1934		Average		1934-35	
		Rain-fall 3	Rainy days 4	Rain-fall 5	Rainy days 6	Rain-fall 7	Rainy days 8	Rain-fall 9	Rainy days 10
	Gujarat	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.
1	Ahmedabad	27.38	32	28.59	39	0.91	9	0.21	1
2	Kaira	31.33	36	36.41	38	1.06	2	0.86	2
3	Godhra (Panch Mahals)	36.88	41	48.90	41	1.31	3	0.78	2
4	Broach	37.38	40	30.34	39	1.97	2	0.82	2
5	Surat	38.48	43	49.49	50	2.19	3	1.60	1
	Deccan								
6	Dhulia (West Khandesh)	19.80	30	21.35	33	2.82	4	2.53	4
7	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	26.26	40	45.01	53	2.19	4	4.02	3
8	Nasik	25.26	41	18.38	37	3.59	6	5.86	5
9	Ahmednagar	17.45	27	25.27	30	3.50	6	3.53	3
10	Poona	20.28	36	14.35	32	5.00	8	6.59	8
11	Sholapur	21.85	31	23.30	33	4.94	7	4.98	7
12	Satara	32.07	53	27.97	57	5.19	9	12.13	7
13	Hilly Deccan Tracts*	53.67	70	61.85	75	4.29	7	6.04	7
	Karnatak								
14	Belgaum	38.84	61	41.42	70	6.96	11	6.00	8
15	Bijapur	14.10	23	16.32	26	4.68	7	3.58	8
16	Dharwar	20.08	44	20.70	54	7.68	12	7.07	9
17	Hilly Karnatak Tracts*	58.97	66	62.40	72	6.89	11	5.80	9
	Konkan								
18	Thana	92.81	86	103.19	104	3.74	6	2.65	5
19	Aiibug (Kolaba)	81.18	76	107.70	96	3.15	4	5.69	4
20	Batnagiri	93.62	84	125.63	99	4.88	7	2.74	4
21	Karwar (Kavara)	108.50	90	111.18	91	7.87	10	2.46	7

* The figures for Hilly Tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak

RAINFALL

with the average at each of the representative stations of the
Presidency, Proper

Hot weather rains (1st March 1935 to 31st May 1935)				Total				District Headquarter Station	Serial No.
Average		1935		Average		1934-35			
Rain- fall 11	Rainy days 12	Rain- fall 13	Rainy days 14	Rain- fall 15	Rainy days 16	Rain- fall 17	Rainy days 18		
Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.		1
Gujarat									
0.54	1	0.24	2	28.53	35	29.04	42	Ahmedabad ...	1
0.46	1	...	...	32.55	39	37.27	40	Kaira ...	2
0.59	1	...	...	38.78	45	49.77	46	Godhra (Pauch Mahals) ...	3
0.34	1	...	...	39.69	43	31.15	41	Broach ...	4
0.30	1	...	...	40.97	47	51.09	51	Surat ...	5
Deccan									
0.42	1	0.04	...	22.54	35	23.92	37	Dhulia (West Khandesh) ...	6
0.61	1	0.31	1	29.06	45	49.34	57	Jalgaon (East Khandesh) ...	7
1.13	1	...	...	29.98	48	24.24	42	Nasik ...	8
1.38	3	...	...	22.33	36	32.80	33	Ahmednagar ...	9
1.83	3	0.02	...	27.11	47	20.96	40	Poona ...	10
1.86	3	0.57	2	28.45	41	28.94	42	Sholapur ...	11
2.49	5	0.07	...	39.75	67	40.17	64	Satara ...	12
1.42	3	...	...	69.44	80	67.92	85	Hilly Deccan Tracts*	13
Karnatak									
1.33	9	1.94	3	50.13	81	49.36	81	Belgaum ...	14
2.22	6	0.93	2	20.30	36	21.10	36	Bijapur ...	15
0.12	10	1.17	7	32.88	66	31.94	70	Dharwar ...	16
3.82	7	0.69	3	69.74	84	68.69	84	Hilly Karnatak Tracts*	17
Konkan									
1.64	1	...	...	67.59	92	105.84	109	Thana ...	18
0.96	1	...	...	85.29	81	113.89	100	Alibag (Kolaba) ...	19
1.48	2	...	...	99.98	93	128.37	103	Ratnagiri ...	20
3.75	4	0.10	...	120.12	104	118.74	98	Karwar (Kanara) ...	21

*Are averages for six and two stations respectively.

TABLE II—

Total area and area cultivated and uncultivated in each District

Serial No.	District	Area by village papers (i.e. Total area of the district)	Area for which no returns exist	Net area for which statistics are available	CULTIVATED		
					*Gross area cropped (i.e. Total area of crops)		
					Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,465,061	193,864	2,341,217	1,522,560	89,899	1,612,479
2	Kaira ...	1,033,456	46,619	986,837	834,969	32,574	867,533
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,968,432	136,440	1,831,992	1,193,602	114,981	1,298,583
4	Surat ...	1,053,413	24,826	1,033,593	803,815	23,903	827,716
	Total Gujarat ...	6,525,388	331,749	6,193,639	4,344,956	261,357	4,606,313
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh ...	3,480,815	970,645	2,510,170	1,521,353	13,432	1,534,785
6	East Khandesh ...	2,908,697	.....	2,908,697	1,960,382	.....	1,960,382
7	Nasik ...	3,771,693	15,294	3,756,398	2,241,753	10,222	2,251,975
8	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,298	33,425	4,208,873	3,888,111	24,201	3,912,402
9	Poona ...	3,427,597	39,804	3,387,793	2,218,982	24,750	2,243,732
10	Sholapur ...	2,924,066	72,761	2,851,305	2,231,761	51,631	2,283,395
11	Satara ...	3,133,687	108,292	3,025,395	2,208,516	68,652	2,277,368
	Total Deccan ...	23,883,785	1,240,241	22,643,544	15,270,853	196,181	15,467,039
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum ...	2,937,770	74,205	2,863,565	1,333,554	29,373	1,362,927
13	Bijapur ...	3,653,009	695	3,652,314	2,858,969	300	2,859,308
14	Dharwar ...	2,948,752	73,901	2,874,851	2,071,087	54,314	2,125,401
	Total Karnatak ...	9,539,531	148,801	9,390,730	6,763,640	83,996	6,847,636
Konkan							
15	Thana ...	2,191,364	34,234	2,157,130	626,906	8,900	635,806
16	Bombay Suburban ...	98,132	13,477	84,655	27,369	6,742	34,111
17	Kolaba ...	1,383,669	61,068	1,321,601	387,774	27,212	414,986
18	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,265	1,865,061	679,204	196,629	600,879	797,508
19	Kanara ...	2,526,977	.....	2,526,977	235,331	.....	235,331
	Total Konkan ...	8,766,407	1,996,840	6,769,567	1,474,009	643,733	2,117,742
	Total Bombay Presidency.	48,720,111	3,717,631	45,002,480	27,853,463	1,185,267	29,038,730

*These figures differ because some land is cropped more than once

AREA

of the Bombay Presidency proper in 1934-35

Area cropped more than once			*Net cropped area (i.e. Total area of land under crops)			District	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
18,973	647	19,620	1,503,707	89,252	1,592,959	Ahmedabad ...	1
30,951	957	31,908	804,008	31,617	835,625	Kaira ...	2
90,396	12,186	102,582	1,093,206	102,795	1,196,001	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3
67,642	1,168	61,810	743,173	22,736	765,908	Surat ...	4
200,862	14,958	215,820	4,144,094	246,399	4,390,493	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
29,117	933	29,980	1,492,236	13,169	1,505,405	West Khandesh ...	5
21,003	.....	21,003	1,939,379	.....	1,939,379	East Khandesh ...	6
80,482	341	80,823	2,161,271	9,881	2,171,152	Nasik ...	7
75,562	431	75,993	2,512,559	23,857	2,536,416	Amalgarh ...	8
132,038	909	132,947	2,086,944	23,541	2,110,785	Poona ...	9
39,178	1,160	40,347	2,192,583	53,465	2,246,048	Sholapur ...	10
145,154	5,848	151,002	2,063,363	63,002	2,126,366	Satara ...	11
522,524	8,964	531,488	14,748,334	187,217	14,935,551	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
33,696	300	33,996	1,799,858	29,173	1,829,031	Belgaum ...	12
13,937	.....	13,937	2,545,062	309	2,545,371	Bijapur ...	13
13,808	128	13,936	2,651,279	54,186	2,105,465	Dharwar ...	14
67,441	328	67,769	4,996,199	83,668	6,779,867	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
8,498	76	8,574	618,408	9,824	627,332	Thana ...	15
114	.....	114	27,255	9,742	33,997	Bombay Suburban ...	16
15,065	448	16,513	371,709	26,764	398,473	Kolaba ...	17
9,679	25,197	34,876	186,950	575,682	762,632	Ratnagiri ...	18
15,668	.....	15,668	218,663	.....	218,663	Kanara ...	19
51,024	25,771	76,745	1,422,985	613,012	2,040,997	Total Konkan.	
841,851	49,971	891,822	27,011,612	1,135,296	28,146,908	Total Bombay Presidency.	

within the year as shown in columns 9 to 11 of the above Table.

TABLE II—

Serial No.	District	CULTIVATED					
		Current fallows			Total cultivated area		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	257,883	32,103	289,991	1,761,595	121,355	1,882,950
2	Katra ...	18,934	4,108	23,042	822,942	35,726	858,667
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	80,198	22,490	1,02,678	1,173,394	125,335	1,298,679
4	Surat ...	21,269	351	21,620	764,442	23,086	787,528
	Total Gujarat ...	378,279	59,052	437,331	4,522,373	305,451	4,827,824
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	143,731	493	144,194	1,635,977	13,622	1,649,699
6	East Khandesh ...	132,219	.....	132,219	2,071,598	.....	2,071,598
7	Nasik ...	342,537	1,741	334,278	2,493,808	11,621	2,505,430
8	Ahmednagar ...	397,080	3,038	400,098	3,209,619	27,835	3,236,514
9	Poona ...	463,190	14,263	477,453	2,550,134	38,194	2,588,298
10	Sholapur ...	299,105	10,491	309,687	2,431,779	63,356	2,555,735
11	Satara ...	197,933	13,009	210,942	2,261,295	76,013	2,337,313
	Total Deccan ...	1,985,876	42,995	2,008,871	16,714,210	230,212	16,944,422
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	362,693	21,673	334,366	2,162,551	50,846	2,213,397
13	Bijapur ...	398,294	92	398,386	3,243,356	401	3,243,737
14	Dharwar ...	318,764	13,033	323,819	2,370,033	64,211	2,434,244
	Total Karnatak ...	1,079,771	31,800	1,111,571	7,775,970	115,468	7,891,438
	Konkan						
15	Thane ...	359,235	24,026	353,263	977,643	32,852	1,010,495
16	Bombay Suburban ...	14,775	3,661	18,736	42,030	10,703	52,733
17	Kolaba ...	377,040	22,481	399,521	748,749	49,245	797,994
18	Ratnagiri ...	240,592	815,605	1,056,198	427,542	1,391,288	1,818,890
19	Kanara ...	117,702	.....	117,702	336,365	.....	336,365
	Total Konkan ...	1,109,344	866,076	1,975,420	2,532,329	1,484,058	4,016,417
	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	4,533,270	999,923	5,533,193	31,544,862	2,135,219	33,680,101

AREA—contd.

AREA—contd.						District	Serial No.
Details of cultivated area							
Assessed			Unassessed				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1,754,487	121,855	1,875,852	7,099	.....	7,098	Abmedabad	1
322,175	35,700	357,875	767	25	792	Kaira	2
1,171,954	125,285	1,297,239	1,440	.....	1,440	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
753,154	23,086	776,240	1,268	.....	1,268	Surat	4
4,511,780	305,426	4,817,206	10,593	25	10,618	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,551,121	13,608	1,564,729	84,866	14	84,870	West Khandesh	5
1,087,245	.....	2,067,235	4,363	.....	4,363	East Khandesh	6
2,403,889	11,622	2,415,511	23,919	.....	23,919	Nasik	7
3,179,458	26,893	3,206,353	30,161	.....	30,161	Ahmednagar	8
2,507,574	38,104	2,545,678	42,560	.....	42,560	Poona	9
2,467,857	63,956	2,531,813	23,922	.....	23,922	Sholapur	10
2,260,428	76,011	2,336,439	867	2	869	Satara	11
16,503,563	230,196	16,733,758	210,643	16	210,664	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
2,110,358	50,846	2,211,204	2,193	.....	2,193	Belgaum	12
3,243,232	401	3,243,633	124	.....	124	Bijapur	13
2,370,052	64,221	2,434,273	11	.....	11	Dharwar	14
7,773,642	115,468	7,889,110	2,328	.....	2,328	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
338,614	32,852	371,466	39,029	.....	39,029	Thana	15
40,799	10,703	51,502	1,231	.....	1,231	Bombay Suburban	16
747,731	49,245	796,976	1,018	.....	1,018	Kolaba	17
427,521	1,391,283	1,818,804	21	5	26	Ratnagiri	18
335,340	.....	335,340	1,025	.....	1,025	Kanara	19
2,490,005	1,424,083	3,914,088	42,324	5	42,329	Total Konkan.	
31,273,939	2,135,173	33,414,162	265,893	46	265,939	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE II—

Serial No.	District	UNCULTIVATED					
		Culturable waste unoccupied and unassessed			Not available		
					Forest		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	75,311	669	75,980	9,115	.....	9,115
2	Kaira	15,262	1,575	16,837	.....	.....	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	110,964	17	110,981	205,490	153	205,643
4	Surat	45,262	18	45,280	49,665	.....	49,665
	Total Gujarat	246,899	2,279	249,178	264,270	153	264,423
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	131,323	130	131,453	464,715	955,944	1,420,659
6	East Khandesh	63,096	.....	63,096	410,376	.....	410,376
7	Nasik	55,341	.....	55,341	803,331	1,265	810,596
8	Ahmednagar	35,109	.....	35,109	504,888	.....	504,888
9	Poona	10,591	4	10,595	410,746	14	410,760
10	Sholapur	21,007	.....	21,007	74,577	.....	74,577
11	Satara	20,866	5,124	25,990	445,004	434	445,438
	Total Deccan	337,333	5,258	342,591	3,119,137	957,660	4,076,797
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	57,188	856	58,044	447,499	.....	447,499
13	Bijapur	37,134	292	37,426	174,562	.....	174,562
14	Dharwar	37,400	18	37,418	237,939	.....	237,939
	Total Karnatak	131,722	1,166	132,888	859,990	.....	859,990
	Konkan						
15	Thana	49,780	13	49,793	899,535	656	900,191
16	Bombay Suburban	14,538	1	14,539	3,619	.....	3,619
17	Kolaba	19,809	104	19,913	327,405	1,357	328,762
18	Retnagiri	5,785	3,603	9,388	9,034	3,434	12,482
19	Kanara	52,586	.....	52,586	2,064,467	.....	2,064,467
	Total Konkan	142,598	3,721	146,319	3,304,050	5,447	3,309,497
	Total Bombay Presidency	853,612	12,424	871,036	7,547,447	963,260	8,510,707

AREA—concl'd.

AREA							Serial No.
for cultivation			Total uncultivated area			District	
Others			Reported	Estimated	Total		
Reported	Estimated	Total					
33	34	35	36	37	38	2		1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
495,196	1,840	497,036	579,622	2,509	582,131	Ahmedabad	1
148,633	9,319	157,952	163,895	10,894	174,789	Kaira	2
342,144	10,985	353,129	658,598	11,155	669,753	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
174,124	1,732	175,856	259,151	1,740	270,891	Surat	4
1,160,097	23,866	1,183,963	1,671,266	26,298	1,697,564	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
278,156	949	279,104	874,192	957,023	1,831,216	West Khandesh	5
363,627	.....	363,627	837,099	.....	837,099	East Khandesh	6
397,856	2,404	400,260	1,262,530	3,672	1,266,202	Nasik	7
459,747	6,530	466,277	999,244	6,530	1,005,774	Ahmednagar	8
416,322	1,682	418,004	837,659	1,700	839,359	Poona	9
263,925	8,635	272,560	358,509	8,825	367,334	Sholapur	10
298,230	26,731	324,961	764,100	32,279	796,379	Satara	11
2,477,864	47,111	2,524,975	5,934,334	1,010,029	6,944,363	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
196,327	22,608	218,935	701,014	23,339	724,353	Belgaum	12
197,272	2	197,274	408,958	294	409,252	Bijapur	13
220,389	9,662	230,051	504,788	9,680	514,468	Dharwar	14
622,988	32,167	655,155	1,614,760	33,333	1,648,093	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
230,172	713	230,885	1,179,487	1,382	1,180,869	Thana	15
24,468	2,773	27,241	42,625	2,774	45,399	Bombay Suburban	16
225,638	13,369	239,007	572,852	14,823	587,675	Kolaba	17
236,873	486,736	723,609	251,662	493,773	745,435	Ratnagiri	18
73,439	.....	73,439	2,190,612	.....	2,190,612	Kanara	19
790,590	563,584	1,354,174	4,237,238	512,752	4,749,990	Total Konkan.	
5,051,539	606,728	5,658,267	13,457,598	1,582,412	15,040,010	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—
Area under different crops in each District

Serial No. 1	District 2	Cereals					
		1. Rice*			2. Wheat		
		Reported 3	Estima- ted 4	Total 5	Reported 6	Estima- ted 7	Total 8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	37,008	3,569	60,577	158,310	9,567	168,377
2	Kaira	113,190	3,347	116,537	18,577	999	19,576
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	101,912	10,508	112,420	74,266	5,934	60,140
4	Surat	104,525	2,142	106,667	10,072	44	10,116
	Total Gujarat	376,635	19,566	396,201	261,665	16,544	278,209
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh	45,866	650	46,716	127,426	2,639	130,065
6	East Khandesh	784	...	784	46,310	...	46,310
7	Nasik	64,745	602	65,347	262,768	1,113	263,881
8	Ahmednagar	22,123	22	22,145	205,160	1,354	206,514
9	Poona	36,465	2,360	38,825	73,429	1,527	74,956
10	Sholapur	5,787	160	5,947	33,270	1,072	34,342
11	Satara	62,075	4,566	66,641	59,058	1,957	61,015
	Total Deccan	289,445	8,580	298,025	807,422	9,692	817,113
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	117,538	2,791	120,629	121,568	732	122,290
13	Bijapur	4,914	16	4,930	285,119	...	285,119
14	Dharwar	153,771	785	154,556	222,179	9,456	231,634
	Total Karnatak	276,223	3,592	280,115	628,866	10,177	639,093
	Konkan						
15	Thana	325,653	3,675	329,328	91	...	91
16	Bombay Suburban	11,896	2,973	14,869	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	267,706	19,373	277,079	...	...	...
18	Ratnagiri	60,191	215,044	298,235	...	...	...
19	Kanara	153,628	...	153,628	...	...	...
	Total Konkan	839,103	244,065	1,073,168	91	...	91
	Total Bombay Presidency	1,771,706	275,803	2,047,509	1,638,043	36,413	1,734,456

* Of this rice area, Belgaum had 342 acres, Ratnagiri 8,517

† Of this Jowari area the following districts cultivated it as a rabi crop as shown below:—

	Acres		Acres		Acres
Ahmedabad	30,234	Surat	14,247	Nasik	96,715
Kaira	2,166	West Khandesh	112,436	Ahmednagar	1,080,276
Broach and Panch Mahals	111,523	East Khandesh	4,109	Poona	334,427

CROPS
of the Bombay Presidency proper in 1934-35

and Pulses						District	Serial No.
3. Barley			4. Jowarit				
Reported	Estima- ted	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
2,418	205	2,623	346,396	27,329	373,717	Ahmedabad	1
162	22	184	36,159	1,638	37,797	Kaira	2
3,586	2,166	5,752	110,519	6,989	117,508	Broach and Panch Mahals...	3
...	...	...	72,174	3,512	75,686	Surat	4
6,166	2,395	8,561	565,540	39,418	604,958	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
...	...	...	203,344	2,110	205,454	West Khandesh	5
...	...	...	350,438	.....	350,438	East Khandesh	6
...	...	...	133,016	247	133,263	Nasik	7
166	10	176	1,070,210	10,006	1,080,216	Ahmednagar	8
871	66	937	1,041,277	6,650	1,047,927	Poona	9
1,466	31	1,497	1,433,116	32,591	1,465,707	Sholapur	10
2,613	151	2,764	545,824	17,110	562,934	Satara	11
5,116	283	5,404	4,785,225	68,714	4,853,939	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
904	...	904	563,503	6,904	570,407	Belgaum	12
2,981	...	3,964	1,337,077	.....	1,337,077	Bijapur	13
...	...	...	556,315	16,701	573,016	Dharwar	14
4,888	...	4,888	2,461,975	23,505	2,485,480	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
...	...	...	609	.....	609	Thana	15
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba	17
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	18
...	...	...	201	.....	201	Kanara	19
...	...	...	810	.....	810	Total Konkan.	
16,170	2,683	18,853	7,813,550	131,637	7,945,187	Total Bombay Presidency.	

and Kanara 8,795 acres under the late crop, i.e., wainan rice.

Sholapur	Acres	Bijapur	Acres
Satara	1,465,707	Dharwar	1,323,964
Belgaum	310,531	Thana	126,459
	245,174		609

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Cereals and					
		5. Bajri			6. Ragi		
		Reported 15	Estimated 16	Total 17	Re- ported 18	Esti- mated 19	Total 20
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	147,119	7,776	154,895	2,080	105	3,065
2	Kaira ...	125,627	5,485	131,112	43,695	2,803	46,698
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	24,018	5,546	29,564	17,529	8,702	21,331
4	Surat ...	4,569	21	4,590	6,069	220	6,289
	Total Gujarat ...	301,333	18,828	320,161	72,473	6,830	79,303
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	272,777	231	273,008	12,701	68	12,769
6	East Khandesh ...	294,900	.....	294,900	...	...	...
7	Nasik ...	914,702	1,316	916,018	122,859	1,863	124,722
8	Ahmednagar ...	729,365	2,133	731,498	25,601	...	25,601
9	Poona ...	444,905	2,969	447,874	31,290	1,361	32,651
10	Sholapur ...	95,352	3,218	98,570	...	...	...
11	Satara ...	360,450	7,556	368,006	39,349	3,952	43,301
	Total Deccan ...	3,108,451	17,423	3,125,874	231,796	7,284	239,080
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	157,073	6,105	163,178	27,577	1,317	28,894
13	Bijapur ...	329,521	88	329,609	65	...	65
14	Dharwar ...	5,746	1,196	6,942	27,230	250	27,480
	Total Karnatak ...	492,340	7,389	499,729	54,872	1,567	56,439
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	44,219	1,072	45,291
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	76	...	76
17	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	.....	33,258	1,359	34,617
18	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	26,220	165,922	192,142
19	Kanara ...	.....	.....	.....	1,023	...	1,023
	Total Konkan ...	.....	.....	.....	104,736	168,353	273,089
	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	3,902,119	43,640	3,945,759	463,877	184,034	647,911

—contd.

Pulses—continued.						District	Serial No.
7. Maize			8. Gram				
Re-ported 21	Estimated 22	Total 23	Re-ported 24	Esti- mated 25	Total 26	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
5,106	.....	5,106	19,251	733	19,984	Ahmedabad	1
937	51	1,018	13,429	900	14,329	Kaira	2
106,772	13,809	120,581	62,373	8,116	70,489	Broach and Panch	3
99	10	109	2,693	59	2,750	Mahals. Surat	4
113,914	13,900	126,814	97,751	9,807	107,558	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
6,644	68	6,712	36,099	865	36,954	West Khandesh	5
841	.....	841	11,937	...	11,937	East Khandesh	6
3,270	119	3,359	127,812	785	128,597	Nasik	7
1,112	5	1,117	112,853	2,338	115,191	Ahmednagar	8
1,611	.....	1,611	73,733	1,306	75,039	Poona	9
7,308	143	7,350	56,662	1,495	60,157	Sholapur	10
10,364	756	11,140	88,975	3,439	91,344	Satara	11
31,670	1,090	32,760	510,061	9,228	519,229	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
12,516	80	12,596	39,759	476	40,235	Belgaum	12
1,632	.....	1,932	46,741	...	46,741	Bijapur	13
43	.....	43	46,433	765	47,203	Dharwar	14
14,491	80	14,571	132,938	1,241	134,179	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
31	.....	31	1,845	41	1,889	Thana	15
...	.....	.....	2	...	2	Bombay Suburban	16
1	.....	1	542	23	565	Kolaba	17
...	.....	.....	19	59	69	Ratnagiri	18
5	.....	5	129	...	129	Kanara	19
37	.....	37	2,531	123	2,654	Total Konkan.	
139,112	15,070	174,182	743,221	20,399	763,620	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Cereals and Pulses—concluded.					
		9. Other food-grains including pulses			10. Total Cereals and Pulses		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	73,793	2,934	76,697	812,873	52,188	865,061
2	Kaira ...	146,007	5,255	151,272	497,983	20,540	518,523
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	144,673	17,744	162,417	645,563	74,466	720,349
4	Surat ...	52,377	2,472	55,349	285,083	8,479	293,562
	Total Gujarat ...	447,350	28,385	475,735	2,241,822	155,673	2,397,495
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	242,399	1,425	243,824	933,262	8,276	961,538
6	East Khandesh ...	291,543	.....	291,543	986,753	.....	986,753
7	Nasik ...	243,797	1,815	245,612	1,877,069	7,580	1,885,549
8	Ahmednagar ...	241,962	2,234	244,196	2,438,552	18,132	2,436,684
9	Poona ...	117,758	1,792	119,580	1,674,359	18,021	1,692,399
10	Sholapur ...	84,347	1,823	86,210	1,719,848	40,532	1,760,380
11	Satara ...	226,010	7,891	233,901	1,396,265	46,328	1,442,696
	Total Deccan ...	1,447,886	16,980	1,464,866	11,217,011	139,279	11,356,290
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	250,372	3,447	253,819	1,296,199	21,742	1,317,932
13	Bijapur ...	154,632	27	154,649	2,163,975	131	2,164,106
14	Dharwar ...	262,943	8,462	271,402	1,274,662	37,614	1,312,276
	Total Karnatak ...	667,934	11,936	679,870	4,734,827	59,487	4,794,314
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	42,468	1,175	43,584	414,889	5,964	420,853
16	Bombay Suburban ...	7	.....	7	11,929	2,973	14,929
17	Kolaba ...	44,409	1,270	45,679	335,916	22,025	357,941
18	Ratnagiri ...	30,265	126,296	156,561	136,686	510,321	647,007
19	Kanara ...	4,804	.....	4,804	159,790	.....	159,790
	Total Konkan ...	121,893	128,742	250,635	1,059,201	541,283	1,600,484
	Total Bombay Presidency	2,685,063	186,043	2,871,106	19,252,861	895,722	20,148,588

—contd.

Oil-seeds						District	Serial No.
11. Linseed			12. Sesame (Til)				
Reported 33	Estimated 34	Total 35	Reported 36	Estimated 37	Total 38			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
46	.....	46	33,286	565	33,851	Ahmedabad	1
...	.....	.....	6,875	265	7,140	Kaira	2
...	.....	.....	21,437	2,479	23,906	Broach and Panch. Mahals.	3
...	.....	.....	1,145	14	1,162	Surat	4
46	.....	46	61,736	3,323	66,059	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,730	54	1,784	12,961	120	13,081	West Khandesh	5
2,297	.....	2,297	7,863	.....	7,863	East Khandesh	6
20,281	134	20,415	5,338	24	5,362	Nasik	7
23,713	119	23,832	17,144	55	17,199	Ahmednagar	8
1,543	.....	1,543	1,816	51	1,867	Poona	9
10,128	185	10,313	4,095	137	4,232	Sholapur	10
2,927	51	2,978	301	9	310	Satara	11
62,619	543	63,162	49,518	426	49,944	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
2,910	5	2,915	1,587	10	1,606	Belgaum	12
40,466	.....	40,466	12,656	1	12,667	Bijapur	13
11,049	172	11,221	6,182	186	6,368	Dharwar	14
63,425	177	63,602	20,435	206	20,641	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
4	.....	4	1,173	6	1,179	Thana	15
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
...	.....	.....	2,413	82	2,495	Kolaba	17
...	.....	.....	3,880	10,381	14,161	Ratnagiri	18
3	.....	3	112	.....	112	Kanara	19
7	.....	7	7,578	10,369	17,947	Total Konkan.	
126,097	720	126,817	140,267	14,324	154,591	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Oil-seeds--					
		13. Rape and Mustard			14. Groundnut		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	10,323	...	10,322	20,502	23	20,525
2	Kaira	331	2	333	18,307	2,193	20,500
3	Breach and Papeh Mahals	128	5	133	39,763	5,233	45,006
4	Surat	182	1	183	2,032	63	2,095
	Total Gujarat	10,963	8	10,971	80,694	5,112	85,806
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	609	6	614	65,480	682	66,162
6	East Khandesh	57	...	57	227,819	...	227,819
7	Nasik	2,841	4	2,845	19,502	58	19,558
8	Ahmednagar	46	...	46	17,347	532	17,879
9	Poona	54	...	54	22,183	569	22,752
10	Sholapur	...	...	...	68,912	2,463	71,375
11	Satara	...	...	...	155,857	8,611	162,468
	Total Deccan	3,607	9	3,616	577,100	10,943	588,043
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	123	...	123	64,309	1,126	65,435
13	Bijapur	2,019	1	2,020	77,426	175	77,601
14	Dharwar	206	...	206	33,706	3,415	42,121
	Total Karnatak	2,348	1	2,349	150,441	4,716	185,157
	Konkan						
15	Thana	...	...	...	10	...	10
16	Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	35	138	173
19	Kanara	1	...	1	130	...	129
	Total Konkan	1	...	1	166	138	304
	Total Bombay Presidency	16,919	18	16,937	838,401	23,909	862,310

—contd.

15. Coconut			16. Castor seed			District	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
45	46	47	48	49	50	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
			5,542	243	5,785	Ahmedabad	1
			7,899	433	8,332	Kaira	2
			3,476	663	4,141	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
22		22	7,457	66	7,523	Surat	4
22		22	25,376	1,405	26,781	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
			9,685	161	9,846	West Khandesh	5
						East Khandesh	6
						Nasik	7
						Ahmednagar	8
			37		37	Poona	9
			1,047	16	1,063	Sholapur	10
9		9	263	9	292	Satara	11
9		9	11,052	186	11,238	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
2		2	797	9	806	Belgaum	12
1		1	987		987	Bijapur	13
413		453	2,869	95	2,967	Dharwar	14
426		486	4,653	107	4,760	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
574		374	277		277	Thana	15
758		758				Bombay Suburban	16
1,090		1,090				Kolaba	17
5,872	4,319	13,191				Ratnagiri	18
11,945		11,945	9		9	Kanara	19
23,039	4,319	27,358	286		286	Total Konkan.	
23,566	4,319	27,875	41,367	1,698	43,065	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Oil-seeds—concluded					
		17. Other oil-seeds			18. Total oil-seeds		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	262	50	312	70,940	681	71,641
2	Kaira	10	6	16	33,512	2,899	36,411
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	3,421	162	3,583	68,217	9,142	77,359
4	Surat	89	8	97	10,936	182	11,082
	Total Gujarat	3,782	226	4,008	183,619	13,074	196,693
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	7,598	117	8,115	98,453	1,139	99,602
6	East Khandesh	2,157	.....	2,157	240,193	.....	240,193
7	Nasik	75,903	1,217	77,120	123,865	1,435	125,300
8	Ahmednagar	13,389	125	13,515	71,639	832	72,471
9	Poona	22,957	573	23,530	48,500	1,323	49,853
10	Sholapur	3,063	41	3,104	87,245	2,842	90,087
11	Satara	7,400	265	7,666	166,577	6,976	173,553
	Total Deccan	132,867	2,340	135,207	836,772	14,447	851,219
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	3,127	391	3,518	72,855	1,560	74,405
13	Bijapur	1,619	.....	1,619	144,184	177	144,361
14	Dharwar	5,807	414	6,221	63,302	4,285	69,587
	Total Karnatak	10,553	805	11,358	280,341	6,012	286,353
Konkan							
15	Tbana	5,300	179	5,388	7,047	185	7,232
16	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	758	.....	758
17	Kolaba	843	19	862	4,347	101	4,448
18	Ratnagiri	461	3,213	3,674	13,248	17,951	31,199
19	Kanara	242	.....	242	12,432	.....	12,674
	Total Konkan	6,755	3,411	10,166	37,332	18,237	56,069
	Total Bombay Presidency	153,957	6,782	160,739	1,340,564	51,770	1,392,339

—contd.

Condiments and Spices			Sugars			District	Serial No.
19. Condiments and Spices			20. Sugarcane				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
57	58	59	60	61	62	2	1
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
3,623	169	3,792	295	15	310	Ahmedabad	1
8,060	75	8,135	214	54	278	Kaira	2
2,562	201	2,763	1,712	100	1,812	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
1,617	121	1,738	1,942	21	1,963	Surat	4
15,882	566	16,448	4,163	200	4,363	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
13,003	92	13,095	1,238	3	1,241	West Khandesh	5
19,993	.....	19,993	866	.....	866	East Khandesh	6
11,006	42	11,048	7,283	.....	7,283	Nasik	7
6,716	157	6,873	13,422	1,235	14,657	Ahmednagar	8
10,286	23	10,309	9,550	11	9,561	Poona	9
10,306	279	10,585	3,006	492	3,498	Sholapur	10
23,985	1,183	25,168	10,065	660	10,725	Satara	11
104,575	1,775	106,350	45,431	2,401	47,832	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
23,201	241	23,442	14,155	394	14,549	Bijapur	12
6,042	.....	6,042	598	.....	598	Bijapur	13
68,190	612	68,802	3,703	98	3,801	Dharwar	14
102,434	953	103,387	18,486	492	18,978	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
1,904	13	1,917	239	9	248	Thana	15
50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
606	6	612	33	5	38	Kolaba	17
647	1,000	1,656	352	127	479	Ratnagiri	18
4,286	.....	4,286	2,778	.....	2,778	Kanara	19
7,493	1,028	8,521	3,412	441	3,853	Total Konkan.	
230,364	4,322	234,686	71,492	3,524	75,016	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Sugars—concluded					
		21. Others			22. Total Sugars		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		53	54	55	56	57	58
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	2	...	2	297	15	312
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	214	64	278
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	183	...	183	1,595	100	1,995
4	Surat	468	16	484	2,410	37	2,447
	Total Gujarat ...	653	16	669	4,816	216	5,032
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh...	...	...	...	1,238	3	1,241
6	East Khandesh ...	...	...	...	566	...	566
7	Nasik ... ..	...	...	...	7,283	...	7,283
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	13,422	1,235	14,657
9	Poona	104	...	104	9,654	11	9,665
10	Sholapur ... ..	...	...	...	3,006	482	3,488
11	Satara	9	...	9	10,075	660	10,735
	Total Deccan ...	113	...	113	45,544	2,401	47,945
	Karnatak						
12	Bolgaum	77	...	77	14,262	384	14,646
13	Bijapur ... ..	...	...	...	505	...	505
14	Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	3,703	98	3,801
	Total Karnatak ...	77	...	77	18,563	482	19,045
	Konkan						
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	...	230	9	239
16	Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	10	...	10	43	5	48
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...	362	427	789
19	Konara ... ..	...	...	...	2,778	...	2,778
	Total Konkan ...	10	...	10	3,422	441	3,863
	Total Bombay Presidency.	853	16	869	72,345	3,540	75,885

—contd.

Fibres						District	Serial No.
23. Cotton			24. Jute				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
69	79	71	72	73	74	8	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
485,246	31,664	516,910	...	...	...	Ahmedabad ...	1
63,417	3,129	66,546	...	...	...	Kaira ...	2
339,061	14,316	353,367	...	...	...	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3
202,168	6,310	208,478	...	...	...	Surat ...	4
1,109,882	55,419	1,165,301	...	...	...	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
428,807	3,819	432,626	...	...	...	West Khandesh ...	5
687,006	...	687,006	...	...	...	East Khandesh ...	6
32,715	10	32,725	...	...	...	Nasik ...	7
163,259	1,011	164,270	...	...	...	Ahmednagar ...	8
7,062	40	7,102	...	...	...	Poona ...	9
32,471	813	33,284	...	...	...	Sholapur ...	10
9,198	110	9,308	...	...	...	Satara ...	11
1,360,518	5,803	1,366,321	...	...	...	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
185,466	2,966	188,432	...	...	...	Belgaum ...	12
435,124	...	435,124	...	...	...	Bijapur ...	13
192,419	9,314	201,733	...	...	...	Dharwar ...	14
1,113,909	12,300	1,126,209	...	...	...	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
19	...	19	...	...	...	Thana ...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolaba ...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara ...	19
19	...	19	...	...	...	Total Konkan.	
3,583,428	73,522	3,656,950	...	...	...	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Fibres—concluded					
		25. Other Fibres			26. Total Fibres		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	2,355	4	2,359	487,601	31,563	519,269
2	Kaira	3,707	150	3,857	87,124	3,279	90,403
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	6,560	1,028	7,588	345,611	15,344	360,955
4	Surat	3,445	37	3,482	205,613	6,947	211,960
	Total Gujarat	16,067	1,219	17,286	1,125,949	56,638	1,182,587
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	12,858	85	12,943	441,665	2,904	445,569
6	East Khandesh	6,016	.....	6,016	693,032	.....	693,022
7	Nasik	5,161	26	5,187	37,576	56	37,912
8	Ahmednager	9,512	64	9,576	172,771	1,075	173,846
9	Poona	2,535	14	2,549	9,597	54	9,651
10	Sholapur	7,313	247	7,560	39,784	1,060	40,844
11	Satara	5,682	155	5,837	14,580	265	15,145
	Total Deccan	49,677	591	49,668	1,499,595	6,394	1,415,989
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	9,456	58	9,514	194,922	3,044	197,966
13	Bijapur	4,530	1	4,531	439,354	1	439,955
14	Dharwar	5,719	173	5,892	458,138	9,457	1,509,625
	Total Karnatak	20,005	232	20,237	1,133,014	12,552	1,145,546
	Konkan						
15	Thana	1,679	63	1,742	1,695	63	1,761
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba	150	.....	150	150	.....	150
18	Ratnagiri	1,240	4,499	5,739	1,240	4,499	5,739
19	Kanara	116	.....	116	116	.....	116
	Total Konkan	3,184	4,562	7,756	3,213	4,562	7,775
	Total Bombay Presidency	88,343	6,604	94,947	3,671,771	80,126	3,751,897

—contd.

Dyes						District	Serial No.
27. Indigo			28. Other dyes				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
81	82	83	84	85	86	9	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
...	490	.....	490	Ahmedabad ...	1
...	6	.....	6	Kaira ...	2
...	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3
...	Surat ...	4
...	496	.....	496	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
...	12	.....	12	West Khandesh ...	5
244	244	...	.....	...	East Khandesh ...	6
...	8,577	32	8,609	Nasik ...	7
...	137,340	1,172	138,512	Ahmednagar ...	8
...	86,313	510	86,823	Poona ...	9
...	153,416	2,996	156,412	Sholapur ...	10
...	28,672	562	29,234	Satara ...	11
244	244	414,330	5,272	419,602	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
...	27,801	259	28,060	Belgaum ...	12
...	89,092	.....	89,092	Bijapur ...	13
...	29,848	1,562	31,410	Dharwar ...	14
...	150,741	1,821	152,562	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
...	Tbana ...	15
...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	Koleba ...	17
...	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	2	.....	2	Kanara ...	19
...	2	.....	2	Total Konkan.	
244	244	565,569	7,093	572,662	Total Bombay Presi-	
						dency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Dyes—concluded			Drugs		
		29. Total dyes			30. Opium		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	490	.....	490	..	.....	...
2	Kaira	6	.....	6	..	.....	...
3	Broach and Pauch Mahals. ... ..	...	.....	...	..	.....	...
4	Surat ... ..	...	.....	...	..	.....	...
	Total Gujarat	496	.....	496	...	.....	...
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh... ..	12	.....	12	..	.....	...
6	East Khandesh... ..	244	.....	244	..	.....	...
7	Nasik	8,577	32	8,609	..	.....	...
8	Ahmednagar	137,340	1,173	138,512	..	.....	...
9	Poona	86,313	510	86,823	..	.....	...
10	Sholapur	153,416	2,096	155,412	..	.....	...
11	Satara	28,672	562	29,234	..	.....	...
	Total Deccan	414,574	5,272	419,846	...	.....	...
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	27,801	259	28,060	..	.....	...
13	Bijapur	83,092	.....	83,092	..	.....	...
14	Dharwar	32,848	1,562	34,410	..	.....	...
	Total Karnatak	150,741	1,821	152,562	...	.....	...
	Konkan						
15	Thana ... ..	...	.....	...	..	.....	...
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	...	.....	...	..	.....	...
17	Kolaba ... ..	...	.....	...	..	.....	...
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	.....	...	..	.....	...
19	Kanara	2	.....	2	..	.....	...
	Total Konkan	2	.....	2	...	.....	...
	Total Bombay Presidency.	565,813	7,093	572,906	...	.....	...

—contd.

and Narcotics						District	Serial No.
31. Coffee			32. Tea				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
93	94	95	96	97	98	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
...	Ahmedabad	1
...	Kaira	2
...	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
...	2	.....	2	Surat	4
...	2	.....	2	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
...	West Khandesh	5
...	East Khandesh	6
...	Nasik	7
...	Ahmednagar	8
...	Poona	9
...	Sholapur	10
1	1	17	.....	17	Satara	11
1	1	17	.....	17	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
...	Belgaum	12
...	Bijapur	13
...	Dharwar	14
...	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
...	Thana	15
...	Bombay Suburban	16
...	Kolaba	17
...	Ratnagiri	18
3	3	...	.....	...	Kanara	19
3	3	...	.....	...	Total Konkan.	
4	4	19	.....	19	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Drugs and					
		33. Tobacco			34. Cinchona		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	99	100	101	102	103	104
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	4,721	69	4,790	...	.....	...
2	Kaira	86,316	1,044	87,360	...	.....	...
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3,451	269	3,720	...	.....	...
4	Surat	554	32	586	...	.....	...
	Total Gujarat	95,042	1,414	96,456	...	.....	...
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	106	.....	106	...	.....	...
6	East Khandesh	1,029	.....	1,029	...	.....	...
7	Nasik	650	.....	650	...	.....	...
8	Ahmednagar	1,687	36	1,723	...	.....	...
9	Poona	784	.....	784	...	.....	...
10	Sholapur	1,722	25	1,747	...	.....	...
11	Satara	14,974	366	15,340	...	.....	...
	Total Deccan	20,952	427	21,379	...	.....	...
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	59,760	41	59,801	...	.....	...
13	Bijapur	1,529	.....	1,529	...	.....	...
14	Dharwar	632	.....	632	...	.....	...
	Total Karnatak	61,921	41	61,962	...	.....	...
	Konkan						
15	Thana ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
17	Kolaba	6	.....	6	...	.....	...
19	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
19	Kanara ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
	Total Konkan	6	.....	6	...	.....	...
	Total Bombay Presidency .	177,921	1,882	179,803	...	.....	...

—contd.

Narcotics—contd.

35. Indian Hemp			36. Other drugs and narcotics			District	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
105	106	107	108	109	110	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
...	Ahmedabad ...	1
...	Kaira ...	2
...	5	6	11	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
...	10	.....	10	Surat ...	4
...	15	6	21	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
...	33	3	36	West Khandesh...	5
...	399	.....	399	East Khandesh ...	6
...	690	.....	690	Nasik ...	7
153	153	309	.....	309	Ahmednagar ...	8
...	1,026	.....	1,026	Poona ...	9
...	347	.....	347	Sholapur ...	10
...	1,131	89	1,220	Satara ...	11
153	153	3,835	92	3,927	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
...	795	12	810	Belgaum ...	12
...	223	.....	223	Bijapur ...	13
...	1,894	34	1,918	Dharwar ...	14
...	2,915	36	2,951	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
...	548	.....	548	Thana ...	15
...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	467	.....	467	Kolaba ...	17
...	1,206	1,230	2,436	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	17,223	.....	17,223	Kanara ...	19
...	19,444	1,230	20,674	Total Konkan.	
153	153	36,209	1,364	37,573	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Drugs and Narcotics— <i>conold.</i>			Fodder crops		
		37. Total, drugs and narcotics			38. Fodder		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	111	112	113	114	115	116
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	4,731	69	4,790	134,276	4,261	136,557
2	Kaira ...	86,316	1,044	87,360	118,146	4,560	122,726
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3,466	275	3,731	103,900	14,363	121,263
4	Surat ...	563	32	595	288,913	8,269	297,262
	Total Gujarat ...	95,059	1,420	96,479	643,235	31,513	679,748
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	139	3	142	1,961	1	1,962
6	East Khandesh ...	1,328	.....	1,328	4,204	.....	4,204
7	Nasik ...	1,340	.....	1,340	152,590	726	153,316
8	Ahmednagar ...	2,149	36	2,185	63,155	1,578	64,733
9	Poona ...	1,810	.....	1,810	143,372	4,434	147,806
10	Sholapur ...	2,069	25	2,094	206,730	6,196	212,926
11	Satara ...	16,123	455	16,578	525,764	11,820	537,584
	Total Deccan ...	24,958	519	25,477	1,097,776	24,755	1,122,531
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	60,568	53	60,611	128,284	1,618	129,902
13	Bijapur ...	1,752	.....	1,752	13,276	.....	13,276
14	Dharwar ...	2,526	24	2,550	107,686	435	108,121
	Total Karnatak ...	64,836	77	64,913	249,246	2,053	251,299
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	548	.....	548	193,510	2,648	196,158
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	12,763	3,406	16,169
17	Kolaba ...	473	.....	473	44,070	4,910	48,980
18	Ratnagiri ...	1,206	1,230	2,436	37,912	60,564	98,476
19	Kanara ...	17,226	.....	17,226	26,927	.....	26,927
	Total Konkan ...	19,453	1,230	20,683	315,182	71,537	386,719
	Total Bombay Presidency.	204,306	3,246	207,552	2,310,439	129,858	2,440,297

—contd.

Fruits and Vegetables (including root crops)			Miscellaneous			District	Serial No.
39. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops			40. Food crops				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
7,602	625	8,227	6	5	9	Ahmedabad	1
3,460	93	3,553	111	.....	111	Kaira	2
5,881	357	6,238	9	60	69	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
8,583	434	9,016	.....	.....	.....	Surat	4
25,505	1,509	27,014	126	63	189	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
11,335	14	11,349	61	.....	61	West Khandesh	5
13,247	.....	13,247	483	.....	483	East Khandesh	6
21,024	42	21,066	222	29	251	Nasik	7
11,841	68	11,911	419	6	425	Ahmednagar	8
34,501	464	35,055	32	.....	32	Poona	9
9,027	311	9,338	80	1	81	Sholapur	10
16,840	481	16,821	1,025	23	1,048	Satara	11
116,907	1,280	118,187	2,322	59	2,381	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
10,444	380	10,824	17	1	18	Belgaum	12
5,990	.....	5,990	2	.....	2	Bijapur	13
11,017	197	11,214	.....	.....	.....	Dharwar	14
27,421	577	27,998	19	1	20	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
6,840	18	6,858	.....	.....	.....	Thana	15
1,831	363	2,214	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
2,144	156	2,300	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba	17
5,229	4,878	10,157	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	18
7,665	.....	7,665	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	19
23,789	5,415	29,204	.....	.....	.....	Total Konkan.	
193,622	8,781	202,403	2,467	123	2,590	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Miscellaneous— <i>sonid</i> .			43. Total
		41. Non-Food crops			
		Reported 123	Esti- mated 124	Total 125	Reported 126
1	2	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					
Gujarat					
1	Ahmedabad	131	.....	131	1,522,580
2	Kaira	27	.....	27	334,959
3	Broach and Panch Mahala	3,308	673	3,981	1,183,602
4	Surat	101	12	113	503,615
	Total Gujarat	3,467	685	4,152	4,344,956
Deccan					
5	West Khandesh	214	.....	214	1,521,353
6	East Khandesh	49	.....	49	1,960,382
7	Nasik	1	.....	1	2,241,763
8	Ahmednagar	105	.....	105	2,868,111
9	Poona	398	.....	398	2,218,982
10	Sholapur	50	.....	50	3,231,761
11	Satara	7	.....	7	2,208,516
	Total Deccan	824	.....	824	15,270,858
Karnatak					
12	Belgaum	19	1	20	1,533,554
13	Bijapur	164	.....	164	2,858,999
14	Dharwar	15	.....	15	2,071,087
	Total Karnatak	198	1	199	6,763,640
Konkan					
15	Thana	231	.....	231	626,908
16	Bombay Suburban	27	.....	27	27,369
17	Kolaba	16	.....	16	367,774
18	Ratnagiri	39	.....	39	106,629
19	Kanara	4,109	.....	4,109	235,331
	Total Konkan	4,422	.....	4,422	1,474,009
	Total Bombay Presidency	8,911	686	9,597	27,853,463

* These areas differ because some land is cropped

—concl'd.

area of crop*		43. Total area of land under crop*			District	Serial No.
Esti- mated 127	Total 128	Reported 129	Esti- mated 130	Total 131			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
Gujarat						
85,899	1,612,479	1,503,707	89,252	1,592,959	Ahmedabad	1
32,574	867,533	934,008	31,617	835,625	Kaira	2
1,14,981	1,298,583	1,093,206	102,795	1,196,001	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
23,903	527,718	742,173	22,735	765,908	Surat	4
261,357	4,606,313	4,144,094	246,399	4,390,493	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan						
13,432	1,534,785	1,492,236	13,160	1,505,405	West Khandesh	5
.....	1,960,382	1,939,379	...	1,939,379	East Khandesh	6
10,222	2,251,975	2,161,271	9,891	2,171,152	Nasik	7
34,291	2,912,402	2,812,559	23,867	2,836,416	Ahmednagar	8
24,750	2,243,732	2,066,944	23,341	2,110,785	Poona	9
54,634	2,286,395	2,192,583	53,466	2,246,049	Sholapur	10
68,852	2,277,368	2,063,363	63,004	2,126,366	Satara	11
196,181	15,467,039	14,748,334	187,217	14,935,551	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak						
29,373	1,862,927	1,799,358	23,173	1,829,031	Belgaum	12
300	2,859,308	2,245,062	300	2,845,371	Bijapur	13
54,314	2,125,401	2,051,279	54,186	2,105,465	Dharwar	14
83,986	6,847,636	6,096,199	83,668	6,779,867	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan						
8,900	635,806	618,408	8,524	627,332	Thana	15
6,742	34,111	27,255	6,742	33,997	Bombay Suburban	16
27,212	414,986	371,709	26,784	398,473	Kolaba	17
600,879	797,505	186,950	575,622	752,632	Ratnagiri	18
.....	235,331	218,663	.....	218,663	Kanara	19
643,733	2,117,742	1,422,985	618,012	2,040,997	Total Konkan.	
1,185,267	29,038,730	27,011,612	1,135,296	28,146,908	Total Bombay Presidency.	

more than once within the year.

Bk Q 45—9

TABLE IV—

Area under various crops irrigated by different sources of irrigation

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ahmedabad										
1	Rice	14,411	340	14,751	...	...	...	4,373	499	5,072
2	Wheat	737	...	737	37	...	37	15,477	454	15,931
3	Barley	52	...	52	...	...	...	2,036	205	2,241
4	Jowari	4	...	4	...	...	...	201	...	201
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	25	...	25	27	...	27	1,153	...	1,153
7	Other cereals and pulses.	2,069	...	2,069	...	...	...	277	...	277
8	Sugarcane	19	...	19	7	...	7	245	15	260
9	Other food crops	99	12	111	179	...	179	4,557	438	4,995
10	Cotton	80	...	80	...	...	...	2,449	153	2,602
11	Other non-food crops	143	1	144	21	...	21	4,765	347	5,112
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	17,599	353	17,952	271	...	271	35,733	2,111	37,844
	Area irrigated more than once.	314	...	314	...	...	...	1,382	235	1,617
	Net irrigated area	17,285	353	17,638	271	...	271	34,351	1,876	36,227
Kaira										
1	Rice	10,534	221	10,755	...	...	...	1,620	370	1,990
2	Wheat	411	...	411	...	...	...	2,893	79	2,972
3	Barley	6	...	6	...	...	...	146	22	168
4	Jowari	74	...	74	...	...	...	1,232	...	1,232
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	32	1,044
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
7	Other cereals and pulses.	305	...	305	...	...	...	14	2	16
8	Sugarcane	2	...	2	...	...	...	166	63	229
9	Other food crops	90	...	90	...	...	...	1,808	35	1,843
10	Cotton	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	443	...	443	...	...	...	20,362	341	21,203
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	11,894	221	12,115	...	...	...	22,755	943	30,698
	Area irrigated more than once.	366	...	366	...	...	...	1,400	...	1,400
	Net irrigated area	11,528	221	11,749	...	...	...	21,355	943	22,298
Broach and Panch Mahals										
1	Rice	155	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	721	...	721	...	...	...	652	125	777
3	Barley	15	...	15	...	...	...	130	10	140
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	140	...	140	...	...	...	250	60	310
8	Sugarcane	61	...	61	...	...	...	1,651	100	1,751
9	Other food crops	181	...	181	...	...	...	838	59	941
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	19	541
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	1,398	...	1,398	...	...	...	4,094	366	4,460
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net irrigated area	1,398	...	1,398	...	...	...	4,094	366	4,460

IRRIGATION

in each district of the Bombay Presidency in 1934-35

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Ahmedabad										
14,242	350	14,592	236	...	236	33,462	1,189	34,651	Rice	1
178	...	178	385	12	397	16,514	466	17,280	Wheat	2
47	...	47	234	...	234	2,369	235	2,574	Barley	3
...	1	...	1	...	...	206	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	12	...	12	1,217	...	1,217	Maize	6
852	5	857	6	...	6	3,224	5	3,229	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	94	...	94	295	15	310	Sugarcane	8
5	...	5	134	...	134	4,914	450	5,364	Other food crops	9
1,699	...	1,699	9	...	9	4,237	153	4,390	Cotton	10
...	53	...	53	4,582	348	5,330	Other non-food crops.	11
17,023	355	17,378	1,694	12	1,106	71,720	2,831	74,551	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
41	...	41	23	...	23	1,760	235	1,995	Area irrigated more than once.	
16,982	355	17,337	1,071	12	1,083	69,960	2,596	72,556	Net irrigated area.	
Kaira										
3,186	105	3,291	139	...	139	15,479	696	16,175	Rice	1
238	...	238	62	...	62	3,614	79	3,693	Wheat	2
...	10	...	10	162	22	184	Barley	3
...	1,306	...	1,306	Jowari	4
...	9	1	10	1,021	35	1,054	Bajri	5
...	1	...	1	3	...	3	Maize	6
...	1	...	1	320	2	322	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	46	2	48	214	64	278	Sugarcane	8
4	...	4	107	...	107	2,009	35	2,044	Other food crops	9
...	29	...	29	Cotton	10
23	...	23	96	19	115	21,424	360	21,784	Other non-food crops.	11
3,441	105	3,546	491	22	513	45,581	1,291	46,872	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
94	...	94	4	...	4	1,861	...	1,864	Area irrigated more than once.	
3,347	105	3,452	487	22	509	43,717	1,291	45,008	Net irrigated area.	
Broach and Panch Mahals										
17	...	17	...	...	...	172	...	172	Rice	1
19	...	19	137	95	162	1,539	150	1,689	Wheat	2
...	40	10	60	185	20	205	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	25	...	25	Maize	6
8	...	8	85	20	105	483	60	563	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	1,713	100	1,812	Sugarcane	8
3	...	3	...	...	...	1,072	53	1,125	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
...	523	18	541	Other non-food crops.	11
57	...	57	262	55	317	5,711	421	6,132	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	Area irrigated more than once.	
57	...	57	262	55	317	5,711	421	6,132	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea	Acrea
Surat										
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	21	1,377
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,296	43	2,344
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,045	117	1,162
Total area under all irrigated crops.		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,197	186	5,383
Area irrigated more than once.		...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46
Net irrigated area		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,151	186	5,337
Total Gujarat										
1	Rice	25,100	561	25,661	...	...	...	6,109	869	7,062
2	Wheat	1,869	...	1,869	37	...	37	19,022	658	19,680
3	Barley	73	...	73	...	...	...	2,312	237	2,549
4	Jowari	78	...	78	...	...	...	1,433	...	1,433
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	32	1,044
6	Maize	50	...	50	27	...	27	1,155	...	1,155
7	Other cereals and pulses.	2,534	...	2,534	...	...	...	541	62	603
8	Sugarcane	82	...	82	7	...	7	3,218	198	4,116
9	Other food crops	310	19	329	179	...	179	9,349	574	10,123
10	Cotton	109	...	109	...	...	...	2,449	153	2,602
11	Other non-food crops	596	1	597	21	...	21	27,165	823	28,017
Total area under all irrigated crops.		30,791	574	31,365	271	...	271	74,779	3,606	78,385
Area irrigated more than once.		650	...	650	...	...	...	2,828	235	3,063
Net irrigated area		30,141	574	30,685	271	...	271	71,951	3,371	75,322

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other sources			Total of all sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Surat										
2,081	...	2,081	...	...	...	2,081	...	2,081	Rice	1
29	...	29	...	...	...	29	...	29	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
72	...	72	...	...	...	72	...	72	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
84	...	84	2	...	2	1,942	21	1,963	Sugarcane	8
21	...	21	37	...	37	2,354	48	2,402	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
62	...	62	60	...	60	1,176	117	1,293	Other non-food crops.	11
2,299	...	2,299	108	...	108	7,601	186	7,790	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	46	...	46	Area irrigated more than once.	
2,299	...	2,299	108	...	108	7,558	186	7,744	Net irrigated area.	
Total Gujarat										
19,476	455	19,931	375	...	375	51,144	1,885	52,029	Rice	
464	...	464	604	37	641	21,996	695	22,691	Wheat	2
47	...	47	284	10	294	2,716	247	2,963	Barley	3
72	...	72	1	...	1	1,584	...	1,584	Jowari	4
...	9	1	10	1,021	33	1,054	Bajri	5
...	13	...	13	1,245	...	1,245	Maize	6
860	5	865	92	20	112	4,027	27	4,114	Other cereals and pulses.	7
84	...	84	72	2	74	1,163	200	1,363	Sugarcane	8
33	...	33	278	...	278	10,349	586	10,935	Other food crops	9
1,699	...	1,699	9	...	9	4,266	153	4,419	Cotton	10
86	...	86	218	10	228	28,105	849	28,948	Other non-food crops.	11
22,820	460	23,280	1,955	89	2,044	130,616	4,729	135,345	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
135	...	135	27	...	27	3,670	235	3,905	Area irrigated more than once.	
22,685	460	23,145	1,928	89	2,017	126,946	4,494	131,440	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
West Khandesh										
1	Rice	1,218	...	1,218	16	...	16	24	...	24
2	Wheat	7,258	220	7,478	300	...	300	6,527	2	6,529
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
5	Bajri	81	...	81	4	...	4	105	...	105
6	Maize	383	...	383	41	...	41	46	...	46
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,559	...	1,559	...	...	...	987	...	987
8	Sugarcane	1,051	3	1,054	...	...	...	157	...	157
9	Other food crops	1,436	7	1,443	68	...	68	1,839	...	1,839
10	Cotton	5	...	5	1	...	1	19	...	19
11	Other non-food crops	883	1	884	...	...	...	11,516	21	11,537
Total area under all irrigated crops.		13,974	231	14,205	430	...	430	21,250	23	21,273
Area irrigated more than once.		1,738	...	1,738	2	...	2	1,981	...	1,981
Net irrigated area		12,236	231	12,467	428	...	428	19,269	23	19,292
East Khandesh										
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	211
2	Wheat	1,163	...	1,163	...	...	...	10,435	...	10,435
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	5	...	5	...	...	...	108	...	108
7	Other cereals and pulses.	391	...	391	...	...	...	2,247	...	2,247
8	Sugarcane	66	...	66	...	...	...	797	...	797
9	Other food crops	647	...	647	...	...	...	8,718	...	8,718
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	224	...	224	...	...	...	10,772	...	10,772
Total area under all irrigated crops.		2,586	...	2,586	...	...	...	33,279	...	33,279
Area irrigated more than once.		333	...	333	...	...	...	3,113	...	3,113
Net irrigated area		2,253	...	2,253	...	...	...	30,166	...	30,166
Nasik										
1	Rice	1,731	...	1,731	451	...	451	178	...	178
2	Wheat	10,097	...	10,097	3,317	...	3,317	20,641	35	20,676
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	631	...	631	5,420	...	5,420	209	...	209
6	Maize	207	...	207	52	...	52	1,155	...	1,155
7	Other cereals and pulses.	11,819	...	11,819	4,934	...	4,934	12,862	4	12,866
8	Sugarcane	4,517	...	4,517	459	...	459	2,307	...	2,307
9	Other food crops	10,926	...	10,926	990	...	990	16,554	41	16,595
10	Cotton	1,705	...	1,705	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	7,638	...	7,638	3,157	...	3,157	15,271	58	15,329
Total area under all irrigated crops.		49,331	...	49,331	18,780	...	18,780	69,178	133	69,311
Area irrigated more than once.		10,631	...	10,631	6,993	...	6,993	13,791	42	13,533
Net irrigated area		38,700	...	38,700	11,787	...	11,787	55,387	91	55,478

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop.	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
West Khandesh										
118	...	118	4	...	4	1,262	...	1,262	Rice	1
...	14,203	222	14,425	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	180	...	180	Jowari	4
...	470	...	470	Bajri	5
7	...	7	...	...	...	2,653	...	2,653	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
4	...	4	32	...	32	1,235	3	1,241	Sugarcane	8
...	3,379	7	3,386	Other food crops	9
...	25	...	25	Cotton	10
...	3	...	3	12,462	32	12,494	Other non-food crops.	11
129	...	129	39	...	39	35,822	254	36,076	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	3,721	...	3,721	Area irrigated more than once.	
129	...	129	39	...	39	32,101	254	32,355	Net irrigated area.	
East Khandesh										
1	...	1	...	...	...	215	...	215	Rice	1
44	...	44	...	...	...	11,637	...	11,637	Wheat	2
...	78	...	78	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	111	...	111	Bajri	5
9	...	9	...	...	...	2,655	...	2,655	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
4	...	4	...	...	...	866	...	866	Sugarcane	8
36	...	36	1,265	...	1,265	10,669	...	10,669	Other food crops	9
4	...	4	3	...	3	11,003	...	11,003	Cotton	10
...	Other non-food crops.	11
191	...	191	1,268	...	1,268	37,234	...	37,234	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
4	...	4	...	...	...	3,450	...	3,450	Area irrigated more than once.	
97	...	97	1,268	...	1,268	33,784	...	33,784	Net irrigated area.	
Nasik										
...	2,390	...	2,390	Rice	1
...	16	...	16	34,971	35	34,106	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	1	...	1	Jowari	4
...	6,269	...	6,269	Bajri	5
...	1,444	...	1,444	Maize	6
...	29,615	4	29,619	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	7,283	...	7,283	Sugarcane	8
...	214	...	214	28,737	41	28,739	Other food crops	9
...	1,705	...	1,705	Cotton	10
...	59	...	59	26,125	53	26,178	Other non-food crops.	11
...	289	...	289	137,578	133	137,711	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	31,415	42	31,457	Area irrigated more than once.	
...	289	...	289	106,163	31	106,254	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop.	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Satara										
1	Rice ...	329	10	349	12,960	1,030	13,990	1,073	35	1,108
2	Wheat ...	1,077	16	1,125	11,461	782	15,243	12,719	366	13,075
3	Barley ...	50	...	50	775	83	858	241	8	249
4	Jowari ...	2,673	64	2,737	16,319	306	16,625	13,318	243	13,561
5	Bajri ...	49	...	49	64	10	613	4,095	...	4,095
6	Maize ...	89	8	88	546	45	591	2,395	58	2,453
7	Other cereals and pulses.	582	11	593	5,641	291	6,932	6,762	150	6,912
8	Sugarcane ...	1,190	192	1,392	1,612	192	1,504	7,087	226	7,313
9	Other food crops ...	594	46	640	5,566	264	5,830	10,399	280	10,679
10	Cotton ...	48	...	48	70	...	70	1,002	...	1,002
11	Other non-food crops.	1,554	202	1,756	3,100	86	3,916	17,868	621	18,489
Total area under all irrigated crops.		8,436	591	9,927	63,416	3,098	66,514	76,959	1,977	78,936
Area irrigated more than once.		1,156	23	1,179	12,208	825	13,033	15,186	353	15,539
Net irrigated area ...		7,280	568	7,848	51,208	2,273	53,481	61,773	1,624	63,397
Total Deccan										
1	Rice ...	4,347	20	4,367	13,774	1,039	14,813	4,657	101	4,758
2	Wheat ...	27,096	327	27,423	22,952	512	23,764	155,675	1,266	166,961
3	Barley ...	314	...	314	776	83	569	1,343	32	1,315
4	Jowari ...	37,070	203	37,273	23,358	346	23,704	133,739	2,249	135,988
5	Bajri ...	5,829	57	5,914	7,782	40	7,822	27,467	197	27,664
6	Maize ...	1,281	15	1,296	745	45	790	12,770	195	12,965
7	Other cereals and pulses.	25,483	63	25,528	14,647	321	14,968	46,784	581	47,315
8	Sugarcane ...	26,488	1,974	28,472	2,418	192	2,610	15,858	268	16,125
9	Other food crops ...	22,987	71	23,758	9,191	504	9,795	55,811	674	76,515
10	Cotton ...	10,437	10	10,545	115	...	115	14,131	688	14,819
11	Other non-food crops.	20,613	226	20,839	8,381	86	8,466	102,478	1,400	103,858
Total area under all irrigated crops.		181,635	3,094	184,729	104,438	3,268	107,706	540,723	7,621	548,344
Area irrigated more than once.		24,941	102	25,043	24,813	865	25,678	99,002	1,722	100,724
Net irrigated area ...		156,694	2,992	159,686	79,625	2,403	82,028	441,721	5,899	447,620
Belgaum										
1	Rice ...	28	...	28	425	...	425	411	3	414
2	Wheat ...	27	...	27	72	...	72	1,535	160	2,015
3	Barley ...	156	...	156	1	...	1	870	...	870
4	Jowari ...	738	...	738	31	...	31	2,994	558	3,522
5	Bajri ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
6	Maize ...	1,847	...	1,847	122	...	122	6,062	30	6,092
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,014	...	1,014	124	...	124	2,896	65	2,961
8	Sugarcane ...	285	...	285	643	19	659	9,826	339	10,285
9	Other food crops ...	835	...	835	205	5	210	6,623	330	6,953
10	Cotton ...	834	...	834	7	...	7	684	...	684
11	Other non-food crops.	1,013	...	1,013	290	1	291	9,091	369	9,460
Total area under all irrigated crops.		6,799	...	6,799	1,917	25	1,942	40,988	1,774	42,762
Area irrigated more than once.		1,024	...	1,024	209	...	209	3,807	143	3,950
Net irrigated area ...		5,775	...	5,775	1,708	25	1,733	37,181	1,631	38,811

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Satara										
...	35	...	25	14,557	1,694	15,451	Rice ...	1
1	...	1	108	7	115	28,450	1,193	29,559	Wheat ...	2
...	2	...	2	1,068	91	1,159	Barley ...	3
...	3,549	813	3,923	Jowari ...	4
...	4,750	10	4,760	Bajri ...	5
...	113	50	163	3,134	161	3,295	Maize ...	6
...	186	73	259	11,171	525	14,996	Other cereals and pulses.	7
5	...	5	262	50	312	16,966	660	17,226	Sugarcane ...	8
7	...	7	53	7	60	16,619	597	17,216	Other food crops ...	9
...	1,120	...	1,120	Cotton ...	10
6	...	6	78	...	88	24,376	909	24,285	Other non-food crops.	11
19	...	19	837	187	1,024	149,667	5,853	155,520	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
1	...	1	3	...	3	28,554	1,201	29,755	Area irrigated more than once.	
18	...	18	834	187	1,021	121,113	4,652	125,765	Net irrigated area.	
Total Deccan										
25	...	25	29	...	29	32,832	1,160	33,992	Rice ...	1
482	...	482	127	7	134	156,332	2,432	158,764	Wheat ...	2
5	...	5	2	...	2	2,116	115	2,550	Barley ...	3
2,520	...	2,520	3	...	3	156,831	2,798	159,188	Jowari ...	4
228	...	228	...	...	...	41,333	322	41,655	Bajri ...	5
6	...	6	113	50	163	17,119	305	17,220	Maize ...	6
234	...	234	186	73	259	87,314	990	88,304	Other cereals and pulses.	7
169	...	169	302	50	352	16,245	2,484	17,729	Sugarcane ...	8
242	...	242	1,585	7	1,592	1,38,841	1,056	1,10,905	Other food crops ...	9
25	...	25	...	...	...	24,708	794	25,501	Cotton ...	10
362	...	362	153	...	153	131,200	1,712	132,912	Other non-food crops.	11
4,198	...	4,198	2,503	187	2,690	633,427	14,170	647,667	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
315	...	315	3	...	3	149,074	2,689	151,763	Area irrigated more than once.	
3,883	...	3,883	2,500	187	2,687	684,423	11,481	693,904	Net irrigated area.	
Belgaum										
1,591	...	12,991	1,916	...	1,916	15,071	3	15,074	Rice ...	1
...	16	...	16	17,53	150	2,152	Wheat ...	2
10	...	10	24	...	24	861	...	861	Barley ...	3
...	2	...	2	3,265	558	4,423	Jowari ...	4
...	30	...	30	36	...	36	Bajri ...	5
...	89	...	89	8,110	30	8,140	Maize ...	6
26	...	26	164	...	164	4,224	63	4,289	Other cereals and pulses.	7
2,613	4	2,017	1,421	122	1,543	14,135	384	14,569	Sugarcane ...	8
30	...	30	319	15	334	7,331	350	8,291	Other food crops ...	9
...	1,027	...	1,027	Cotton ...	10
2	...	2	350	...	350	1,133	376	1,516	Other non-food crops.	11
5,962	4	15,066	4,416	137	4,553	69,182	1,940	71,122	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
50	...	50	187	2	189	5,277	145	5,422	Area irrigated more than once.	
5,012	4	15,016	4,229	135	4,364	63,905	1,795	65,700	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bijapur										
1	Rice ... ..	...	...	...	16	...	16	416	...	416
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	4	683	...	683
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	3,360
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,533	...	7,533
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	...	1,356
7	Other cereals and pulses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,977	...	7,977
8	Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	...	9	...	9	536	...	536
9	Other food crops ... ..	...	...	...	18	...	18	6,071	...	6,071
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	...	2,117
11	Other non-food crops ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	7,384	...	7,384
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	49	...	49	37,523	...	37,523
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,981	...	2,981
	Net irrigated area ... ..	...	...	...	49	...	49	34,542	...	34,542
Dharwar										
1	Rice	5,765	...	5,766	...	...	...	91	...	91
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
7	Other cereals and pulses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	92	...	92	...	...	...	494	4	488
9	Other food crops	191	...	181	...	...	...	1,074	22	1,096
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	328	...	328	...	...	...	601	...	601
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	6,267	...	6,267	...	...	...	3,242	28	3,268
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
	Net irrigated area	6,267	...	6,267	...	...	...	3,204	28	3,230
Total Karnatak										
1	Rice	5,794	...	5,794	441	...	441	858	3	861
2	Wheat	27	...	27	76	...	76	2,518	180	2,693
3	Barley	156	...	156	1	...	1	4,930	...	4,931
4	Jowari	758	...	758	31	...	31	10,587	558	11,145
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
6	Maize	1,847	...	1,847	122	...	122	7,410	30	7,440
7	Other cereals and pulses	1,014	...	1,014	124	...	124	10,873	65	10,938
8	Sugarcane	377	...	377	649	19	668	10,826	243	11,069
9	Other food crops	1,016	...	1,016	223	5	228	14,370	352	14,722
10	Cotton	834	...	834	7	...	7	2,801	...	2,808
11	Other non-food crops	1,241	...	1,241	202	1	203	17,276	369	17,645
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	13,066	...	13,066	1,966	25	1,991	81,753	1,800	83,553
	Area irrigated more than once.	1,024	...	1,024	209	...	309	6,826	143	6,969
	Net irrigated area	12,042	...	12,042	1,757	25	1,782	74,927	1,657	76,584

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Bijapur										
108	...	108	...	...	...	540	...	540	Rice	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	857	...	857	Wheat	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360	...	3,360	Barley	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,593	...	7,593	Jowari	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,356	...	1,356	Bajri	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,003	...	8,003	Maize	6
26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
23	...	23	...	...	...	593	...	593	Sugarcane	8
158	...	158	...	...	...	6,247	...	6,247	Other food crops	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	...	2,117	Cotton	10
145	...	145	...	...	...	7,531	...	7,531	Other non-food crops.	11
460	...	460	...	...	...	38,032	...	38,032	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
54	...	54	...	...	...	3,035	...	3,035	Area irrigated more than once.	
406	...	406	...	...	...	34,997	...	34,997	Net irrigated area.	
Dharwar										
85,882	238	85,920	10,471	242	10,713	101,950	480	102,430	Rice	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize	6
141	...	141	20	...	20	161	...	161	Other cereals and pulses.	7
9,994	19	3,013	18	...	18	3,538	23	3,561	Sugarcane	8
1,009	1	1,000	159	...	159	3,373	23	3,396	Other food crops	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton	10
854	...	854	25	...	25	1,508	...	1,508	Other non-food crops.	11
90,730	258	90,988	10,693	242	10,935	110,932	526	111,458	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
192	...	192	21	...	21	251	...	251	Area irrigated more than once.	
90,538	258	90,796	10,672	242	10,914	110,681	526	111,207	Net irrigated area.	
Total Karnatak										
8,781	238	99,019	12,387	242	12,629	118,261	483	118,744	Rice	1
...	...	...	19	...	19	2,640	160	2,800	Wheat	2
10	...	10	24	...	24	4,221	...	4,221	Barley	3
...	...	...	82	...	82	11,358	558	12,016	Jowari	4
...	...	...	30	...	30	36	...	36	Bajri	5
...	...	...	80	...	80	9,468	30	9,498	Maize	6
193	...	193	184	...	184	12,388	65	12,453	Other cereals and pulses.	7
5,093	23	5,033	1,439	122	1,561	18,321	407	18,728	Sugarcane	8
1,257	1	1,238	478	15	493	17,524	373	17,897	Other food crops	9
...	...	...	2	...	2	3,644	...	3,644	Cotton	10
1,001	...	1,001	375	...	375	20,185	370	20,555	Other non-food crops.	11
106,252	262	106,514	15,109	379	15,488	218,146	2,466	220,612	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
286	...	286	208	2	210	8,563	145	8,708	Area irrigated more than once.	
105,956	262	106,218	14,901	377	15,278	209,583	2,321	211,904	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop.	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Thana										
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	9	228
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,881	...	5,881
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	4	1,362
Total area under all irrigated crops.		...	...	...	...	...	...	7,458	13	7,471
Area irrigated more than once.		...	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	156
Net irrigated area		...	...	...	...	...	...	7,302	13	7,315
Bombay Suburban										
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	...	607
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
Total area under all irrigated crops.		...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	628
Area irrigated more than once.		...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	61
Net irrigated area		...	...	...	...	...	...	567	...	567
Kolaba										
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	249
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area under all irrigated crops.		...	...	...	...	...	...	262	...	262
Area irrigated more than once.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net irrigated area		...	...	...	...	...	...	262	...	262

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Thana										
...	Rice ...	1
...	Wheat ...	2
...	Barley ...	3
...	Jowari ...	4
...	Bajri ...	5
...	Maize ...	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
30	...	20	...	...	...	335	0	248	Sugarcane ...	8
96	...	96	...	...	...	5,977	...	5,977	Other food crops	9
42	...	42	...	...	...	1,400	4	1,404	Cotton ...	10
...	Other non-food crops	11
158	...	158	...	...	...	7,616	13	7,629	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
2	...	2	...	...	...	158	...	158	Area irrigated more than once.	
156	...	156	...	...	...	7,458	13	7,471	Net irrigated area.	
Bombay Suburban										
...	Rice ...	1
...	Wheat ...	2
...	Barley ...	3
...	Jowari ...	4
...	Bajri ...	5
...	Maize ...	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
...	Sugarcane ...	8
...	607	...	607	Other food crops	9
...	21	...	21	Cotton ...	10
...	Other non-food crops	11
...	628	...	628	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	61	...	61	Area irrigated more than once.	
...	567	...	567	Net irrigated area.	
Kolaba										
...	Rice ...	1
...	Wheat ...	2
...	Barley ...	3
...	Jowari ...	4
...	Bajri ...	5
...	Maize ...	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
...	Sugarcane ...	8
45	...	45	20	5	25	33	5	38	Other food crops	9
...	792	18	810	1,026	18	1,104	Cotton ...	10
...	37	...	27	27	...	27	Other non-food crops	11
45	...	45	840	23	863	1,147	23	1,170	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	Area irrigated more than once.	
45	...	45	840	23	863	1,147	23	1,170	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ratnagiri										
1	Rice	...	...	...	601	1,588	2,189	632	1,377	2,009
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	114	1,066	1,180	416	2,165	2,581
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	5	8	13	319	320	639
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	177	484	661	1,840	2,358	4,228
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	353	914	1,267	915	1,021	1,936
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	1,250	4,060	5,310	4,122	7,271	11,393
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	623	1,040	1,663	698	826	1,524
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	627	3,020	3,647	3,424	6,445	9,869
Kanara										
1	Rice	...	...	...	3,033	...	3,033	67	...	67
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	205	...	205	5	...	5
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	294	...	294	670	...	670
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	21	...	21	225	...	225
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	18	...	18	12	...	12
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	3,561	...	3,561	979	...	979
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	3,561	...	3,561	979	...	979
Total Konkan										
1	Rice	...	...	...	3,624	1,588	5,212	699	1,377	2,070
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	319	1,066	1,385	421	2,165	2,581
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	299	8	307	1,221	329	1,550
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	138	484	622	1,840	2,358	4,228
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	371	914	1,285	2,306	1,225	3,331
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	4,811	4,060	8,871	13,449	7,284	20,733
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	623	1,040	1,663	915	826	1,741
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	4,188	3,020	7,208	12,534	6,458	18,992

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Ratnagiri										
471	1,158	1,629	780	2,592	3,372	2,134	6,715	9,149	Rice ...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley ...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri ...	5
...	5	5	573	2,687	3,259	1,102	5,923	7,025	Maize ...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	...	...	36	72	108	360	400	760	Sugarcane ...	8
34	24	58	96	726	822	2,147	3,022	5,769	Other food crops ...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	10
44	79	123	181	125	306	1,493	2,139	3,632	Other non-food crops.	11
549	1,266	1,815	1,615	6,202	7,817	7,536	18,799	26,335	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
346	828	1,174	624	1,060	1,684	2,291	3,754	6,045	Area irrigated more than once.	
203	438	641	991	5,142	6,133	5,245	15,045	20,290	Net irrigated area.	
Kanara										
12,363	...	12,363	4,854	...	4,854	20,307	...	20,307	Rice ...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley ...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize ...	6
...	6	6	300	...	300	516	...	516	Other cereals and pulses.	7
500	...	500	680	...	680	2,144	...	2,144	Sugarcane ...	8
71	...	71	107	...	107	424	...	424	Other food crops ...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	10
1	...	1	18	...	18	49	...	49	Other non-food crops.	11
12,941	...	12,941	5,959	...	5,959	23,440	...	23,440	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
23	...	23	1	...	1	24	...	24	Area irrigated more than once.	
12,918	...	12,918	5,958	...	5,958	23,416	...	23,416	Net irrigated area.	
Total Konkan										
12,834	1,158	13,992	5,584	2,592	8,176	22,741	6,715	29,456	Rice ...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley ...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize ...	6
...	6	11	872	2,687	3,559	1,618	5,923	7,541	Other cereals and pulses.	7
527	...	520	736	77	813	9,776	414	3,190	Sugarcane ...	8
346	24	270	935	745	1,730	10,241	3,610	13,851	Other food crops ...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	10
87	79	166	226	125	351	2,900	2,143	5,133	Other non-food crops.	11
13,493	1,266	14,959	8,414	6,225	14,639	40,367	13,535	59,202	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
371	828	1,199	625	1,060	1,685	2,534	3,754	6,288	Area irrigated more than once.	
13,322	438	13,760	7,789	5,165	12,954	37,833	15,081	52,914	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
	Total Bombay Presidency	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Rice	35,941	591	35,922	17,839	2,627	20,466	12,407	2,350	14,757
2	Wheat	28,992	327	29,319	23,065	812	23,877	127,215	2,124	129,339
3	Barley	543	...	543	777	83	660	7,685	269	7,954
4	Jowari	37,906	203	38,109	23,389	346	23,735	145,759	2,807	148,566
5	Bajri	5,931	85	6,916	7,762	40	7,822	28,483	229	28,712
6	Maize	3,178	15	3,193	694	45	939	21,335	225	21,560
7	Other cereals and pulses.	29,011	65	29,076	15,090	1,387	16,477	58,619	2,523	61,442
8	Sugarcane	26,957	1,974	28,931	3,373	219	3,592	31,923	1,038	32,861
9	Other food crops	24,013	83	24,096	13,091	793	10,834	108,782	3,986	112,750
10	Cotton	11,360	108	11,468	122	...	122	19,381	841	20,222
11	Other non-food crops.	22,440	227	22,667	9,064	1,001	10,065	149,235	3,617	152,852
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	225,492	3,668	229,160	111,436	7,353	118,839	710,704	20,311	731,015
	Area irrigated more than once.	26,645	102	26,747	25,645	1,905	27,550	109,571	2,926	112,497
	Net irrigated area ...	198,847	3,566	202,413	85,841	5,448	91,289	601,133	17,385	618,518

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Total Bombay Presidency	
131,116	1,551	132,967	18,375	2,834	21,209	214,978	10,343	225,221	Rice	1
946	...	946	750	44	794	180,968	3,307	184,275	Wheat	2
62	...	62	310	10	320	9,377	362	9,739	Barley	3
2,592	...	2,592	86	...	86	309,732	3,356	213,088	Jowari	4
328	...	328	39	1	40	42,363	355	42,718	Bajri	5
6	...	6	216	50	266	25,629	335	25,964	Maize	6
1,293	10	1,303	1,534	2,780	4,114	105,347	7,065	112,412	Other cereals and pulses.	7
2,803	23	2,826	2,549	251	2,800	70,505	3,505	74,010	Sugarcane	8
1,158	25	1,783	3,339	766	4,105	147,863	5,655	153,518	Other food crops	9
1,724	...	1,724	11	...	11	32,618	949	33,567	Cotton	10
1,455	79	1,514	572	144	1,116	183,140	5,068	188,214	Other non-food crops.	11
145,965	1,983	148,951	27,981	6,390	34,861	1,222,626	40,200	1,262,826	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
1,117	828	1,945	863	1,062	1,925	163,841	6,823	170,664	Area irrigated more than once.	
145,346	1,160	147,006	27,118	5,818	32,936	1,058,785	33,377	1,092,162	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IVa IRRIGATION—
Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation

Serial No.	District	Area irrigated from					Total
		Government Canals	Private Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad	17,638	271	17,337	36,227	1,083	72,566
2	Kaira	11,749	.....	3,452	29,398	509	45,008
3	Broach & Panch-Mahala	1,285	.....	57	4,460	317	6,132
4	Surat	.....	.....	2,299	5,337	108	7,744
	Total Gujarat	30,685	271	23,145	75,322	2,017	131,440
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	12,467	426	129	19,391	39	32,363
6	East Khandesh	2,253	.....	97	30,106	1,263	33,794
7	Nasik	38,700	11,787	.....	55,476	269	106,254
8	Ahmednagar	27,392	6,797	.....	90,827	.....	127,016
9	Poona	24,759	6,864	2,148	63,671	70	129,512
10	Sholapur	16,297	671	1,491	122,769	.....	141,218
11	Satara	7,848	53,481	18	63,397	1,021	125,765
	Total Deccan	159,686	82,028	3,863	447,620	2,687	695,904
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	5,773	1,733	15,016	38,812	4,364	65,700
13	Bijapur	.....	49	604	34,542	.....	34,997
14	Dharwar	6,267	.....	90,796	3,230	10,914	111,207
	Total Karnatak	12,042	1,782	106,218	76,584	15,278	211,904
Konkan							
15	Thana	.....	.....	156	7,315	.....	7,471
16	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	567	.....	567
17	Kolaba	.....	.....	45	262	863	1,170
18	Ratnagiri	.....	3,647	641	9,869	6,133	20,290
19	Kanara	.....	3,561	12,918	979	5,958	23,416
	Total Konkan	.....	7,208	13,760	18,992	12,954	52,914
	Total Bombay Presidency	202,413	91,289	147,006	613,518	32,936	1,092,167

(Summary of Table IV ante)

and under various irrigated crops in 1934-35

Crops irrigated						District	Serial No.
Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari	Bajri	Maize		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
34,651	17,260	2,574	206	.....	1,217	Ahmedabad	1
16,175	3,693	184	1,306	1,054	3	Kaira	2
172	1,689	205	.....	.....	25	Broach & Panch-Mabals.	3
2,031	29	.....	72	.....	...	Surat	4
53,029	22,691	2,963	1,584	1,054	1,245	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,262	14,425	.....	.....	193	470	West Khandesh	5
215	11,637	.....	78	.....	111	East Khandesh	6
2,390	34,106	.....	1	6,260	1,444	Nasik	7
561	26,205	100	52,629	7,549	920	Ahmednagar	8
1,653	20,033	290	48,801	16,196	1,253	Poona	9
2,420	22,795	1,006	65,056	6,673	7,727	Sholapur	10
15,481	29,559	1,153	32,923	4,760	3,295	Satara	11
23,992	158,764	2,555	199,488	41,623	15,220	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
15,774	2,133	861	4,423	36	8,140	Belgaum	12
540	697	3,360	7,593	.....	1,356	Bijapur	13
102,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Dharwar	14
118,744	2,820	4,221	12,016	36	9,498	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thana	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Kolaba	17
9,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	18
20,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	19
29,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Total Konkan	
225,221	184,275	9,739	213,083	42,718	25,964	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE IVa—IRRIGATION

Serial No.	District	Crops irrigated—contd.			
		Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton
		15	16	17	18
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					
Gujarat					
1	Ahmedabad	3,329	310	5,364	4,390
2	Kaira	322	273	2,044	29
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	563	1,812	1,125	.....
4	Surat	.....	1,963	2,402	.....
	Total Gujarat	4,114	4,363	10,935	4,419
Deccan					
5	West Khandesh	2,653	1,241	3,386	25
6	East Khandesh	2,655	896	10,669	.....
7	Nasik	29,619	7,283	28,725	1,705
8	Ahmednagar	12,645	14,595	15,350	1,797
9	Poona	20,271	9,520	26,039	6,334
10	Sholapur	5,465	3,498	9,520	11,533
11	Sakara	14,996	10,726	17,216	1,120
	Total Deccan	88,304	47,729	110,905	25,504
Karnatak					
12	Belgaum	4,289	14,569	8,254	1,527
13	Bijapur	9,003	598	6,247	2,117
14	Dharwar	161	3,581	3,336	.....
	Total Karnatak	12,453	18,728	17,897	3,644
Konkan					
15	Thana	.....	248	5,977	.....
16	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	607	.....
17	Kolaba	.....	38	1,104	.....
18	Ratnagiri	7,025	760	5,769	.....
19	Kanara	516	2,144	424	.....
	Total Konkan	7,541	3,190	13,881	.....
	Total Bombay Presidency	112,412	74,010	153,618	33,56

(Summary of Table IV ante)—concl'd.

Other non-food crops	Total Crops irrigated	Deduct Crops irrigated more than once	Net Irrigated area	District	Serial No.
19	20	21	22	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					
Gujarat					
5,380	74,551	1,995	72,556	Ahmedabad	1
21,784	46,872	1,564	45,008	Kaira	2
541	6,132	.....	6,132	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
1,293	7,790	46	7,744	Surat	4
28,998	135,345	3,905	131,440	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan					
12,424	36,075	3,721	32,355	West Khandesh	5
11,003	37,234	3,450	33,784	East Khandesh	6
26,178	137,711	31,457	106,254	Nasik	7
15,683	149,038	22,012	127,016	Ahmednagar	8
15,808	107,208	37,696	129,512	Poona	9
25,197	164,880	23,652	141,218	Sholapur	10
24,285	155,520	29,755	125,765	Satara	11
133,578	847,667	151,763	695,904	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak					
11,116	71,122	5,422	65,700	Belgaum	12
7,531	35,032	3,036	34,997	Bijapur	13
1,908	111,458	251	111,207	Dharwar	14
20,555	220,612	8,708	211,904	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan					
1,404	7,629	153	7,471	Thana	15
21	528	61	567	Bombay Suburban	16
27	1,170	.....	1,170	Kolaba	17
3,633	26,335	8,045	20,290	Ratnagiri	18
49	23,440	24	23,416	Kanara	19
5,133	59,202	6,283	52,914	Total Konkan.	
183,214	1,262,826	170,564	1,092,162	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V—OUTTURN
*Estimated outturn of principal Kharif and Rabi
 twelve-anna crop) in each district*

Serial No.	District	Outturn per cent. of									
		Kharif									
		Jowari	Bajri	Rice	Kodra	Rabi	Yari	Tur	Urad Mung	Sesame	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					Percent of the normal					
	Gujarat										
1	Ahmedabad ...	67	67	73	58	67	67	58	65	50	
2	Kaira ...	68	72	81	76	70	82	52	67	57	
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	57	60	82	80	83	85	46	58	58	
4	Surat ...	86	83	88	85	83	83	78	76	76	
	Deccan										
5	West Khandesh ...	75	75	75	67	67	75	75	75	75	
6	East Khandesh ...	83	83	75	...	...	53	83	77	83
7	Nasik ...	67	67	75	50	75	75	67	63	58	
8	Ahmednagar ...	...	67	53	67	75	75	67	67	75
9	Poona ...	83	67	75	83	83	83	67	67	67	
10	Sholapur ...	...	50	64	83	67	58	67	65	58
11	Satara ...	83	67	83	75	83	73	83	75	75	
	Karnatak										
12	Belgaum ...	75	67	75	...	67	75	58	58	58	
13	Bijapur ...	58	50	67	50	67	67	50	50	58	
14	Dharwar ...	75	50	58	...	67	58	58	58	50	
	Konkan										
15	Thana ...	83	...	92	92	75	75	75	75	75	
16	Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	92	...	92	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba ...	...	...	108	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	Ratnagiri ...	...	...	108	92	108	92	92	83	92
19	Kanara ...	67	...	75	...	75	67	75	67	67	

(PER CENT. OF THE NORMAL)

crops in parts of 100 (100 denoting a normal, i.e.,
of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1934-35

the Normal											
Cotton		Rabi							Peren- nial	District	Serial No.
Early	Late	Jowari	Wheat	Gram	Tobacco	Linseed	Rape and Mustard	Sugar- cane			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1	
Per cent. of the normal											
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
..	25	67	53	50	58	67	60	67	Ahmedabad	1	
..	23	..	48	44	58	..	60	83	Kaira	2	
..	25	54	64	48	46	..	67	75	Broach and Panch Mahals	3	
..	49	62	77	73	61	..	79	82	Surat	4	
Deccan											
67	..	75	75	75	75	75	67	100	West Khandesh	5	
67	..	83	83	83	83	83	83	92	East Khandesh	6	
68	..	67	67	58	67	67	67	67	Nasik	7	
75	..	75	83	67	75	75	..	83	Ahmednagar	8	
67	..	67	79	67	63	50	67	83	Poona	9	
69	..	67	63	83	65	67	..	92	Sholapur	10	
76	..	83	86	53	85	75	..	92	Satara	11	
Karnatak											
..	67	75	67	67	75	58	75	83	Belgaum	12	
..	50	88	67	50	68	58	50	83	Bijapur	13	
..	67	67	50	58	58	58	58	75	Dharwar	14	
Konkan											
..	..	..	100	75	..	83	..	83	Thana	15
..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	Bombay Suburban	16
..	..	..	..	100	67	..	..	100	Kolaba	17
..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	113	Ratnagiri	18
..	..	..	..	75	..	58	..	75	Kanara	19

TABLE V-A—AREA

Area under food-grain crops (cereals and pulses),
and its estimated outturn

		A—Cereals					
		1. Rice					
Serial No.	District	1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	60,577	25,285	57,979	31,830	49,350	21,269
2	Kaira ...	116,537	56,306	98,652	42,570	106,631	28,266
3	Broach ...	112,420	48,577	2,569	2,569	10,102	3,048
4	Panch Mahals ...			96,039	33,221	99,241	35,477
5	Surat ...	106,667	65,583	104,610	63,796	106,740	68,727
	Total Gujarat ...	396,201	198,751	365,849	178,985	374,064	166,782
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh ...	46,716	16,994	47,016	17,115	48,881	17,783
7	East Khandesh ...	784	283	592	238	720	296
8	Nasik ...	65,347	23,160	68,415	22,178	68,634	22,934
9	Ahmednagar ...	22,146	8,593	22,267	9,491	19,733	7,607
10	Poona ...	83,825	33,378	83,352	36,723	87,699	35,612
11	Sholapur ...	5,947	1,556	6,058	1,826	6,409	1,653
12	Satara ...	68,261	28,433	67,380	28,789	62,936	27,427
	Total Deccan ...	298,025	115,397	300,080	116,363	295,112	124,262
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	120,629	47,394	120,463	51,723	118,591	45,873
14	Bijapur ...	4,930	1,206	7,904	1,997	6,736	1,669
15	Dharwar ...	151,556	45,886	155,700	73,624	153,470	65,096
	Total Karnatak ...	280,115	94,476	284,057	126,344	278,796	112,638
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	329,358	161,738	327,870	146,371	326,001	145,540
17	Bombay Suburban ...	14,868	7,301	14,777	6,597	14,716	6,569
18	Kolaba ...	277,079	169,804	277,171	123,737	277,074	126,062
19	Ratnagiri ...	298,235	147,123	298,056	135,122	297,620	135,172
20	Kanara ...	153,623	67,334	151,361	68,225	163,296	80,189
	Total Konkan ...	1,073,168	544,300	1,072,265	480,052	1,078,706	503,532
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	2,047,509	952,924	2,022,251	901,744	2,026,678	907,204

AND OUTTURN

in each district of the Bombay Presidency
during 1934-35 and preceding two years

2. Wheat						District	Serial No.
1934-35		1933-34		1932-33			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
166,377	26,408	249,915	46,429	122,544	24,530	Ahmedabad	1
19,576	3,200	21,060	3,723	15,715	3,729	Kaira	2
60,140	14,744	73,481	13,122	62,879	12,632	Broach	3
		27,391	6,496	22,216	5,124	Panch Mahals	4
10,116	1,937	15,547	3,336	10,765	2,336	Surat	5
278,209	46,289	387,997	73,106	234,420	48,351	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
130,065	30,768	153,371	34,034	156,759	36,334	West Khandesh	6
46,310	13,281	40,626	11,516	38,721	11,304	East Khandesh	7
263,651	48,241	272,703	43,249	256,506	52,001	Nasik	8
206,544	44,638	228,197	40,268	183,413	37,495	Ahmednagar	9
74,356	14,373	75,254	13,710	73,095	13,171	Poona	10
34,342	7,787	34,142	10,909	31,307	9,216	Sholapur	11
61,015	21,279	60,147	19,632	56,931	20,413	Satara	12
817,113	180,381	864,440	173,338	796,821	179,934	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
122,290	21,152	130,542	33,042	125,417	24,106	Belgaum	13
256,113	34,179	279,823	29,326	264,349	35,453	Bijapur	14
231,634	25,853	253,399	19,635	237,424	35,295	Dharwar	15
639,043	81,184	673,764	82,003	627,190	94,855	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
91	20	94	21	100	22	Thana	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	20
91	20	94	21	100	22	Total Konkan.	
1,734,456	307,874	1,926,285	328,468	1,658,531	323,192	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

		A—Cereals—					
		3. Barley					
Serial No.	District	1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,623	1,005	2,756	1,175	2,582	1,160
2	Kaira ...	184	64	378	151	255	122
3	Broach ...	3,754	1,145	4,143	896	3,736	795
4	Pench Mahals ...						
5	Surat ...						
	Total Gujarat ...	8,561	2,214	7,277	2,222	6,573	2,077
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh ...						
7	East Khandesh ...						
8	Nasik ...						
9	Ahmednagar ...	176	72	226	84	130	61
10	Poona ...	937	170	689	92	788	176
11	Sholapur ...	1,497	422	1,189	327	1,276	386
12	Satara ...	2,794	1,041	3,471	946	3,310	1,092
	Total Deccan ...	5,404	1,705	5,575	1,449	5,504	1,715
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	904	429	716	299	768	368
14	Bijapur ...	3,984	1,576	3,273	1,445	3,044	1,327
15	Dharwar ...					8	1
	Total Karnatak ...	4,888	2,005	3,989	1,745	3,820	1,696
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...						
17	Bombay Suburban ...						
18	Kolaba ...						
19	Ratnagiri ...						
20	Kanara ...						
	Total Konkan ...						
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	18,853	5,924	16,841	5,416	15,897	5,488

OUTTURN—contd.

continued						District	Serial No.
A. Jowari							
1934-35		1933-34		1932-33			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
373,717	120,186	393,188	126,085	357,879	96,573	Ahmedabad	1
37,797	12,049	45,470	14,764	39,335	13,654	Kaira	2
117,758	35,747	100,055	21,351	110,813	27,274	Broach	3
		16,833	6,725	17,886	7,823	Panch Mahals	4
75,686	20,865	78,604	21,478	84,374	26,893	Surat	5
604,958	188,797	633,180	190,344	610,287	175,223	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
205,454	49,527	166,251	40,077	186,219	47,626	West Khandesh	6
350,438	104,041	347,790	111,608	329,342	106,790	East Khandesh	7
138,263	21,420	155,676	20,070	130,518	22,741	Nasik	8
1,080,216	166,992	1,122,248	141,751	1,040,705	163,409	Ahmednagar	9
1,050,927	176,211	1,046,802	197,455	1,023,762	193,653	Poona	10
1,465,707	263,550	1,462,966	305,328	1,413,598	281,514	Sholapur	11
562,934	161,995	602,206	140,068	569,625	142,151	Satara	12
4,853,339	943,736	4,903,999	856,357	4,693,789	956,894	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
575,367	154,365	548,754	130,820	529,257	159,189	Belgaum	13
1,337,077	186,485	1,196,372	202,605	1,236,467	173,943	Bijapur	14
679,016	187,173	476,464	147,963	628,320	124,947	Dharwar	15
2,485,480	528,043	2,223,590	481,388	2,294,053	458,079	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
609	102	604	101	596	88	Thana	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	19
201	30	311	46	412	61	Kanara	20
810	132	915	147	1,008	149	Total Konkan.	
7,945,187	1,662,708	7,761,684	1,528,236	7,599,137	1,590,335	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	A—Cereals—					
		5. Bajri					
		1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	154,895	38,724	155,814	36,260	154,819	33,889
2	Kaira	131,112	40,737	141,807	39,393	119,831	31,611
3	Broach	29,559	5,925	6,027	1,097	5,900	827
4	Panch Mahals			13,898	3,393	17,626	4,540
5	Surat	4,590	1,014	4,915	932	4,659	1,093
	Total Gujarat	320,156	86,400	332,461	81,074	302,235	72,196
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh	279,008	46,720	261,678	47,156	296,092	49,573
7	East Khandesh	384,900	40,260	251,619	35,609	237,122	36,533
8	Nasik	916,018	98,313	829,367	88,875	850,970	102,582
9	Ahmednagar	731,499	74,416	633,488	71,937	784,932	79,911
10	Poona	447,574	45,592	457,239	46,608	457,546	46,807
11	Sholapur	98,570	7,260	124,271	10,314	156,517	9,475
12	Satara	368,006	39,557	321,300	34,554	356,381	33,647
	Total Deccan	3,125,874	352,145	2,898,962	335,052	3,139,560	358,833
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum	1,63,178	19,452	151,779	18,095	181,168	27,016
14	Bijapur	329,609	23,543	305,389	32,720	352,632	36,385
15	Dharwar	6,942	645	7,359	860	6,755	904
	Total Karnatak	499,729	43,640	464,527	51,675	570,555	64,305
	Konkan						
16	Thane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Kanara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Konkan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Bombay Presidency	3,945,759	482,185	3,695,950	467,801	4,012,350	495,333

OUTTURN—contd.

6. Ragi						District	Serial No.
1934-35		1933-34		1932-33			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
3,086	1,321	2,651	1,279	2,949	1,115	Ahmedabad	1
46,658	21,015	49,773	22,398	51,878	24,467	Kaira	2
21,231	11,212	24	9	41	14	Broach	3
		30,804	16,218	32,447	17,136	Panch Mahals	4
8,299	3,701	8,695	3,339	9,202	4,231	Surat	5
79,303	37,248	91,947	43,243	96,517	46,933	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
12,795	3,427	14,661	4,203	13,391	3,587	West Khandesh	6
						East Khandesh	7
124,742	35,590	138,454	35,048	126,624	40,024	Nasik	8
25,601	7,714	24,460	9,009	22,180	7,426	Ahmednagar	9
32,641	10,930	34,735	11,630	34,339	11,497	Poona	10
		5	1	3		Sholapur	11
43,301	14,501	43,025	14,405	41,487	15,383	Satara	12
239,080	72,102	256,340	74,296	238,034	77,817	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
28,894	7,789	27,880	8,413	27,108	7,075	Belgaum	13
66	17	90	25	82	22	Bijapur	14
27,460	10,515	25,150	7,869	26,740	9,550	Dharwar	15
56,439	18,321	53,120	16,297	53,930	16,647	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
45,291	11,626	46,653	13,017	43,611	10,976	Thana	16
16	5	9	2	11	4	Bombay Suburban	17
34,617	13,363	34,555	11,306	35,423	11,590	Kolaba	18
192,142	69,924	193,706	58,718	193,927	68,871	Ratnagiri	19
1,023	504	1,002	494	1,085	538	Kanara	20
273,089	87,422	275,925	82,536	273,066	81,779	Total Konkan.	
647,911	215,094	676,332	216,372	661,547	223,196	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

		A—Cereals—					
		7. Maize					
Serial No.	District	1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44
		Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad ...	5,106	1,837	4,523	1,887	5,359	2,968
2	Kaira ...	1,918	324	764	239	1,416	367
3	Broach ...	120,581	53,336	18	5	37	13
4	Panch Mahals ...			121,357	49,967	127,226	39,420
5	Surat ...	109	47	98	33	105	40
	Total Gujarat ...	126,814	56,144	126,760	45,132	134,143	42,808
Deccan							
6	West Khandesh ...	6,712	1,642	4,918	1,130	5,715	1,420
7	East Khandesh ...	841	167	826	270	776	297
8	Nasik ...	3,382	1,168	3,211	1,074	2,502	559
9	Ahmednagar ...	1,117	804	1,046	732	1,121	792
10	Poona ...	1,811	620	1,306	463	1,160	626
11	Sholapur ...	7,950	3,935	7,233	3,590	7,361	2,854
12	Satara ...	11,140	3,572	11,491	3,241	10,664	3,783
	Total Deccan ...	32,760	11,908	30,029	10,520	29,299	10,331
Karnatak							
13	Belgaum ...	12,596	6,190	11,689	4,241	10,869	5,975
14	Bijapur ...	1,932	911	1,196	659	1,318	750
15	Dharwar ...	43	14	58	18	33	8
	Total Karnatak ...	14,571	7,115	12,943	4,918	12,220	6,733
Konkan							
16	Thana ...	31	6	19	4	19	4
17	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kolaba ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
19	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Kanara ...	5	1	8	2	26	7
	Total Konkan ...	37	7	28	6	46	11
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	174,182	75,174	169,760	60,576	173,708	59,883

OUTTURN—contd.

continued						District	Serial No.
8. Kodra							
1934-35		1933-34		1932-33			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
45	46	47	48	49	50	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
5,308	1,824	3,666	1,440	5,682	1,955	Ahmedabad	1
76,348	32,918	69,858	28,150	79,424	29,358	Kaira	2
29,157	12,079	5,862	1,831	3,550	852	Broach	3
		24,270	9,181	19,898	7,525	Panch Mahals	4
10,356	4,399	11,153	5,345	12,026	5,310	Surat	5
121,089	51,220	114,806	46,956	130,500	45,000	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
11,195	2,993	12,996	4,350	11,403	3,436	West Khandesh	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	East Khandesh	7
11	2	11	2	12	4	Nasik	8
12	3	7	2	4	1	Ahmednagar	9
1	.....	7	1	1	.....	Poona	10
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Sholapur	11
45	11	65	15	86	22	Satara	12
11,265	3,015	13,077	4,370	11,506	3,463	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Belgaum	13
466	127	414	98	6	1	Bijapur	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dharwar	15
466	127	414	98	6	1	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
4,364	1,144	4,551	1,063	4,536	1,079	Thana	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	17
3,445	1,130	3,458	1,131	3,325	1,037	Kolaba	18
44,203	12,215	43,766	13,186	43,773	13,190	Ratnagiri	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	20
52,011	14,489	51,775	15,400	51,634	15,356	Total Konkan.	
184,811	68,851	180,074	65,824	183,726	63,820	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

		A—Cereals—					
		9. Other Cereals					
Serial No.	District	1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	11,003	4,056	8,992	3,361	9,487	3,394
2	Kaira ...	5,225	2,155	6,439	2,345	5,855	2,161
3	Broach ...			1	.....	1	.....
4	Panch Mahals ...	27,334	13,257	28,264	11,681	26,223	11,334
5	Surat ...	959	128	513	195	606	277
	Total Gujarat ...	43,851	19,595	44,209	18,082	42,172	17,166
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh ...	37,858	10,143	24,841	6,564	26,723	7,158
7	East Khandesh ...	1,226	384	1,608	435	1,170	329
8	Nasik ...	35,465	9,390	34,306	9,578	27,639	9,501
9	Ahmednagar ...	23,581	6,529	22,307	6,005	22,920	8,757
10	Poona ...	20,114	5,744	22,518	7,057	21,527	6,844
11	Sholapur ...	1,345	355	1,430	406	2,389	617
12	Satara ...	38,305	10,758	40,653	9,721	42,008	12,584
	Total Deccan ...	157,894	43,333	147,665	39,856	150,321	46,040
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	77,165	20,626	79,344	19,363	86,800	25,821
14	Bijapur ...	32,018	5,005	19,619	5,004	26,481	5,520
15	Dharwar ...	70,272	16,845	63,906	20,128	87,369	23,916
	Total Karnatak ...	179,455	42,476	162,769	44,985	200,670	55,257
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	15,065	5,323	14,828	5,210	14,230	4,994
17	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kolaba ...	22,690	11,548	22,904	10,685	23,105	10,779
19	Ratnagiri ...	26,533	9,771	30,273	12,164	30,118	12,100
20	Kanara ...	77	20	38	11	58	16
	Total Konkan ...	64,365	26,632	68,043	28,071	67,611	27,889
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	445,565	132,036	442,686	130,994	460,674	146,352

OUTTURN—*contd.*

<i>concluded</i>						District	Serial No.
10. Total, Cereals							
1934-35		1933-34		1932-33			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
57	68	59	60	61	62	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
784,691	223,595	888,464	250,196	710,951	189,853	Ahmedabad ...	1
434,396	168,763	434,136	153,731	420,340	143,725	Kaira ...	2
543,934	196,622	196,037	39,984	192,723	44,655	Broach ...	3
		362,632	135,779	366,499	129,490	Panch Mahals ...	4
216,102	97,674	224,140	98,454	230,478	108,843	Surat ...	5
1,979,122	686,659	2,104,468	678,144	1,920,991	616,556	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
729,803	162,235	705,732	154,719	745,183	166,917	West Khandesh ...	6
684,499	158,416	643,061	159,676	607,851	164,654	East Khandesh ...	7
1,547,116	240,224	1,502,145	220,074	1,469,395	260,296	Nasik ...	8
2,090,890	309,761	2,054,245	279,302	2,081,137	305,459	Ahmednagar ...	9
1,717,886	287,024	1,726,961	313,769	1,700,137	309,386	Poona ...	10
1,615,359	284,885	1,637,295	232,701	1,618,310	305,715	Sholapur ...	11
1,155,801	281,177	1,149,728	251,871	1,143,433	256,652	Satara ...	12
9,541,354	1,723,722	9,419,167	1,611,601	9,359,946	1,759,279	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
1,101,043	277,407	1,071,057	266,486	1,079,978	295,423	Belgaum ...	13
1,935,900	255,049	1,816,060	273,880	1,921,114	256,100	Bijapur ...	14
1,063,943	286,931	1,012,036	269,087	1,040,148	259,708	Dharwar ...	15
4,160,186	819,387	3,899,173	809,453	4,041,240	810,231	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
394,809	179,929	394,619	164,807	388,093	162,703	Thana ...	16
14,864	7,306	14,786	6,599	14,726	6,573	Bombay Suburban ...	17
337,832	185,845	338,089	146,859	338,927	159,618	Kolaba ...	18
561,112	232,033	565,831	219,190	565,438	219,133	Ratnagiri ...	19
154,934	67,869	155,720	68,778	164,867	80,811	Kanara ...	20
1,463,571	673,002	1,469,045	606,233	1,472,071	628,738	Total Konkan.	
17,144,233	3,902,770	16,891,873	3,705,431	16,794,248	3,814,804	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

		B—Pulses					
Serial No.	District	II. Tur					
		1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	4,962	724	4,588	765	4,965	777
2	Kaira ...	26,759	4,264	25,809	5,173	27,037	11,937
3	Broach ...	20,148	2,415	11,404	2,112	10,795	2,169
4	Panch Mahals ...			7,669	1,302	8,236	1,575
5	Surat ...	11,815	2,811	13,331	3,304	12,291	3,204
	Total Gujarat ...	63,681	10,214	62,801	12,656	63,324	19,662
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh ...	23,827	7,600	19,202	6,171	16,588	5,331
7	East Khandesh ...	29,235	10,441	24,480	8,743	22,270	7,953
8	Nasik ...	17,567	5,020	16,778	4,796	12,115	3,452
9	Ahmednagar ...	41,187	11,768	38,388	9,105	40,801	13,136
10	Poona ...	15,213	3,756	14,662	3,639	14,704	3,567
11	Sholapur ...	41,034	11,724	39,334	8,381	36,133	11,625
12	Satara ...	41,721	14,900	37,736	10,732	39,496	12,591
	Total Deccan ...	209,784	65,269	173,580	51,616	182,097	57,545
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	51,036	12,782	46,481	14,947	47,872	16,687
14	Bijapur ...	36,476	7,816	46,520	13,191	48,451	3,865
15	Dharwar ...	45,367	14,177	41,480	14,815	46,313	16,541
	Total Karnatak ...	132,879	34,775	134,481	42,953	142,636	37,093
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	5,984	740	5,869	726	5,404	666
17	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kolaba ...	2,161	395	2,128	358	2,121	356
19	Ratnagiri ...	1,167	206	1,186	209	1,199	211
20	Kenara ...	24	4	32	5	47	8
	Total Konkan ...	9,336	1,345	9,215	1,298	8,771	1,241
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	415,683	112,603	386,077	108,533	396,823	115,541

OUTTURN—contd.

12. Gram						District	Serial No.
1934-35		1933-34		1932-33			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
69	70	71	72	73	74	8	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
19,984	9,311	31,914	4,793	7,841	1,059	Ahmedabad	... 1
14,329	1,423	11,774	1,484	9,478	1,413	Kaira	... 2
70,489	8,839	2,565	429	1,937	324	Broach	... 3
		74,905	13,392	61,919	12,439	Panch Mahals	... 4
2,756	452	2,330	387	2,271	417	Surat	... 5
107,558	13,035	123,538	20,425	83,446	15,945	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
36,964	6,072	38,426	6,659	40,351	7,019	West Khandesh	... 6
11,937	2,222	9,202	1,713	10,907	2,031	East Khandesh	... 7
128,597	21,111	122,330	19,643	114,375	23,906	Nasik	... 8
115,191	17,545	105,637	16,091	87,943	14,416	Ahmednagar	... 9
75,039	13,312	76,916	13,440	76,421	13,298	Poona	... 10
60,157	9,180	52,382	8,294	44,173	7,710	Sholapur	... 11
91,344	17,109	91,170	15,721	89,586	16,543	Satara	... 12
519,229	86,551	496,063	81,571	463,756	84,923	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
40,235	4,330	45,357	6,097	48,728	15,573	Belgaum	... 13
46,741	3,547	40,902	4,771	37,463	4,558	Bijapur	... 14
47,209	6,153	43,699	7,314	36,497	8,147	Dharwar	... 15
134,179	14,530	129,951	18,183	122,688	28,278	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
1,389	253	1,375	251	1,873	277	Thana	... 16
8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	... 17
565	104	543	86	511	55	Kolaba	... 18
69	10	50	6	53	7	Ratnagiri	... 19
129	18	74	13	106	15	Kanara	... 20
2,654	385	2,546	355	2,543	354	Total Konkan.	
763,620	114,491	752,098	126,593	672,433	129,200	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	B—Pulses—					
		13. Other Pulses					
		1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	55,424	7,374	62,495	9,851	68,886	9,166
2	Kaira	43,040	7,167	45,007	6,992	45,671	7,605
3	Broach	85,778	13,009	67,175	11,662	68,298	16,099
4	Panch Mahals			15,433	2,342	21,239	3,470
5	Surat	62,869	9,208	68,916	11,907	70,286	15,531
	Total Gujarat	247,131	36,758	259,026	42,694	274,330	51,871
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh	170,944	34,776	145,461	26,769	110,307	23,501
7	East Khandesh	261,082	45,043	234,079	40,025	226,366	41,991
8	Nasik	192,669	29,177	193,830	27,016	198,149	34,720
9	Ahmednagar	179,416	26,900	166,080	22,820	196,445	30,114
10	Poona	84,252	12,192	84,645	13,231	92,068	14,470
11	Sholapur	43,830	5,832	42,112	7,057	75,734	9,580
12	Satara	158,830	25,295	144,156	21,973	147,045	22,161
	Total Deccan	1,065,923	180,205	1,010,363	158,881	1,046,004	175,537
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum	125,618	18,370	121,827	17,196	124,812	24,268
14	Bijapur	86,689	12,146	96,323	15,554	101,462	18,097
15	Dharwar	155,763	21,904	160,183	25,098	168,920	37,146
	Total Karnatak	367,070	52,420	378,333	57,847	396,194	79,488
	Konkan						
16	Thana	16,171	2,434	19,454	2,572	18,526	2,455
17	Bombay Suburban	7	1	9	1	3	.....
18	Kolaba	17,383	3,648	17,171	3,896	17,007	3,372
19	Ratnagiri	84,659	12,409	81,622	13,245	81,718	13,636
20	Kanara	4,703	699	4,872	792	5,872	1,067
	Total Konkan	124,923	19,191	123,322	30,006	123,926	30,429
	Total Bombay Presidency	1,835,047	288,574	1,771,050	279,427	1,838,494	327,875

OUTTURN—*contd.*

concluded							District	Serial No.	
14. Total Pulses						2			1
1934-35		1933-34		1932-33					
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons				
81	82	83	84	85	86				
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY			
						Gujarat			
80,370	10,409	98,997	15,409	81,693	10,995	Ahmedabad	... 1		
84,138	12,854	82,500	13,589	82,186	20,955	Kaira	... 2		
176,415	24,263	81,144	14,203	81,030	18,592	Broach	... 3		
		98,007	17,036	91,394	17,484	Panch Mahals	... 4		
77,460	12,471	84,627	15,598	84,848	19,152	Surat	... 5		
418,373	59,997	445,365	75,835	421,150	87,178	Total Gujarat.			
						Deccan			
231,735	48,508	203,089	39,599	167,246	34,851	West Khandesh	... 6		
302,254	57,706	267,761	50,481	258,543	51,975	East Khandesh	... 7		
338,738	55,308	332,938	51,454	324,639	62,088	Nasik	... 8		
335,794	56,213	302,105	48,016	325,199	57,656	Ahmednagar	... 9		
174,504	29,260	176,223	30,310	184,083	31,125	Poona	... 10		
145,021	26,726	123,828	23,732	166,040	28,915	Sholapur	... 11		
286,895	58,304	273,063	48,476	276,117	51,396	Satara	... 12		
1,514,386	332,025	1,685,006	292,068	1,691,857	312,005	Total Deccan.			
						Karnatak			
216,889	35,932	213,665	38,229	221,412	56,523	Belgaum	... 13		
168,906	23,509	163,745	33,516	187,396	26,450	Bijapur	... 14		
248,333	42,234	245,355	47,227	251,730	61,836	Dharwar	... 15		
634,128	101,725	622,765	118,982	660,508	144,809	Total Karnatak.			
						Konkan			
26,044	3,427	27,198	3,549	25,603	3,398	Thana	... 16		
9	1	13	1	3	.....	Bombay Suburban	... 17	
20,109	4,147	19,343	3,839	19,639	3,683	Kolaba	... 18		
85,895	12,625	83,058	13,460	82,970	13,853	Ratnagiri	... 19		
4,856	721	4,978	809	6,025	1,090	Kanara	... 20		
136,913	20,921	135,089	21,658	134,240	23,024	Total Konkan.			
3,004,350	514,668	2,908,225	508,543	2,907,755	572,016	Total Bombay Presidency.			

TABLE V-A—AREA AND OUTTURN—concl'd.

Serial No.	District	Cereals and Pulses					
		15. Total, Cereals and Pulses					
		1934-35		1933-34		1932-33	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	865,061	234,004	887,481	265,605	792,643	200,848
2	Kaira ...	518,523	181,622	516,755	167,320	502,526	164,680
3	Broach ...	720,849	220,885	276,181	54,187	273,753	63,347
4	Panch Mahals ...			460,639	152,815	457,893	146,964
5	Surat ...	293,562	110,145	308,767	114,062	315,326	127,906
	Total Gujarat ...	2,397,495	746,656	2,549,853	783,979	2,342,141	703,724
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh ...	961,538	210,743	908,821	194,318	912,429	201,768
7	East Khandesh ...	986,753	216,122	910,822	210,156	866,394	206,829
8	Nasik ...	1,885,849	295,532	1,835,063	271,538	1,788,034	322,384
9	Ahmednagar ...	2,426,684	365,974	2,362,350	337,318	2,406,326	363,115
10	Poona ...	1,892,330	316,284	1,903,184	344,069	1,884,220	340,511
11	Sholapur ...	1,760,380	311,611	1,761,125	256,433	1,774,850	334,680
12	Satara ...	1,442,696	339,481	1,422,790	299,647	1,419,550	308,047
	Total Deccan ...	11,356,290	2,055,747	11,104,173	1,903,669	11,051,803	2,077,284
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	1,317,932	313,389	1,284,723	304,725	1,301,390	351,946
14	Bijapur ...	2,164,106	278,558	1,999,825	307,396	2,108,480	281,550
15	Dharwar ...	1,312,276	329,165	1,257,391	316,314	1,291,873	321,544
	Total Karnatak ...	4,794,314	921,112	4,541,938	928,435	4,701,743	955,040
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	430,853	153,356	421,817	168,356	413,696	166,101
17	Bombay Suburban ...	14,893	7,307	14,799	6,600	14,729	6,573
18	Kolaba ...	357,941	189,992	357,931	180,698	358,566	163,201
19	Ratnagiri ...	647,007	244,653	643,389	232,650	646,408	232,986
20	Kanara ...	159,790	68,610	160,698	69,587	170,912	81,901
	Total Konkan ...	1,600,484	693,923	1,604,134	627,891	1,606,311	650,753
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	20,148,583	4,417,438	19,900,098	4,213,974	19,703,003	4,386,820

TABLE VI--PRICES
1934-35

TABLE VI—

Retail Prices (prevailing at harvest time) of Staple Articles
each District of the Bombay Presidency

Serial No.	District Head- quarter Station	Rate per rupee					
		Jowari	Bajri	Wheat	Rice	Naehni (Ragi)	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	14-00	12-00	10-50	7-00	.....	12-25
2	Kaira ...	12-44	14-39	10-50	14-25	17-25	12-19
3	Broach } Broach	11-53	10-38	10-00	8-00	.....	9-00
4	Godhra } and Panch Mabals.	16-12*	11-50	11-69	11-50	20-00	13-94
5	Surat ...	10-63	9-57	9-00	8-81	.....	11-00
	Average ...	12-36	11-63	10-34	9-91	18-63	11-68
	Deccan						
6	Dhulia (West Khan- desh).	16-87	11-56	12-31	7-56	.....	12-31
7	Jalgaon (East Khan- desh).	17-38	13-13	11-25	8-56	.....	13-31
8	Nasik ...	11-50	10-60	12-38	9-06	17-56	11-31
9	Ahmednagar ...	17-31	14-00	12-50	8-69	.....	15-19
10	Poona ...	14-25	11-56	10-00	9-25	9-19	13-13
11	Sholapur ...	11-56	12-63	10-75	8-25	.....	14-31
12	Satara ...	12-75	11-31	9-50	9-69	.....	14-44
	Average ...	14-95	12-13	11-24	8-72	13-38	13-64
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	12-69	12-13	10-06	10-63	15-31	12-25
14	Bijapur ...	14-94	14-25	11-94	9-00	.....	13-25
15	Dharwar ...	11-38	9-69	9-94	10-38	.....	11-57
	Average ...	13-00	12-01	10-65	10-00	15-31	12-50
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	.....	11-69	8-81	9-38	.....	11-00
17	Ali(og (Kolaba) ...	.....	.....	7-51	8-19	.....	7-00
18	Ratnagiri ...	9-63	8-75	7-33	13-81	16-94	9-94
19	Karwar (Kanara) ...	10-00	.....	7-50	12-94	15-75	11-44
	Average ...	9-81	10-22	7-88	11-08	16-35	9-85

* For Maize.

PRICES

and of Fodder at the Headquarter Station of
during 1934-35.

in seers of 80 Tolas				Price per Indian Maund of 8,200 Tolas		District Head- quarter Station	Serial No.
Turdal	Gul	Tobacco	Cotton cleaned	Dry Grass	Jowari Kadbi		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
7-00	4-00	0-87	1-63	1 4 0	1 9 0	Ahmedabad ...	1
9-50	6-00	3-50	1-56	.....	0 8 1	Kaira ...	2
2-00	4-75	1-50	2-13	1 3 2	1 13 11	Broach } Broach and Panch Godhra } Mahals.	3
8-25	6-50	2-00	2-00	0 3 6	.....		4
6-81	5-06	1-38	1-38	2 0 0	1 1 1	Surat ...	5
7-91	5-26	1-65	1-74	1 2 8	1 4 0	Average.	
Deccan							
7-69	5-56	3-25	1-87	0 15 6	.....	Dhulia (West Khan- desh).	6
9-00	5-75	3-00	.....	0 5 8	0 9 11	Jalgaon (East Khan- desh).	7
7-44	5-06	2-00	.....	1 2 3	0 13 8	Nasik ...	8
8-31	6-13	3-00	.....	.....	0 12 9	Ahmednagar ...	9
8-38	6-19	3-81	1-87	0 14 1	0 15 4	Poona ...	10
8-19	5-50	2-63	.....	.....	0 13 5	Sholapur ...	11
8-06	4-81	2-75	.....	1 0 0	0 10 0	Satara ...	12
8-15	5-57	2-92	1-87	0 13 11	0 12 6	Average.	
Karnatak							
6-81	6-56	1-94	.....	0 12 5	.....	Belgaum ...	13
7-44	6-00	3-19	.....	.....	0 10 5	Bijapur ...	14
7-00	6-25	2-00	1-69*	1 0 0	.....	Dharwar ...	15
7-08	5-27	2-38	1-69	0 14 6	0 10 8	Average.	
Rice Straw. Konkani							
7-50	5-50	2-00	.....	0 14 3	1 2 10	Thane ...	16
6-69	4-38	1-75	.....	2 0 0	1 4 6	Alibag (Kolaba) ...	17
7-13	5-63	2-13	.....	0 8 6	0 13 0	Ratnagiri ...	18
8-56	4-75	1-19	.....	.....	0 12 8	Karwar (Kanara) ...	19
6-97	5-06	1-77	.....	1 2 3	1 0 3	Average.	

* Wholesale price for Hubli.

TABLE
Return of Agricultural Stock

Serial No. 1	District 2	Cattle					
		Males					
		(1) Breeding bulls, i.e., entire males over 3 years kept or used for breeding purposes			(2) Working bullocks, i.e., bullocks and uncastrated males over 3 years kept for work only		
		Reported 3	Estimated 4	Total 5	Reported 6	Estimated 7	Total 8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Gujarat						
1	Abmedabad ...	1,456	204	1,660	121,193	6,098	127,231
2	Kaira ...	227	43	270	104,534	11,574	116,108
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	441	66	497	182,395	19,112	201,507
4	Surat ...	471	12	483	112,794	2,771	115,565
	Total Gujarat ...	2,595	315	2,910	530,916	39,495	560,411
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	1,218	.....	1,218	177,359	1,929	179,288
6	East Khandesh ...	3,925	.....	3,925	226,043	.....	226,043
7	Nasik ...	7,301	853	8,154	238,998	3,211	242,209
8	Ahmednagar ...	867	93	960	238,238	30,499	268,737
9	Poona ...	1,930	10	1,940	224,601	2,264	226,765
10	Sholapur ...	1,908	3	1,311	155,826	3,232	159,058
11	Satara ...	477	13	490	193,098	10,146	203,244
	Total Deccan ...	17,026	972	17,998	1,454,118	51,281	1,505,399
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	1,629	31	1,660	156,381	2,962	159,333
13	Bijapur ...	1,432	.....	1,432	150,417	.....	150,417
14	Dharwar ...	3,266	141	3,407	174,924	9,321	184,245
	Total Karnatak ...	6,327	172	6,499	481,722	12,273	493,995
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	1,654	14	1,668	159,562	3,368	162,930
16	Bombay City ...	90	.....	90	7,665	.....	7,665
17	Bombay Suburban ...	86	12	98	6,241	876	7,117
18	Kolaba ...	340	6	346	101,860	6,353	108,213
19	Ratnagiri ...	3,734	419	4,153	244,825	8,344	253,169
20	Kanara ...	497	.....	497	76,735	.....	76,735
	Total Konkan ...	6,401	451	6,852	520,888	18,941	609,829
	Total Bombay Presidency	32,349	1,910	34,259	3,047,644	121,990	3,169,634

VII

1934-35 (Cattle Census).

Cattle						District.	Serial No.
Males							
(3) Bulls and bullocks over 3 years not in use for breeding or work			Young stock (a) under one year.				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
2,747	84	2,831	13,418	454	13,872	Ahmedabad ...	1
383	22	405	8,768	1,235	10,003	Kaira ...	2
25	4	29	17,626	2,633	20,259	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3
4,541	43	4,584	16,964	371	17,325	Surat ...	4
7,696	153	7,849	56,766	4,693	61,459	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
5,290	35	5,325	19,978	.....	19,978	West Khandesh ...	5
4,430	.....	4,430	24,631	.....	24,631	East Khandesh ...	6
12,074	161	12,235	29,755	663	30,438	Nasik ...	7
19,558	4,127	23,685	42,053	5,826	47,879	Ahmednagar ...	8
28,151	1,146	29,297	36,880	618	37,498	Poona ...	9
11,071	194	11,265	29,401	560	29,961	Sholapur ...	10
1,436	37	1,473	23,699	2,315	26,014	Satara ...	11
82,010	5,630	87,640	206,397	10,002	216,399	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
3,211	4	3,215	20,208	440	20,648	Belgaum ...	12
2,200	.....	2,200	26,673	.....	26,673	Bijapur ...	13
3,544	172	3,716	25,550	1,677	27,227	Dharwar ...	14
9,055	176	9,231	72,431	2,117	74,548	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
3,237	38	3,275	28,358	658	29,017	Thana ...	15
45	.....	45	313	.....	313	Bombay City ...	16
16	1	17	790	80	870	Bombay Suburban ...	17
877	15	892	17,239	1,208	18,447	Kolaba ...	18
7,545	188	7,733	24,468	990	25,458	Ratnagiri ...	19
3,405	.....	3,405	13,192	.....	13,192	Kanara ...	20
15,425	242	15,667	84,351	2,776	87,127	Total Konkan.	
114,186	6,201	120,387	419,945	19,568	439,533	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District	Cattle					
		Males			Total Males (Columns 3 to 17)		
		Young stock (b) 1 to 3 years of age			Reported 18	Estimated 19	Total 20
		Reported 15	Estimated 16	Total 17			
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	18,847	405	19,252	157,661	7,185	164,846
2	Kaira ...	26,367	3,286	29,653	140,279	16,160	156,439
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	26,164	2,504	28,768	226,651	24,409	251,060
4	Surat ...	28,429	608	29,037	163,182	3,826	166,997
	Total Gujarat ...	99,800	6,903	106,703	687,773	51,559	739,332
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	31,101	401	31,502	234,946	2,365	237,311
6	East Khandesh ...	34,880	.....	34,880	293,909	.....	293,909
7	Nasik ...	38,378	1,426	39,804	326,506	6,334	332,840
8	Ahmednagar ...	39,437	6,008	45,445	340,208	46,553	386,761
9	Poona ...	38,500	550	39,140	330,052	4,598	334,640
10	Sholapur ...	31,869	679	32,548	229,495	4,508	234,003
11	Satara ...	35,635	2,628	38,263	254,345	15,139	269,484
	Total Deccan ...	249,910	11,692	261,602	2,009,461	79,577	2,089,038
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	26,666	786	27,452	208,095	4,213	212,308
13	Bijapur ...	33,232	.....	33,232	213,954	.....	213,954
14	Dharwar ...	34,124	2,035	36,159	241,508	13,346	254,854
	Total Karnatak ...	94,022	2,821	96,843	663,557	17,569	681,116
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	31,864	927	32,791	318,676	4,905	323,581
16	Bombay City ...	150	.....	150	8,263	.....	8,263
17	Bombay Suburban ...	800	105	905	7,933	1,074	9,007
18	Kolaba ...	31,794	1,452	33,246	142,110	9,034	151,144
19	Ratnagiri ...	39,197	1,433	40,630	390,059	11,816	391,875
20	Kanara ...	16,464	.....	16,464	110,293	.....	110,293
	Total Konkan ...	110,269	3,919	114,188	807,334	26,329	833,663
	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	554,001	26,335	579,336	4,168,125	175,024	4,343,149

VII—contd.

Cattle.						District.	Serial No.
Females.							
(1) Breeding cows, i.e. cows over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production.			(2) Cows over 3 years used for work.				
Reported.	Estimated.	Total.	Reported.	Estimated.	Total.		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
70,401	4,166	74,570	26,054	705	26,760	Abmedabad	1
22,123	3,550	25,673	81	33	114	Kaira	2
75,659	9,817	85,476	708	68	796	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
52,707	747	53,454	15,063	659	15,742	Surat	4
220,893	18,260	239,173	41,926	1,486	43,412	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
76,390	447	76,837	20,786	250	21,036	West Khandesh	5
105,385	.....	105,385	3,857	.....	3,857	East Khandesh	6
154,177	3,524	157,701	23,111	285	23,396	Nasik	7
177,447	23,186	200,633	599	89	688	Ahmednagar	8
134,479	1,313	135,792	18,035	1,360	19,395	Poona	9
82,627	1,972	84,599	13,001	252	13,253	Sholapur	10
126,991	7,146	134,137	2,817	192	3,009	Satara	11
857,496	37,538	895,034	88,196	2,428	90,624	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
74,783	1,861	76,644	5,052	8	5,060	Belgaum	12
86,443	.....	86,443	1,993	.....	1,993	Bijapur	13
90,692	6,594	97,186	6,505	191	6,697	Dharwar	14
251,828	8,395	260,223	13,551	199	13,750	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
119,614	2,950	122,564	.....	.....	.....	Thana	15
2,151	.....	2,151	2	.....	2	Bombay City	16
4,354	669	5,023	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	17
83,146	5,226	88,372	31	.....	31	Kolaba	18
117,855	3,911	121,766	21,467	1,089	22,556	Ratnagiri	19
62,510	.....	62,510	1,582	.....	1,582	Kanara	20
383,660	12,756	402,416	23,062	1,689	24,771	Total Konkan.	
1,719,877	77,019	1,796,896	166,756	5,202	171,957	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District.	Cattle					
		Females					
		(3) Cows over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes			(4) Young stock (a) Under 1 year		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	1,398	107	1,505	23,668	921	24,589
2	Kaira	159	32	191	5,015	974	6,049
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	4,401	679	5,080	22,429	2,943	25,372
4	Surat	867	2	869	16,853	417	17,270
	Total Gujarat	6,825	820	7,645	68,025	5,255	73,280
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	798	.....	798	23,330	402	23,732
6	East Khandesh	2,239	.....	2,239	36,229	.....	36,229
7	Nasik	8,311	183	8,494	41,944	973	42,917
8	Ahmednagar	4,719	641	5,360	48,733	7,315	56,048
9	Poona	10,193	71	10,264	44,522	738	45,260
10	Sholapur	2,514	3	2,517	32,471	707	33,235
11	Satara	508	1	509	25,922	2,327	28,259
	Total Deccan	29,222	899	30,121	253,151	12,532	265,683
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	1,913	.....	1,913	25,368	580	25,948
13	Bijapur	1,796	.....	1,796	31,140	.....	31,140
14	Dharwar	2,274	214	2,488	31,272	2,155	33,427
	Total Karnatak	5,983	214	6,197	87,780	2,745	90,525
	Konkan						
15	Thana	4,747	75	4,822	32,527	652	33,179
16	Bombay City	26	.....	26	710	.....	710
17	Bombay Suburban	30	.....	30	1,522	140	1,662
18	Kolaba	877	13	890	20,463	1,448	21,916
19	Ratnagiri	7,446	266	7,732	33,257	1,368	34,525
20	Kanara	2,353	.....	2,353	17,995	.....	17,995
	Total Konkan	15,479	374	15,853	106,489	3,596	110,087
	Total Bombay Presidency.	57,569	2,307	59,876	515,445	24,130	539,575

VII—contd.

Cattle.			Total Cattle.			District.	Serial No.
Young Stock,			Females.				
(b) 1 to 3 years of age.			Columns 21 to 35.			2	1
Reported.	Estimated.	Total.	Reported.	Estimated.	Total.		
33	34	35	36	37	38		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
19,419	729	20,148	140,943	6,629	147,572	Ahmedabad	1
5,774	972	6,746	33,212	5,561	38,773	Kaira	2
27,568	2,963	30,531	130,715	16,465	147,180	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
23,351	460	23,811	108,861	2,265	111,126	Surat	4
76,112	5,119	81,231	413,781	30,960	444,741	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
26,748	.....	26,748	148,052	1,999	149,151	West Khandesh	5
27,619	.....	27,619	175,329	.....	175,329	East Khandesh	6
33,398	1,408	34,806	266,941	6,373	273,314	Nasik	7
43,546	6,367	49,913	275,044	37,528	312,572	Ahmednagar	8
38,131	637	38,768	245,350	1,119	246,469	Poona	9
33,237	724	33,961	109,850	3,718	113,568	Sholapur	10
33,715	2,925	36,640	189,938	12,641	202,579	Satara	11
242,394	12,091	254,485	1,470,519	65,538	1,536,057	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
26,395	713	27,108	133,511	3,163	136,674	Belgaum	12
29,052	.....	29,052	150,424	.....	150,424	Bijapur	13
25,663	1,863	27,526	157,317	10,987	168,304	Dharwar	14
82,110	2,596	84,706	441,253	14,149	455,402	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
32,216	1,017	33,233	189,134	4,694	193,828	Thane	15
344	.....	344	3,233	.....	3,233	Bombay City	16
1,248	180	1,428	7,154	989	8,143	Bombay Suburban	17
22,292	1,531	23,823	126,504	8,218	134,722	Kolaba	18
39,203	1,664	40,867	219,298	5,308	224,606	Ratnagiri	19
16,365	.....	16,365	101,505	.....	101,505	Kanara	20
111,653	4,392	116,045	646,353	22,209	668,562	Total Konkan.	
512,274	24,198	536,472	2,971,920	122,856	3,104,776	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District.	Total Cattle.			Buffaloes.		
		Males and Females.			Males.		
		(Columns 18 to 20 and 36 to 38.)			(1) Breeding bull buffaloes i.e., entire males over 3 years kept or used for breeding purposes.		
		Reported.	Estimated.	Total.	Reported.	Estimated.	Total.
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad	293,604	13,314	312,419	895	44	939
2	Kaira	173,491	21,721	195,212	932	59	991
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	357,416	40,894	396,310	774	74	848
4	Surat	272,043	6,090	278,133	421	10	431
	Total Gujarat	1,101,554	82,519	1,184,073	3,022	187	3,209
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	382,998	3,454	386,452	884	7	891
6	East Khandesh	469,238	.....	469,238	1,731	.....	1,731
7	Nasik	593,447	12,707	606,154	1,073	14	1,087
8	Ahmednagar	615,252	84,141	699,393	561	62	623
9	Poona	575,402	8,707	584,109	1,452	19	1,471
10	Sholapur	399,345	8,310	407,661	743	2	745
11	Satara	444,238	27,780	472,018	759	52	811
	Total Deccan	3,479,980	145,115	3,625,095	7,203	156	7,359
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	341,506	7,375	348,951	1,514	114	1,628
13	Bijapur	364,378	.....	364,378	771	.....	771
14	Dharwar	398,825	24,333	423,158	1,214	57	1,271
	Total Karnatak	1,104,809	31,708	1,136,517	3,499	171	3,670
Konkan							
15	Thana	407,810	9,590	417,409	860	2	862
16	Bombay City	11,496	.....	11,496	153	.....	153
17	Bombay Suburban	15,087	2,063	17,150	140	9	149
18	Kolaba	268,914	17,252	286,166	150	14	164
19	Retnagiri	539,297	19,624	558,921	1,330	73	1,403
20	Kanara	211,098	.....	211,098	307	.....	307
	Total Konkan	1,453,702	48,533	1,502,230	3,940	98	3,033
	Total Bombay Presidency.	7,140,045	307,890	7,447,925	16,664	612	17,276

VII—contd.

Buffaloes						District	Serial No.
Males							
(2) Working bull-buffaloes i.e. bull-buffaloes and uncastrated males over 3 years kept for work only.			(3) Bull-buffaloes over 3 years not in use for breeding or work.			2	1
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
45	46	47	48	49	50		
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
						BOMBAY	
						PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
297	15	312	353	3	396	Ahmedabad	1
66	36	104	62	9	71	Kaira	2
296	193	489	3	.....	3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
3,351	37	3,388	189	4	193	Surat	4
4,011	281	4,292	647	16	663	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
2,470	1	2,471	363	10	363	West Khandesh	5
1,709	.....	1,709	617	.....	617	East Khandesh	6
13,312	667	13,979	392	18	610	Nasik	7
4,303	218	4,521	125	12	137	Ahmednagar	8
3,820	98	3,918	662	11	673	Poona	9
4,949	109	5,058	482	16	498	Siolapur	10
11,232	556	11,788	372	37	609	Satara	11
41,798	1,629	43,424	3,403	104	3,507	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
24,743	770	25,513	792	4	796	Belgaum	12
3,662	.....	3,662	5,6	.....	576	Bijapur	13
6,262	300	6,562	1,679	25	1,704	Dharwar	14
34,987	1,070	36,057	3,047	29	3,076	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
29,684	673	30,357	1,716	3	1,721	Thana	15
163	.....	163	5	.....	5	Bombay City	16
749	107	856	4	.....	4	Bombay Suburban	17
39,895	2,065	41,960	243	5	248	Kolaba	18
29,135	892	30,027	1,577	38	1,615	Ratnagiri	19
19,290	.....	19,290	613	.....	613	Kuara	20
1,13,196	3,737	1,16,933	4,160	46	4,206	Total Konkan.	
1,93,989	6,717	200,706	11,257	195	11,452	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District	Buffaloes.					
		Males.					
		Young Stock.					
		(a) Under 1 year.			(b) 1 to 3 years of age.		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
51	52	53	54	55	56		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad	11,559	726	12,285	15,937	159	30,136
2	Kaira	13,292	1,358	14,650	5,183	428	5,611
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	5,945	599	6,544	6,901	612	7,513
4	Surat	7,396	166	7,562	5,388	89	5,477
	Total Gujarat	41,192	3,149	44,341	37,409	1,328	38,737
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	5,657	.....	5,657	4,317	.....	4,317
6	East Khandesh	3,032	.....	3,032	5,124	.....	5,124
7	Nasik	3,798	42	3,840	3,515	60	3,575
8	Ahmednagar	5,013	648	5,661	2,588	264	2,852
9	Poona	6,600	107	6,707	4,716	79	4,795
10	Sholapur	8,712	139	8,851	5,911	105	6,016
11	Satara	13,875	983	14,858	11,575	795	12,371
	Total Deccan	52,414	1,912	54,326	37,747	1,303	39,050
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	19,441	258	19,699	13,143	224	13,367
13	Bijapur	13,616	.....	13,616	6,985	.....	6,985
14	Dharwar	14,973	609	15,582	9,209	425	9,637
	Total Karnatak	48,030	867	48,897	29,337	652	29,989
Konkan							
15	Thana	4,160	106	4,266	4,627	147	4,774
16	Bombay City	704	.....	704	157	.....	157
17	Bombay Suburban	522	16	538	923	40	963
18	Kolaba	4,402	251	4,653	4,562	262	4,822
19	Batungiri	5,182	259	5,441	7,248	267	7,535
20	Kanara	3,344	.....	3,344	3,149	.....	3,149
	Total Konkan	19,304	632	19,936	19,966	736	20,702
	Total Bombay Presidency.	1,60,940	6,560	1,67,500	124,459	4,019	128,478

VII—contd.

Buffaloes.							District.	Serial No.
Total males (columns 42 to 56).			Females.			(1) Breeding sbe. buffaloes over 3 years kept for breeding or milk production.		
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total			
57	58	59	60	61	62	2	1	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY								
Gujarat								
33,081	987	34,068	92,308	4,526	97,231	Ahmedabad	1	
19,537	1,690	21,427	114,653	13,773	128,436	Kaira	2	
16,918	1,778	18,696	71,076	5,758	76,834	Broach and Pauch Mahals.	3	
16,745	306	17,051	37,299	755	38,054	Surat	4	
86,281	4,961	91,242	315,341	25,244	340,585	Total Gujarat.		
Deccan								
13,681	18	13,699	39,171	375	39,546	West Khandesh	5	
18,143	.....	18,143	78,602	.....	78,602	East Khandesh	6
23,290	901	23,091	33,220	211	33,431	Nasik	7	
12,557	1,204	13,791	31,073	3,732	34,805	Ahmednagar	8	
17,250	307	17,557	45,470	471	45,941	Poona	9	
20,797	371	21,168	36,891	666	37,467	Solapur	10	
37,214	2,403	40,217	106,180	6,431	112,564	Satara	11	
142,562	5,104	147,666	370,467	11,889	382,356	Total Deccan.		
Karnatak								
59,633	1,370	61,003	109,423	1,124	110,547	Belgaum	12	
25,610	.....	25,610	67,466	.....	67,466	Bijapur	13
33,657	1,419	35,076	82,968	3,825	86,813	Dharwar	14	
118,900	2,789	121,689	259,877	4,949	264,826	Total Karnatak.		
Konkan								
41,019	931	41,950	34,917	545	35,462	Thana	15	
1,152	.....	1,152	22,740	.....	22,740	Bombay City	16
1,638	172	1,810	11,518	619	12,437	Bombay Suburban	17	
43,252	2,597	45,549	27,824	1,503	29,327	Kolaba	18	
45,772	1,549	47,321	43,815	1,350	42,198	Ratnagiri	19	
26,703	.....	26,703	23,938	.....	23,938	Kanara	20
159,566	5,249	164,815	162,055	4,047	166,102	Total Konkan.		
507,309	18,103	525,412	1,107,740	46,129	1,153,869	Total Bombay Presidency.		

TABLE

Serial No.	District.	Buffaloes.					
		Females.					
		(2) She-buffaloes over 3 years used for work.			(3) She-buffaloes over 3 years not in use for work or breeding purposes.		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	63	64	65	67	68	69
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	13,471	554	14,025	1,969	106	2,075
2	Kaira ...	112	69	181	346	5	351
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	959	113	1,072	1,065	252	1,337
4	Surat ...	25,271	39	25,310	531	1	532
	Total Gujarat ...	39,813	775	40,588	4,131	364	4,495
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	4,758	.....	4,758	278	.....	278
6	East Khandesh ...	3,479	.....	3,479	1,301	.....	1,301
7	Nasik ...	3,635	32	3,667	1,282	22	1,305
8	Ahmednagar ...	312	35	347	888	67	955
9	Poona ...	6,734	392	7,126	3,327	58	3,385
10	Sholapur ...	3,879	11	3,890	1,078	.....	1,078
11	Satara ...	2,500	133	2,632	638	17	655
	Total Deccan ...	25,306	623	25,929	8,793	164	8,957
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	7,492	35	7,527	1,673	2	1,675
13	Bijapur ...	1,858	.....	1,858	560	.....	560
14	Dharwar ...	10,404	62	10,466	1,217	61	1,298
	Total Karnatak ...	19,754	117	19,901	3,750	63	3,833
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	340	.....	340	1,414	14	1,428
16	Bombay City ...	4	.....	4	30	.....	30
17	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
18	Kolaba ...	48	.....	48	380	4	384
19	Ratnagiri ...	6,978	303	7,281	2,040	49	2,089
20	Kanara ...	578	.....	578	560	.....	560
	Total Konkan ...	7,948	303	8,251	4,421	67	4,488
	Total Bombay Presidency.	92,851	1,818	94,669	21,095	678	21,773

VII—contd.

Buffaloes.						District.	Serial No.
Females.							
Young Stock.							
(a) under 1 year.			(b) 1 to 3 years of age.				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	2	1
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
38,038	1,402	37,440	31,098	1,059	32,157	Ahmedabad	1
42,714	4,730	47,444	62,800	6,242	69,042	Kaira	2
30,670	1,799	32,469	24,342	1,676	25,918	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
15,243	598	15,841	18,218	504	18,722	Surat	4
114,665	8,529	123,194	136,358	9,481	145,839	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
11,124	175	11,299	11,728	164	11,892	West Khandesh	5
28,022	.....	28,022	21,229	.....	21,229	East Khandesh	6
9,385	74	9,459	8,379	74	8,453	Nasik	7
9,892	1,316	11,208	6,618	817	7,435	Ahmednagar	8
12,093	199	12,292	11,467	177	11,644	Poona	9
13,645	332	13,978	11,664	239	11,903	Sholapur	10
24,834	2,166	27,000	28,617	2,910	30,627	Satara	11
108,909	4,262	113,171	99,702	3,481	103,183	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
41,022	397	41,419	33,371	357	33,728	Belgaum	12
25,825	.....	25,825	19,199	.....	19,199	Bijapur	13
27,744	1,092	28,836	21,925	866	22,791	Dharwar	14
94,591	1,489	96,080	74,495	1,223	75,718	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
6,490	125	6,615	6,542	167	6,709	Thana	15
2,221	.....	2,221	360	.....	360	Bombay City	16
1,233	38	1,271	432	31	463	Bombay Suburban	17
6,032	332	6,364	6,299	313	6,612	Kolaba	18
10,503	281	10,784	10,259	376	10,635	Ratnagiri	19
4,693	.....	4,693	3,835	.....	3,835	Kanara	20
31,162	876	32,038	27,736	897	28,633	Total Konkan.	
349,327	15,156	364,483	338,291	15,072	353,363	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District.	Buffaloes					
		Total Females (columns 60 to 75)			Total Males and Females (columns 87 to 89 and 76 to 78)		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		76	77	78	79	80	81
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	174,879	8,049	182,928	207,960	9,036	216,996
2	Kaira ...	220,535	24,819	245,354	240,072	26,709	266,781
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	118,032	9,598	127,630	134,930	11,376	146,306
4	Surat ...	96,862	1,927	98,789	113,607	2,253	115,840
	Total Gujarat ...	610,308	44,393	654,701	696,589	49,354	745,943
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	67,059	714	67,773	80,740	732	81,472
6	East Khandesh ...	132,639	...	132,639	150,775	...	150,775
7	Nasik ...	55,902	413	56,315	78,192	1,214	79,406
8	Ahmednagar ...	48,756	5,587	54,343	61,370	7,191	68,561
9	Poona ...	79,001	1,297	80,298	96,291	1,604	97,895
10	Sholapur ...	67,066	1,248	68,314	87,865	1,610	89,474
11	Satara ...	162,721	10,760	173,481	200,545	13,163	213,708
	Total Deccan ...	613,177	20,419	633,596	755,739	25,523	781,262
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	192,981	1,915	194,896	262,614	3,285	255,999
13	Bijapur ...	115,238	...	115,238	140,548	...	140,548
14	Dharwar ...	144,278	5,946	150,224	177,935	7,365	185,300
	Total Karnatak ...	452,497	7,861	460,358	571,397	10,650	582,047
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	49,653	561	50,214	90,712	1,782	92,194
16	Bombay City ...	25,354	...	25,354	26,536	...	26,536
17	Bombay Suburban ...	13,490	688	14,178	15,128	660	15,988
18	Kolaba ...	40,382	2,032	42,414	83,835	4,749	88,584
19	Ratnagiri ...	70,598	2,489	73,087	116,370	1,038	126,418
20	Konara ...	35,604	...	35,604	60,307	...	60,307
	Total Konkan ...	233,322	6,180	239,502	392,888	11,429	404,317
	Total Bombay Presidency.	1,909,304	78,853	1,988,157	2,416,613	96,966	2,513,569

VII—contd.

Total Cattle and Buffaloes (columns 39 to 41 and 79 to 81)			Sheep			District	Serial No. 1
Reported 82	Estimated 83	Total 84	Reported 85	Estimated 86	Total 87	2	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
506,564	22,350	529,414	39,810	3,063	42,873	Ahmedabad	1
413,563	48,430	461,993	30,168	2,304	32,472	Kaira	2
492,366	52,370	544,636	17,370	755	18,125	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
385,650	8,323	393,973	24,908	222	25,130	Surat	4
1,798,143	131,873	1,930,016	112,256	6,344	118,600	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
463,738	4,196	467,934	20,666	2	20,668	West Khandesh	5
620,014	.....	620,014	43,696	.....	43,696	East Khandesh	6
671,639	13,921	685,560	125,169	1,755	126,924	Nasik	7
676,622	91,332	767,954	164,214	26,719	190,933	Ahmednagar	8
671,653	10,311	681,964	213,498	835	219,333	Poona	9
457,210	9,935	467,145	168,035	5,077	193,112	Sholapur	10
611,543	40,943	652,486	282,462	8,855	291,317	Satara	11
4,235,719	170,638	4,406,357	1,042,740	43,333	1,086,073	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
594,220	10,860	604,980	210,701	3,019	213,720	Belgaum	12
505,226	.....	505,226	167,432	.....	167,432	Bijapur	13
576,760	31,698	608,458	78,795	5,546	84,341	Dharwar	14
1,676,206	42,358	1,718,564	456,928	8,595	465,523	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
495,622	11,881	507,503	2,512	.....	2,512	Thana	15
38,032	.....	38,032	291	.....	291	Bombay City	16
39,215	2,923	42,138	91	15	106	Bombay Suburban	17
352,749	22,001	374,750	6,074	126	6,200	Kolaba	18
655,067	23,662	678,729	1,312	.....	1,312	Ratnagiri	19
271,405	.....	271,405	588	.....	588	Kanara	20
1,846,590	59,967	1,906,557	10,863	141	11,009	Total Konkan.	
9,556,658	404,836	9,961,494	1,622,792	58,413	1,681,205	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District	Goats			Horses		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		88	89	90	91	92	93
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	83,632	4,230	88,062	2,703	143	2,846
2	Kaira ...	43,741	5,792	49,533	556	119	675
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	89,925	10,239	100,164	3,007	131	3,238
4	Surat ...	102,292	1,179	103,471	1,461	15	1,476
	Total Gujarat ...	319,790	21,440	341,230	7,817	398	8,215
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	131,593	847	132,440	9,962	99	10,061
6	East Khandesh ...	180,055	.....	180,055	6,200	.....	6,200
7	Nasik ...	146,012	1,284	147,295	7,279	14	7,293
8	Ahmednagar ...	195,628	28,577	224,205	6,191	777	6,968
9	Poona ...	163,339	858	164,197	4,123	26	4,149
10	Sholapur ...	175,860	3,849	179,709	2,845	71	2,916
11	Satara ...	128,351	6,850	135,201	2,779	82	2,861
	Total Deccan ...	1,120,838	42,265	1,163,103	39,379	1,069	40,445
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	109,486	1,654	111,140	1,599	15	1,614
13	Bijapur ...	212,631	.....	212,631	2,600	.....	2,600
14	Dharwar ...	97,143	3,889	101,032	1,443	51	1,494
	Total Karnatak ...	419,260	5,523	424,783	5,642	66	5,705
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	65,309	1,394	66,703	1,869	17	1,886
16	Bombay City ...	19,577	.....	19,577	4,305	.....	4,305
17	Bombay Suburban ...	5,604	924	6,528	459	19	478
18	Kolaba ...	28,592	1,870	30,462	482	19	491
19	Ratnagiri ...	51,479	2,457	53,936	145	1	146
20	Kanara ...	2,596	.....	2,596	42	.....	42
	Total Konkan ...	173,157	6,645	179,802	7,242	56	7,298
	Total Bombay Presidency.	3,033,045	75,873	3,108,918	60,080	1,569	61,649

VII—contd.

and Ponies						District	Serial No.	
Mares			Young stock (Colts and Fillies)			3		1
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total			
94	95	96	97	98	99			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY		
						Gujarat		
3,048	147	3,195	886	348	1,234	Ahmedabad	1	
830	148	978	204	30	234	Kaira	2	
2,967	174	3,141	882	43	925	Broach and Panch Mahals	3	
545	2	547	112	1	113	Surat	4	
7,390	471	7,861	2,094	422	2,506	Total Gujarat.		
						Deccan		
1,729	15	1,744	1,100	8	1,108	West Khandesh	5	
1,812	.....	1,812	847	.....	847	East Khandesh	6
3,014	15	3,029	1,263	6	1,269	Nasik	7	
7,020	1,014	8,034	2,700	396	3,096	Ahmednagar	8	
4,020	37	4,057	1,398	9	1,407	Poona	9	
3,452	61	3,513	1,207	30	1,237	Sholapur	10	
2,771	83	2,854	734	29	763	Satara	11	
23,818	1,225	25,043	9,249	468	9,717	Total Deccan.		
						Karnatak		
1,557	18	1,775	930	3	933	Belgaum	12	
3,235	.....	3,235	1,331	.....	1,331	Bijapur	13
967	46	1,013	510	46	556	Dharwar	14	
5,959	64	6,023	2,771	49	2,820	Total Karnatak.		
						Konkan		
195	4	199	62	1	63	Thana	15	
210	.....	210	12	.....	12	Bombay City	16
18	12	30	10	.....	10	Bombay Suburban	17
231	5	236	38	.....	38	Kolaba	18
68	2	70	38	.....	38	Ratnagiri	19
34	.....	34	11	.....	11	Kanara	20
756	23	779	171	1	172	Total Konkan.		
37,923	1,783	39,706	14,275	940	15,215	Total Bombay Presidency.		

TABLE

Serial No.	District	Total Horses and Ponies			Mules		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		100	101	102	103	104	105
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad	6,637	638	7,275	63	11	74
2	Kaira	1,590	297	1,887	15	.....	15
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	6,946	338	7,284	2	2	4
4	Surat	2,118	18	2,136	.....	.....	.....
	Total Gujarat	17,291	1,291	18,582	80	13	93
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	12,791	122	12,913	.....	.....	.....
6	East Khandesh	8,859	.....	8,859	.....	.....	.....
7	Nasik	11,566	35	11,601	61	.....	61
8	Ahmednagar	15,911	2,177	18,088	1	.....	1
9	Poona	9,541	72	9,613	741	.....	741
10	Sholapur	7,504	162	7,666	.....	.....	.....
11	Satara	6,284	194	6,478	22	.....	22
	Total Deccan	72,445	2,762	75,208	825	.....	825
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	4,326	36	4,362	4	.....	4
13	Bijapur	7,166	.....	7,166	21	.....	21
14	Dharwar	2,930	143	3,073	6	.....	6
	Total Karnatak	14,372	179	14,551	31	.....	31
Konkan							
15	Thana	2,126	22	2,148	2	.....	2
16	Bombay City	4,527	.....	4,527	16	.....	16
17	Bombay Suburban	487	31	518	.....	.....	.....
18	Kolaba	691	24	715	.....	.....	.....
19	Ratnagiri	251	3	254	620	.....	620
20	Kanara	87	.....	87	.....	.....	.....
	Total Konkan	8,169	80	8,249	638	.....	638
	Total Bombay Presidency.	112,278	4,312	116,590	1,574	13	1,587

VII—contd.

Donkeys			Camels			District	Serial No.
Reported 106	Estimated 107	Total 108	Reported 109	Estimated 110	Total 111			2	1
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
11,866	388	12,254	1,177	81	1,258	Ahmedabad ...	1
5,143	450	5,593	600	96	696	Kaira ...	2
4,593	234	4,827	416	2	418	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
345	38	383	.....	.....	.....	Surat ...	4
21,947	1,110	23,057	2,193	179	2,372	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
3,689	46	3,735	1	.....	1	West Khandesh ...	5
6,947	.....	6,947	.....	.....	.....	East Khandesh ...	6
4,377	2	4,379	.....	.....	.....	Nasik ...	7
5,645	919	6,564	5	.....	5	Ahmednagar ...	8
4,611	24	4,635	.....	.....	.....	Poona ...	9
3,792	44	3,836	49	.....	49	Sholapur ...	10
2,803	46	2,849	2	.....	2	Satara ...	11
31,864	1,081	32,945	57	.....	57	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
2,780	12	2,792	140	.....	140	Belgaum ...	12
4,406	.....	4,406	34	.....	34	Bijapur ...	13
3,982	275	4,257	111	.....	111	Dharwar ...	14
11,168	287	11,455	285	.....	285	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
382	.....	382	.....	.....	.....	Thana ...	15
20	.....	20	7	.....	7	Bombay City ...	16
492	79	481	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban ...	17
575	.....	575	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba ...	18
231	.....	231	1	.....	1	Ratnagiri ...	19
105	.....	105	1	.....	1	Kanara ...	20
1,715	79	1,794	9	.....	9	Total Konkan.	
66,694	2,557	69,251	2,544	179	2,723	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District	Ploughs					
		Wooden			Iron		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	112	113	114	115	116	117
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	60,435	2,561	62,996	300	7	307
2	Kaira ...	57,857	6,787	64,644	127	8	135
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	92,659	8,772	101,431	80	.....	80
4	Surat ...	50,392	1,279	51,671	145	6	151
	Total Gujarat ...	261,333	18,399	279,732	652	21	673
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	71,355	946	72,301	446	.....	446
6	East Khandesh ...	57,468	.....	57,468	1,663	.....	1,663
7	Nasik ...	91,315	1,819	93,134	4,449	28	4,477
8	Ahmednagar ...	26,104	1,975	28,079	17,648	2,447	20,095
9	Poona ...	40,803	1,176	41,979	14,016	121	14,137
10	Sholapur ...	6,909	263	7,172	10,876	195	11,067
11	Satara ...	37,664	2,866	40,530	7,618	286	7,904
	Total Deccan ...	331,623	8,967	340,590	56,746	3,077	59,817
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	68,945	1,586	70,531	2,630	61	3,691
13	Bijapur ...	50,654	.....	50,654	1,464	.....	4,464
14	Dharwar ...	73,537	3,712	77,249	1,692	45	1,737
	Total Karnatak ...	193,136	5,298	198,434	5,786	106	6,292
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	79,518	1,613	81,131	44	.....	44
16	Bombay City ...	44	.....	44	1	.....	1
17	Bombay Suburban ...	2,245	253	2,498	3	1	4
18	Kolaba ...	51,108	3,552	54,660	4	.....	4
19	Ratnagiri ...	126,934	4,539	131,473	69	.....	69
20	Kanara ...	53,965	.....	53,965	125	.....	125
	Total Konkan ...	315,814	9,967	325,781	246	1	247
	Total Bombay Presidency	1,102,006	42,621	1,144,627	66,630	3,206	70,035

VII—contd.

Tractors			Total ploughs			District	Serial No.
Reported 118	Estimated 119	Total 120	Reported 121	Estimated 122	Total 123			9	1
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
34	10	44	60,769	2,578	63,347	Ahmedabad	1
11	.....	11	57,995	5,795	63,790	Kaira	2
4	.....	4	92,743	8,772	101,515	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
40	.....	40	50,567	1,285	51,852	Surat	4
89	10	99	262,074	18,430	280,504	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
.....	.....	.....	71,501	846	72,347	West Khandesh	5
4	.....	4	59,135	.....	59,135	East Khandesh	6
9	.....	9	95,773	1,847	97,620	Nasik	7
6	.....	6	43,758	4,422	48,180	Ahmednagar	8
17	.....	17	54,871	1,297	56,168	Poona	9
7	.....	7	17,792	478	18,270	Sholapur	10
.....	.....	.....	45,282	3,154	48,436	Satara	11
43	.....	43	388,412	12,044	400,456	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
9	.....	9	72,484	1,647	74,131	Belgaum	12
10	.....	10	55,128	.....	55,128	Bijapur	13
3	.....	3	74,832	3,757	78,589	Dharwar	14
22	.....	22	202,444	5,404	207,848	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
4	.....	4	79,566	1,613	81,179	Thana	15
1	.....	1	46	.....	46	Bombay City	16
.....	.....	.....	2,248	254	2,502	Bombay Suburban	17
.....	.....	.....	51,112	3,552	54,664	Kolaba	18
.....	.....	.....	129,003	4,539	133,542	Katnagiri	19
1	.....	1	54,091	.....	54,091	Kanara	20
6	.....	6	316,066	9,958	326,024	Total Konkan.	
160	10	170	1,168,996	45,836	1,214,832	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District	Carts					
		For riding			For loading		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		124	125	126	127	128	129
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	1,640	60	1,700	23,963	577	24,540
2	Kaira ...	1,875	216	2,091	26,601	2,817	29,418
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	4,581	81	4,662	29,179	1,782	30,961
4	Surat ...	9,494	231	9,715	35,871	979	36,850
	Total Gujarat ...	17,590	588	18,168	115,614	6,155	121,769
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	17,813	194	18,007	40,619	428	41,047
6	East Khandesh ...	35,658	.....	35,658	67,735	.....	57,735
7	Nasik ...	8,561	36	8,597	41,004	346	41,860
8	Ahmednagar ...	10,352	1,276	11,635	26,002	3,218	29,220
9	Poona ...	6,024	26	6,050	34,414	159	34,673
10	Sholapur ...	1,328	57	1,385	21,700	485	23,185
11	Satara ...	1,388	49	1,437	33,982	1,322	35,274
	Total Deccan ...	80,131	1,638	81,769	255,426	5,958	261,384
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	1,930	3	1,933	37,305	442	37,746
13	Bijapur ...	727	.....	727	27,400	.....	27,400
14	Dharwar ...	8,920	213	9,133	41,981	2,029	44,010
	Total Karnatak ...	11,577	216	11,793	106,687	2,471	109,158
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	5,178	70	5,248	33,491	667	34,158
16	Bombay City ...	2,166	.....	2,166	3,340	.....	3,340
17	Bombay Suburban ...	344	53	397	1,776	206	1,982
18	Kolaba ...	2,345	89	2,434	11,742	743	12,485
19	Ratnagiri ...	921	9	930	4,306	101	4,307
20	Kanara ...	587	.....	587	6,252	.....	6,252
	Total Konkan ...	11,541	221	11,762	60,807	1,717	62,524
	Total Bombay Presidency	120,829	2,663	123,492	538,534	16,301	554,835

VII—contd.

Total Carts (columns 134 to 139)			Sugarcane Crushers			District	Serial No.
			Worked by power				
Reported 130	Estimated 131	Total 132	Reported 133	Estimated 134	Total 135	2	1
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
25,603	637	26,240	2	.....	2	Ahmedabad	1
26,476	3,033	31,509	139	7	146	Kaira	2
33,760	1,863	35,623	52	3	55	Broach and Panch Mahels.	3
46,355	1,210	46,565	11	4	15	Surat	4
133,194	6,743	139,937	204	14	218	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
38,432	622	39,054	3	.....	3	West Khandesh	5
23,393	.....	23,393	2	.....	2	East Khandesh	6
49,565	382	49,947	9	.....	9	Nasik	7
36,361	4,494	40,855	62	2	54	Ahmednagar	8
29,436	185	29,621	27	.....	27	Poona	9
23,028	542	23,570	19	.....	19	Sholapur	10
35,340	1,371	36,711	25	.....	25	Satara	11
335,557	7,596	343,153	137	2	139	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
39,236	445	39,681	16	.....	16	Belgaum	12
28,127	.....	28,127	.....	.....	.....	Bijapur	13
50,301	2,242	52,543	66	2	68	Dharwar	14
118,264	2,687	120,951	82	2	84	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
38,689	737	39,426	.....	.....	.....	Thana	15
5,506	.....	5,506	.....	.....	.....	Bombay City	16
2,120	259	2,379	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	17
14,687	582	15,269	165	1	166	Kolaba	18
5,127	110	5,237	2	.....	2	Ratnagiri	19
6,830	.....	6,830	6	.....	6	Kanara	20
72,318	1,938	74,256	173	1	174	Total Konkan.	
698,363	18,964	717,327	596	19	615	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE

Serial No.	District	Sugarcane Crushers			Total Sugarcane Crushers (columns 133 to 138)		
		Worked by bullocks			Reported	Estimated	Total
		Reported	Estimated	Total			
1	2	136	137	138	139	140	141
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	67	.....	67	69	.....	69
2	Kaira	21	.....	21	160	7	167
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	145	.....	145	197	3	200
4	Surat	469	9	478	480	13	493
	Total Gujarat	702	9	711	906	23	929
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	192	.....	192	195	.....	195
6	East Khandesh	73	.....	73	75	.....	75
7	Nasik	764	.....	764	773	.....	773
8	Ahmednagar	831	48	879	883	50	933
9	Poona	1,339	.....	1,339	1,365	.....	1,365
10	Sholapur	245	3	248	264	3	267
11	Satara	1,579	131	1,710	1,604	131	1,735
	Total Deccan	5,023	182	5,205	5,160	184	5,344
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	1,353	19	1,402	1,399	19	1,418
13	Bijapur	168	.....	168	169	.....	168
14	Dharwar	701	31	732	767	33	800
	Total Karnatak	2,222	50	2,362	2,334	52	2,416
	Konkan						
15	Thana	29	.....	29	29	.....	29
16	Bombay City	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
17	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Kolaba	36	.....	36	201	1	237
19	Ratnagiri	336	2	338	338	2	340
20	Kanara	1,135	.....	1,135	1,141	.....	1,141
	Total Konkan	1,540	2	1,542	1,713	3	1,745
	Total Bombay Presi- dency	9,517	243	9,760	10,113	262	10,375

VII—concl'd.

Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes			Electric pumps for tube wells			District	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
142	143	144	145	146	147	2	1
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
95	2	100	1	.....	1	Ahmedabad	1
234	14	308	15	2	17	Kaira	2
16	1	17	6	.....	6	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
220	.....	220	11	7	18	Surat	4
628	17	645	33	9	42	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
37	.....	37	5	.....	5	West Khandesh	5
14	.....	14	2	.....	2	East Khandesh	6
34	1	35	16	.....	16	Nasik	7
95	30	125	10	1	11	Ahmednagar	8
169	.....	169	12	.....	12	Poona	9
264	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	Sholapur	10
12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	Satara	11
625	31	656	45	1	46	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
39	2	41	12	.....	12	Belgaum	12
26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	Bijapur	13
9	.....	9	24	.....	24	Charwar	14
74	2	76	36	.....	36	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
55	.....	55	12	.....	12	Thana	15
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Bombay City	16
14	.....	14	6	.....	6	Bombay Suburban	17
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba	18
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	19
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	20
82	.....	82	18	.....	18	Total Konkan.	
1,409	50	1,459	132	10	142	Total Bombay Presidency.	

Report.

Season and Crop -- of Presidency
proper for 1934-35.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 119/24329.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1936.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture (Mr. B. S. Patel), No. P. 11, dated the 4th October 1935—Submitting the Season and Crop Report of the Presidency proper for the year 1934-35.

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

N. A. FARUQUI,
Officiating Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper
Sind Frontier,
The Director of Land Records,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The High Commissioner for India, London (by letter).

**ERRATA SLIP TO THE SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1935-36.**

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Page	District	Heading and Crop	Subhead	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6

Table III—Crops.

				Acres.	Acres.
46	Belgaum	(9) Other food grains including pulses.	Column 29— Total.	234,463	234,433

Table IV—Irrigation.

64	Belgaum	Government Canals— Net irrigated area.	Reported	...	7,318	7,378
71	Sholapur	Total of all sources— Total area under all irrigated crops.	Reported	...	156,644	151,644
78	Total Konkan.	Wells—Other food crops.	Reported	...	8,420	8,422
78	Do.	Do.	Estimated	...	2,106	2,120
81	Total Bombay Presidency.	Total of all sources— Other food crops.	Reported	...	159,002	159,005
81	Do.	Do.	Total	...	165,062	165,065

Table V-A—Area and Outturn.

96	Do.	Other cereals	Column 56— (1933-34) Out- turn in Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				130,944	130,994

CONTENTS.

	Paras.	Pages.
FORWARDING LETTER ... ..	...	1
ANNUAL SEASON AND CROP REPORT	1-3	1-25
<i>I—Character of the Season—</i>		
General remarks on the character of the Season ...	1-31	1-7
<i>II—Area cultivated and uncultivated</i>		
4-11	8-9	
<i>III—Cropped Area—</i>		
General remarks on <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> harvests ...	12-15	10-11
Detailed remarks on the principal food and non-food crops grown	16-17	11-13
<i>IV—Irrigated Area—</i>		
General remarks on the different sources of irrigation and on crops irrigated	18-22	14-15
<i>V—Outturn of Crops—</i>		
General remarks on the estimate of outturn of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops : acreage and outturn (in tons) of food-grain crops for 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36 ...	23-24	16-18
... ..	25	18
<i>VI—Prices, Trade and Stock—</i>		
General remarks : variations in prices of staple crops and food stock	26	19-22
<i>VII—Agricultural Stock</i>		
27	23	
<i>VIII and IX—Conditions of the Agricultural Population</i>		
28-31	24-25	
APPENDICES		
A—Area cultivated and uncultivated		27
B—Cropped area		28
C—Distribution of crops		29-31
D—Irrigated area		32
STATISTICAL TABLES		
I—Rainfall		34-35
II—Total area : area cultivated and uncultivated		36-41
III—Cropped area		42-63
IV—Irrigated area (details)		64-81
IV-A— " " (summary)		82-85
V—Estimated outturn of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops in parts of 100		86-87
V-A—Area under food-grain crops in each district of the Bombay Presidency and its estimated outturn during 1935-36 and preceding two years		88-102
VI—Prices of staple articles of food and of fodder		103-105

No. P. 11 of 1936.

From

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B.Ag., N.D.D., N.D.A., C.D.A.D.,
Ag. Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 3rd October 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st July 1936.

I have the honour to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. S. PATEL,
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1935-36.

CHAPTER I—CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

1. **General.**—The year 1935-36 was, from the agricultural stand-point, fairly satisfactory over a large part of the Bombay Presidency. The outstanding features of the season were long breaks in rain during the growing period mostly in July and August and again in the latter half of September over the greater part of the Presidency and the early cessation of the monsoon. The long breaks caused lot of anxiety and reduced yields of *khari*f crops to some extent. The season was particularly unfavourable for rice in all parts of the Presidency. Judging from the outturn of crops the season was fairly good over most of the Konkan, the West Deccan and the irrigated areas ; fairly satisfactory in Gujarat (except Ahmedabad), the East Deccan and the Karnatak and somewhat poor in the Ahmedabad District. The *rabi* season was poor in most of Gujarat due to scarcity or absence of late rains and prevalence of excessive heat. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, however, notwithstanding the adverse factors such as an excess of rain in October in the Deccan, easterly dry winds in the Karnatak and occurrence of unexpected rain with hail-showers in parts of both these Divisions, the *rabi* crops, on the whole, gave fairly good yields.

The characteristic features of the season under review may briefly be summarised as follows :—

- (a) Light to fair ante-monsoon showers in the Karnatak and the North Kanara District in the Konkan.
- (b) June rainfall deficient but well distributed. It was up to requirements in the Konkan and the Surat District.
- (c) Fairly substantial rain in July in Gujarat, the Konkan, East Khandesh and the Mawal tract in the Deccan but deficient elsewhere.
- (d) August rain fairly abundant and widespread in the Deccan and the Karnatak, but below standard elsewhere.
- (e) Rain in September only in the first half of the month ; good in Gujarat and the Konkan but somewhat deficient in the Deccan and the Karnatak.
- (f) October rain in excess of the normal in the Deccan and the Karnatak, fairly substantial in the Konkan and scanty in Gujarat.
- (g) Light rain in November only in the first week in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak. No rain after this as the monsoon withdrew.

(h) Prevalence of easterly dry winds in January and February in the eastern parts of the Karnatak.

(i) Rainfall in February and March accompanied with hail-storm in places in the South Deccan and the Karnatak somewhat harmful to the standing and harvested *rabi* crops.

(j) There were intermittent attacks of wilt, stem-borer, caterpillars and other pests in parts of Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak varying in extent and intensity.

It will be seen from the above that the distribution of the rainfall of the season was generally uneven both as regards area and period, yet in many areas the deficiency of rain in one month was counter-balanced by its abundance in the following month or *vice versa* with the result that in spite of the uneven distribution the season under review may on the whole be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Details regarding the season in its various aspects, viz. the amount and distribution of rainfall and their effect on the character of the season in the different Divisions of the Presidency, are described in the following paragraphs.

2. Distribution of Rainfall.—Statement I (pages 30-31) compares the rainfall during the year under review with the average fall of rain at each representative station in the Bombay Presidency. The average rainfall figures for each station are those supplied by the India Meteorological Department.

Kharif Rains.—The *kharif* rains during the season under report were somewhat above the average at Godhra and Surat in Gujarat, Dhulia (West Khandesh) and Ahmednagar in the Deccan, Bijapur in the Karnatak and Thana, Alibag (Kolaba) and Ratnagiri in the Konkan. At all other district headquarter stations in the Presidency including the hilly tracts in the Deccan and the Karnatak the rains were below the amount usually received except at Sholapur where they were above the normal.

Rabi Rains.—These were much below the average everywhere in Gujarat. In the Deccan and the Karnatak the *rabi* rains were appreciably in excess of the usual amount except at Nasik in the Deccan and Dharwar and the hilly tracts in the Karnatak. In the Konkan except Karwar (Kanara) where they exceeded the normal these rains fell much short of the usual quantity at all the district headquarter stations in the Division.

Hot Weather Rains.—These presented no features of special importance during the season under review.

Nature of the Season in different Divisions.

3. Gujarat.—The ante-monsoon showers were practically absent in the Division. The monsoon commenced about the middle of June with light showers in the beginning but strengthened later in the month and gave fairly good rain. Sowing operations consequently were undertaken in right earnest although the rain proved

somewhat deficient for the general *khariif* sowing in parts of the north. In July rain was continuous and fairly heavy and facilitated field operations such as *khariif* sowing, transplantation of rice, etc., and ensured good germination of the crops which were making satisfactory progress. Generally, July and August are considered to be the heavy rainfall months and on the strength of the rain received during these months the sowing and germination of the principal *khariif* crops generally depend. The rainfall in July was adequate and well-distributed but the month of August gave lighter rain throughout the Division and this checked the growth of all the crops. Proper interculturing kept the crops alive and the cloudy weather conditions were also helpful. The insufficiency of rainfall, however, was particularly marked in the north of the Division and the crops like rice and groundnut suffered most and had it not been for the timely heavy fall by the end of the month over most of the Division all the crops would have suffered severely. Rain in the first half of September was also fairly heavy almost throughout the Division and this considerably helped the crops in their growth although rice in all parts and particularly in the north still needed more rain. The monsoon particularly ceased by the middle of September, there being no late rain. Had there been a few more falls of rain the prospects of *rabi* crops would have appreciably improved. Later rain almost failed and the late *khariif* crops and *rabi* crops suffered from want of sufficient moisture due to dry heat of October and November. Good dew falls in the following months, however, materially helped the bearing and development of bolls on cotton, yet the crop in parts suffered severely from excessive heat and deficient soil-moisture resulting in shedding of tender flower-buds, while the rice crop also was rather badly affected on account of shortage of rain and had to be helped with irrigation water in places in the north of the Division.

The season under review was generally free from crop pests and diseases of serious nature. Cotton was subjected to stray attacks of *aphis*, wilt, jessids and woolymite. *Bajri* suffered from insect pests while stem-borer and ratadis somewhat affected the *jowar* crop in places. Rust was noticed on wheat in parts of the Ahmedabad and Broach, and Panch Mahals districts. Sesamum was somewhat damaged by *katra* (hairy caterpillars) in parts in the early stages but the pest disappeared after the rain of August-September.

North Deccan.—There were no ante-monsoon showers in the Division. The regular monsoon began about the middle of June, but the rainfall in this month was neither copious nor well-distributed and *khariif* sowing had to be restricted to places of sufficient moisture. In July the rain, though below the normal, was fairly satisfactory in the East Khandesh District where *khariif* sowing was proceeding vigorously and the standing crops were also doing fairly well. In the remaining areas, however, the rain proved rather inadequate and more was needed for the continuance of the *khariif* operations and for the proper development of the crops sown. The rain in August was scanty and deficient until the last week of the month. It was recorded in small quantities during this period

and although this kept the crops growing, the crops like cotton, *bajri* and groundnut suffered in places for want of sufficient moisture and gave cause for some anxiety. The splendid rain received from the last week of August to the middle of September made amends for the deficiency in the past and changed the situation for the better. In fact this rain considerably improved the prospects of the season almost throughout the Division. The crops recovered and flourished with renewed vigour. The rain also provided ample soil-moisture for the *rabi* preparations. The monsoon may be said to have terminated by the middle of September, but the general outlook of the Division was very good at this time. Some showers occurred in the beginning and at the end of October, those received later being fairly substantial. They proved beneficial to the *rabi* crops and also stimulated *rabi* sowing, but being unusual caused some damage to the *kharif* crops. The crops of *jowar* and *bajri* which were ready for harvest or already harvested and lying on the threshing yards in places in the Khandesh suffered in the quality of the grain. Unpicked cotton was also spoiled to some extent by the rain, yet the season, on the whole, was favourable for the crop resulting in good yields. There was no further rain of importance in the season after this and the germination of the *rabi* crops was irregular in parts due deficiency of soil-moisture. The rain was also not adequate to replenish the supply of water in wells. Shortage of irrigation water in hot weather proved detrimental to the growth of the crops and in some parts the irrigated crops suffered for want of sufficient water supply.

With regard to crop pests and diseases, grass-hoppers did some damage to cotton in the trans-Tapti talukas while wilt on the crop was rather serious in places in the East Khandesh District. Wheat crop, both irrigated and dry, in the Nasik District was much damaged by the black stem rust. *Aphis* on lucerne, thrips on onions, stem-borer on sugarcane and bug on betelvine took their usual toll. Mango-hoppers made their appearance but did not damage the crop much. The downy and powdery mildew on grapes were kept under control by the use of Bordeaux mixture.

South Deccan.—No ante-monsoon showers were received in this Division and the regular monsoon started by the middle of June. The rain in June, however, being neither plentiful nor general, was inadequate to promote general *kharif* sowing which was in consequence confined to favourable localities only. The rainfall in July was again below the normal. It was, however, fairly substantial and proved up to requirements in the western portion of the Division where the standing crops were doing fairly well and transplantation of rice was nearly finished under favourable weather conditions. In the eastern areas on the other hand, the rainfall was barely sufficient to carry on the sowing operations while the crops sown were showing signs of distress in places due to deficient soil-moisture. The month of August recorded light falls in the Division till the last week of the month. This helped the crops to hold on, yet they remained stunted in growth. The drizzling rain resulted in the spread of grass-hoppers on sugarcane in places on the Deccan Canals.

In brief, owing to irregular and deficient rainfall, the *kharij* season in this Division proved rather unfavourable and caused much reduction in the crop yields. Fortunately, fairly substantial and general rain started by the end of August and continued till the middle of September. These rains gave hopes of good *rabi* prospects. It helped to revive some of the languishing *kharij* crops and also provided adequate moisture for *rabi* sowing. The latter half of September was practically rainless but October brought good rains over most of the area and, though rather excessive in places, were generally beneficial to *rabi* crops and helpful for *rabi* sowing. The sowing of *rabi jowar* was almost finished by this time and that of wheat was much advanced. After this there was no rain except some light stray showers in the first week of November and at the end of December. Yet owing to sufficient previous rainfall the prospects appeared fairly promising. The unexpected heavy showers accompanied by hail-storm in February and March, however, proved harmful to the *rabi* crops and the expectations of good *rabi* yields were not fully realized.

As regards crop pests and diseases, the Division was not so fortunate. The cotton crop was attacked by green caterpillars and dusky cotton bugs. In some places it was also affected by wilt. The sugarcane crop suffered from borer and leaf-curl disease. Sugary disease on *jowar* was noticed as usual and rust on wheat was also rather bad in places. The pea crop was affected by mildew and figs by rust. The potato crop suffered from rust and leaf moths. Orange gardens in the Ahmednagar District were attacked by a root fungus which could not be controlled and mosambi was subjected to *Devi* (Canker) disease. Betelvines were severely damaged by wilt and a kind of fungus disease called "*Sclerotium rolfsii*". The *rabi* crops were damaged to some extent by *khairya* "Scab (mite)" disease in places. There was an increased trouble from pigs on the canal area during the year under report.

Karnatak.—The season opened well with light and fair ante-monsoon showers, which, though not heavy, helped tilling and sowing operations in the beginning. But owing to scanty rainfall in early June the sowing of paddy was retarded and that of *kharij* crops delayed in some parts and although further showers later in the month helped to carry on sowing, more rain was still needed to push on the operation. The rain in July and in the first half of August was generally below requirements all over the Division especially in the east. The deficiency of rainfall caused inadequacy of water in the irrigation tanks. As a result, the crops did not make satisfactory progress and were actually suffering in places. Paddy crop in particular suffered considerably and needed good rain almost throughout the Division. Cotton sowing was also held up for want of sufficient moisture. The situation, thus, became somewhat serious in the middle of August. Fortunately, in the last week of this month, there was fairly heavy rainfall almost everywhere in the Division which greatly improved the general agricultural outlook and gave good hope to the cultivators. Cotton

sowing was carried on in right earnest. The rainfall continued till the middle of September when there was a break. This again caused a set back to the crops, particularly those on the red soils. The rice crop all along stood in need of more rain. The copious rainfall in October was, however, very valuable and revived the crops which had hitherto shown a poor stand. In fact, the rain proved rather heavy in places and lodged the matured *kharif* crops such as *jowar* and *bajri* and discoloured the grain. The harvesting of *kharif* crops was also hindered in some areas due to this rain. The *rabi* crops in general were, however, benefited and *rabi* sowing also received an impetus as the rain left ample moisture in the soil. The insufficiency or absence of rain in the subsequent months coupled with easterly dry winds especially in the eastern portion of the Division, told rather heavily upon the crops which were much reduced in yields. Some unexpected showers with hail-storm received in February in parts of the Bijapur district also proved unwelcome and damaged *rabi* crops to some extent.

As regards crop pests and diseases, the *jowar* crop suffered from sugary disease in some places and the grain formation was defective. Grasshoppers appeared in paddy fields in parts of the Belgaum district. A slight attack of red leaf blight on the Dharwar-American cotton and *Rhizoetonia* (or root rot) in Kumpta area were reported. A few plants died of *Rhizoetonia* in wet deep soils in parts.

Konkan.—There was no ante-monsoon rain in the Division except some light to fair showers in the Kanara district. The regular monsoon broke in June at the usual time and developed rapidly giving fairly heavy rainfall. The situation continued to be satisfactory under favourable rains till the end of July. Agricultural operations such as *kharif* sowing and transplantation of rice were well advanced and the outlook of the crops appeared bright and promising in general although further showers would have been helpful in some parts to push on the transplanting operations. Rainfall in August was only moderate and proved rather inadequate. This deficiency adversely affected the growth of the crops and in particular the condition of the early rice crop was not what it should have been. The transplanting operations also could not be carried on briskly. Luckily, the rain at the end of the month and in the beginning of September was all that could be desired being both abundant and well spread. It helped to carry on transplantation of rice to completion. Adequate rain during the first half of September, no doubt, considerably improved the situation yet it was rather too late for the early rice crop which had already lost vigour due to deficient moisture. The intermediate and late varieties, however, being benefited by this rain were making good progress. During the latter half of September the activity of the monsoon declined but occasional showers during this period and in the first fortnight of October helped to stimulate the growth of the standing crop. Heavy rainfall late in October, however, proved injurious to the crops in some parts and spoiled the quality of the grain and straw due to wetting. Nagli and other

millets suffered rather heavily due to this rain. Garden crops generally fared well during the season although deficiency of irrigation water was felt in parts and was detrimental to the crops. Taking the Division as a whole, it may be said that due to the irregular and unfavourable character of rainfall the season under review fell short of expectations.

As regards crop pests and diseases, the mango crop suffered rather badly from mango hoppers and mildew in parts of the Ratnagiri district and it was difficult to control the attacks by dusting sulphur. The betelnut crop was damaged in varying degrees by *Koleroga*. Betelvine wilt had been prevailing as usual in places and measures to control it were advocated.

CHAPTER II—AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.

(Statement No. II, pages 36-41.)

4. **Number of villages.**—The total number of villages in the Bombay Presidency decreased by three from 22,860½ in 1934-35 to 22,857½ during the year under report. This decline was due to two villages in the Sanand taluka of the Ahmedabad district and one village in the Akola taluka of the Ahmednagar district being amalgamated with the adjoining villages on account of territorial changes for administrative convenience. For the same reason seven villages in the Ambernath taluka of the Bombay Suburban district were transferred to the Kalyan taluka of the Thana district.

Two villages in the Ratnagiri district were transferred from the class of "available statistics" to that of "unavailable statistics", due to correction in the survey records. Against this, one village in the Poona district and one in the Dharwar district were newly surveyed during the year under review and hence transferred from the class of "unavailable statistics" to that of "available statistics".

Total Area and Reporting and Non-reporting Area.

5. **Total Area.**—This showed a slight expansion of 814 acres. The increase of 614 acres in the Dharwar district was due to fresh survey measurements, and of 470 acres in the Ahmedabad district due to correction in the survey records. Against this, there was a decrease of about 270 acres in the Bijapur district owing to the correction of mistakes in the previous records.

6. **Reporting Area.**—The total area for which statistics are regularly collected and reported, showed a net expansion of 36,000 acres. The most noticeable increase of 22,000 acres occurred in the West Khandesh district due to the area being now correctly classified as "surveyed" which was previously shown as "unsurveyed" through mistake and of 14,000 acres in the Dharwar district as a result of more survey operations. The variations in other districts are small and are mostly due to corrections in the survey records.

7. **Non-Reporting Area.**—The variations under this head generally correspond with those under "Reporting Area" which have been referred to above and hence call for no remarks.

Cropped Areas.

8. **Gross and Net Cropped Areas.**—Both these areas showed a slight advancement during the year under report as compared with the previous year. Thus, the gross cropped area increased by 334,000 acres from 29,039 thousand acres in 1934-35 to 29,373 thousand acres in 1935-36 or by 1·2 per cent. while the net cropped area expanded by 393,000 acres from 28,147 thousand acres in 1934-35 to 28,540 thousand acres or by 1·4 per cent.

during the year under review. The most noticeable increase occurred in the Deccan (+140,000 acres) and the Karnatak (+193,000 acres) thus reflecting the favourable nature of the sowing rains in these Divisions.

9. **Twice Cropped Area.**—This, however, showed a set back of 59,000 acres or by 6.6 per cent. as compared with the previous year, having fallen from 892 thousand acres to 833 thousand acres. The decrease was shared by all Divisions in the Presidency, but was specially marked in North Gujarat (—24,000 acres) and North Deccan (—24,000 acres), where owing to the irregular late rains of the season it was not found possible to raise two crops. In the Karnatak and Konkan the variations were small and call for no remarks.

10. **Assessed and Unassessed Area.**—The assessed area remained almost stationary as compared with previous year the increase being only 3,000 acres from 33,414 thousand acres to 33,417 thousand acres. The unassessed area, however, showed a slight increase of 4,000 acres from 266 thousand acres in 1934-35 to 270 thousand acres in 1935-36 or by 1.5 per cent.

11. **Temporary cultivation in Forest Lands and Culturable Waste.**—About 104,000 acres of forest lands were given out for temporary cultivation mainly in the West Khandesh (29,000 acres), Ahmednagar (27,000 acres), Sholapur (18,000 acres), Thana (16,000 acres), Nasik (10,000 acres), East Khandesh (3,000 acres) and Poona (1,000 acres) districts; while about 109,000 acres of culturable waste mainly in the West Khandesh (60,000 acres), Nasik (18,000 acres), Ahmednagar (9,000 acres), Thana (6,000 acres), Poona and Belgaum (3,000 acres each), Ahmedabad and Sholapur (2,000 acres each), and Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat, Satara, Kolaba and Kanara (1,000 acres each) districts were similarly dealt with.

CHAPTER III—CROPPED AREA.

(Statement III, pages 42-63.)

12. **Variations in Cropped Area.**—The main features of the season and of its effects on the area and the yield of the crops have been described elsewhere in the Report. Appendix B (page 28) shows the effect of the season under review on the areas sown as compared with the average (of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31) and with the preceding year's area under the principal crops.

13. **Food Crops.**—The area under food crops, i.e., cereals and pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables showed a decline of 304,000 acres or 1·5 per cent. below the previous year, but an expansion of 638,000 acres or 3·2 per cent. as compared with the average. Among the *kharif* crops *bajri* and rice dropped by 97,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. and by 76,000 acres or 3·7 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year. The fall in the area under *bajri* was due partly to extended cultivation under cotton and partly to insufficient sowing rain over a large part of the Deccan which is the chief *bajri* tract in the Presidency, while that under rice may be attributed to deficient rains at the time of sowing especially in North Gujarat where the decrease was mainly noticeable. The area under *jowar*, which is grown both as a *kharif* and *rabi* crop, was reduced by 102,000 acres or 1·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Under the *rabi* crops wheat showed a decrease of 43,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed a considerable increase of 268,000 acres or 18·3 per cent. as compared with the average. The area under gram also showed a reduction of 74,000 acres or 9·7 per cent. when compared with the area occupied by the crop during the preceding year.

14. **Non-food Crops.**—The area under non-food crops, which comprise cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds showed, on the other hand, an increase of 638,000 acres or 7·6 per cent. over the previous year and 455,000 acres or 5·3 per cent. as compared with the average. The most noticeable increase was in the area under oil-seeds which expanded by 566,000 acres or 40·7 per cent. over the preceding year. The area under cotton also showed an expansion of 506,000 acres or 13·8 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The increase in the case of oil-seeds can be attributed to the expansion of area under groundnut and sesamum crops, but the most apparent increase was under "Other Oil-seeds" owing to the transfer of area under "Safflower" from the class of "Dyes" to the class of "Oil-seeds" according to the revised orders of Government. The area under tobacco decreased by 20,000 acres or 11·1 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The net result of these variations in the food and non-food crops, as noted above, was that the total cropped area showed an increase of 334,000 acres or 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year and 1,093,000 acres or 3·9 per cent. when compared with the average.

15. **Kharif and Rabi Areas.**—The following table compares as usual the area under the *kharif* and *rabi* crops of the year under report with those of the preceding two years :—

(Area in thousands of acres.)

Details.	1933-34.			1934-35.			1935-36.		
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	9,376	1,552	11,228	9,619	1,946	11,565	9,560	1,974	11,534
Rabi ...	7,516	1,056	8,572	7,526	1,058	8,584	7,352	961	8,313
Total ...	16,892	2,908	19,800	17,145	3,004	20,149	16,912	2,935	19,847

It will be seen from the above table that the *kharif* area during the year under review showed a decline of 31,000 acres below the area of the previous year (1934-35) but an increase of 306,000 acres when compared with the year previous to the last (1933-34). The *rabi* area also showed a reduction of 271,000 acres below that of the preceding year and of 259,000 acres as compared with the area in 1933-34. The net result of these variations was that the total area under cereals and pulses declined by 302,000 acres or 1.5 per cent. below the previous year, but showed a slight expansion of 47,000 acres or 0.2 per cent. when compared with the year 1933-34.

16. **Variations under Principal Crops.**—The detailed remarks below explain the variations under the principal crops.

Jowari and Bajri.—The sub-joined table compares the extent of variations in area under these staple crops in the different Divisions of the Bombay Presidency :—

(Area in thousands of acres.)

Divisions.	Jowari.			Bajri.		
	Average.*	1934-35.	1935-36.	Average.*	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gujarat ...	600	605	671	349	320	350
Deccan ...	4,737	4,654	4,722	3,274	3,126	3,050
Karnatak ...	2,590	2,486	2,449	423	500	449
Total, Bombay Presidency.	7,927	7,945	7,842	4,046	3,946	3,849

*Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

It will be seen from the above table that the area under *jowar* (chiefly *rabi*) declined by 103,000 acres or 1·8 per cent. and by 85,000 acres or 1·1 per cent. respectively when compared with the previous year and the average. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in the Deccan (-132,000) and the Karnatak (-37,000) and was due to unsuitable rains at the time of sowing. Against this there was an increase (+66,000 acres) in Gujarat due to favourable sowing rains. The area under *bajri* also showed a reduction of 97,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. and of 197,000 acres or 4·9 per cent. respectively when compared with the previous year and the average. The decrease was marked in the Deccan (-76,000 acres) and the Karnatak (-51,000 acres) and was, as stated before, due partly to extended cultivation under cotton and partly to insufficient rain at the time of sowing in both the Divisions. Against this there was an increase in area in Gujarat (+30,000 acres).

Rice.—The area under this crop decreased by 76,000 acres or 3·7 per cent. below the previous year from 2,048,000 acres in 1934-35 to 1,972,000 acres during the year under report. Most of this decrease was noticeable in North Gujarat (-79,000 acres) and may be attributed to the deficient rains at the sowing season. Against this there was a slight increase of 3,000 acres in the Konkan.

Wheat.—The area under wheat declined by 43,000 acres or 2·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Most of the decrease was in the Bijapur district (-37,000 acres) of the Karnatak as a result of inadequate rains at the time of sowing.

Oil-seeds.—As already stated elsewhere the area under total oil-seeds showed an apparent increase of 566,000 acres or 40·7 per cent. and of 702,000 acres or 55·9 per cent. respectively over the previous year and the average owing to the transfer of area under "safflower" from the class of "Dyes" to the class of "Oil-seeds" according to the revised orders of the Government. The following table and the succeeding remarks explain the variations under various oil-seeds as compared with the previous year.

Increase or decrease in thousands of acres as compared with the last year.

Oil-seed.	Bombay Presidency.
Linseed	- 14
Sesamum	+ 15
Rapeseed and Mustard	+ 1
Groundnut	+ 30
Castorseed ... ..	.....
Other oil-seeds	+ 532 *

* Owing to the transfer of "safflower" from "Dyes" to "Oil-seeds—others".

Groundnut.—The area under groundnut increased by 30,000 acres or 3·5 per cent. from 862,000 acres in 1934-35 to 892,000 acres during the year under report. The increase was shared by

almost all the districts in the Presidency as the raising of this crop requires less expense and secures ready sale in the market.

Sesamum.—The area under this crop increased by 15,000 acres from 155,000 acres in the previous year to 170,000 acres during the year under report. The increase was noticeable in all the Divisions of the Presidency.

Castor-seed.—The area under castor-seed remained the same as during the preceding year, viz., 43,000 acres.

Linseed.—The area under this oil-seed, which is almost exclusively a *rabi* crop, showed a decline of 14,000 acres from 127,000 acres in 1934-35 to 113,000 acres during the year under report. Most of the decrease occurred in the Bijapur district (-18,000 acres) in Karnatak and may be attributed to the decline in areas under the main crops of wheat and *rabi jowar* with which it is generally sown.

Rapeseed and Mustard.—These oil-seeds are of minor importance in the Presidency. The area under them showed a slight increase of only 1,000 acres from 17,000 acres in 1934-35 to 18,000 acres during the year under report. The small increase calls for no remarks.

Cotton.—The area under cotton showed an expansion of 506,000 acres from 3,657,000 acres in 1934-35 to 4,163,000 acres during the year under report or 13·8 per cent. The increase was contributed by all the districts in the Deccan (+258,000 acres) and the Karnatak (+342,000 acres) and is attributable partly to favourable rains at the time of sowing, but chiefly to improvement in the price of cotton during the last season. Against this there was decrease in the area under the crop in all the districts of Gujarat (-94,000 acres) and this decrease is reported to be due partly to unsuitable sowing rains but chiefly to less area being brought under this crop owing to the fear of frost as in the preceding two years.

Sugarcane.—The area under this crop advanced by 8,000 acres from 75,000 acres in the previous year (1934-35) to 83,000 acres during the year under report. Most of the increase occurred in the South Deccan (+7,000 acres) owing to extended cultivation of the cane on the canal areas due to favourable price of *gul* during the preceding season.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco decreased by 20,000 acres or 11·1 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in the Kaira district (-15,000 acres) as cultivators brought less area under this crop through fear of frost as in the preceding two years.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The area under these showed a net reduction of 4,000 acres from 202,000 acres in the previous year to 198,000 acres during the year under report. Most of the decline was noticeable in the Deccan (-4,000 acres).

17. Appendix C (pages 29-31) shows as usual the distribution in each district of the Bombay Presidency) of the principal food and non-food crops in terms of percentage of the gross area cropped.

CHAPTER IV—IRRIGATED AREA.

(Statements IV and IV-A, pages 64-81 and 82-85.)

18. **Variations in the Irrigated Area and Crops.**—Appendix D (page 32) exhibits variations under the several heads of irrigation and crops irrigated as compared with similar details of the previous year.

19. **Area Irrigated.**—This showed a reduction of 31,000 acres or 2·8 per cent. below the previous year, having decreased from 1,092,000 acres in 1934-35 to 1,061,000 acres during the year under review. The decrease was shared by Gujarat (- 34,000 acres) and the Karnatak (- 21,000 acres). Against this there was an increase of 21,000 acres in Deccan.

20. Area irrigated from different sources of irrigation.

Government Canals.—The area irrigated from Government canals showed an expansion of 11,000 acres or 5·4 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The increase was chiefly noticed in the South Deccan (+ 44,000 acres) where owing to failure of late rains the cultivators had to resort to this important source of irrigation. Against this there was a decrease of 17,000 acres each in North Gujarat and in North Deccan.

Private Canals.—Irrigation from private canals, on the other hand, showed a setback of 4,000 acres or 4·4 per cent. from 91,000 acres in 1934-35 to 87,000 acres during the year under report. Almost the whole decline was noticed in the South Deccan, but the variations in each district being generally small call for no special remarks. In the Konkan irrigation by private canals slightly increased by 2,000 acres, in Karnatak it remained almost stationary, while in Gujarat irrigation from this source was practically absent.

Wells.—Well irrigation extended by 3,000 acres or 0·5 per cent. only as compared with the previous year. The increase was contributed by the Karnatak (+ 3,000 acres) and Gujarat (+ 1,000 acres) where owing to deficient rains of the season more necessity was felt to help the more valuable crops by resorting to this laborious and expensive method of irrigating the crops. Against this there was a reduction of 1,000 acres in the Deccan.

Tanks.—The area irrigated by tanks fell by 34,000 acres or 23·1 per cent. from 147,000 acres in 1934-35 to 113,000 acres during the year under review. The decrease was chiefly marked in the Karnatak (- 16,000 acres) and North Gujarat (- 18,000 acres) where owing to deficient rainfall of the season there was no sufficient stock of water in tanks.

Other Sources.—The area under irrigation from "Other Sources" showed a decline of 7,000 acres or 21·2 per cent. from 33,000 acres in the preceding year to 26,000 acres during the year under review. This decrease was chiefly noticed in the Dharwar

district (- 8,000 acres) in the Karnatak. Against this there was a slight increase of 1,000 acres in the Satara district in the Deccan.

21. **The ratio of the irrigated area to net cropped area.**— This was 3·8 per cent.

22. Crops Irrigated.

Jowar.—The area under irrigated *jowar* rose by 5,000 acres or 2·3 per cent. over the previous year. The increase occurred mostly in the Deccan (+ 4,000 acres) and exclusively in the south of the Division, where owing to deficient late rains of the season the crop had to be helped with irrigation.

Bajri.—Irrigated *bajri* decreased by 8,000 acres or 18·6 per cent. from 43,000 acres in the preceding year to 35,000 acres during the year under report. Most of the decrease was noticed in the Deccan and this was in sympathy with the reduction in the total area under the crop in that Division.

Rice.—The area under irrigated rice showed a decline of 57,000 acres or 25·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The decrease was chiefly noticed in North Gujarat (- 37,000 acres) and the Karnatak (- 24,000 acres) and this may be attributed to insufficient water supply in the irrigation sources.

Wheat.—Irrigated wheat showed an expansion of 10,000 acres or 5·4 per cent. from 184,000 acres in 1934-35 to 194,000 acres during the year under review. The increase was chiefly noticed in South Deccan (+ 24,000 acres) where owing to deficiency of late rains more use of irrigation facilities had to be made to provide the crop with sufficient moisture. Against this there was a decrease of 12,000 acres in North Deccan and 2,000 acres in the Karnatak.

Cotton.—The area under irrigated cotton increased by 9,000 acres or 26·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by North Gujarat (+ 3,000 acres) and South Deccan (+ 7,000 acres) where due to insufficient moisture more necessity was felt to help this valuable crop with artificial water supply.

Sugarcane.—As already noted when dealing with the crop in Chapter III, the increase of some 8,000 acres or 10·8 per cent. in the area under sugarcane during the year under review was in the South Deccan and was due to extended cultivation of the cane owing to favourable prices of *gul* during the preceding season.

CHAPTER V—OUTTURN OF CROPS.

(Statements V and V-A, pages 86-87 and 88-102.)

23. **Yield of Principal Crops.**—Statement V (pages 86-87) shows the estimated yield of the principal *kharif* and *rabi* crops taking 100 as representing the normal. It is prepared from the district estimates which are returned in annas with twelve annas representing the normal crop. The figures are, therefore, only approximate. The character of the season has already been described elsewhere in the Report.

24. **Outturn of crops in parts of the normal.****A—Kharif Crops—**

Jowar.—The outturn of *kharif jowar* was only about 58 per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts owing to long breaks of rain during the growing period. It ranged between 67 to 75 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch-Mahals, West-Khandesh, Poona and Satara districts, while it varied from 82 to 94 per cent. of the normal in the remaining parts of the Presidency.

Bajri.—The yield of the crop fell down to only half the normal in the Sholapur district owing to absence or deficiency of rain during the growing period. It ranged from 58 to 67 per cent. of the normal in the three districts of Karnatak due to deficient rains in July and August and excessive rain at the end of October and in the Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts as a result of the irregular rains of the season. The outturn of the crop varied from 75 to 93 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts of the Presidency.

Rice.—Except the Nasik and Kolaba districts, where the yield of the crop was fully normal and the Thana, Ratnagiri and Surat districts where it nearly approached the normal, the outturn of the crop in other parts of the Presidency varied from 58 to 85 per cent. of the normal. It was definitely poor, viz., less than half the normal in the Ahmedabad and Dharwar districts due to scanty rains of the season.

Cotton.—As a result of the deficiency of late rains the outturn of the late varieties of cotton was only half the normal in the Ahmedabad district and about 58 per cent. in all the three districts of Karnatak, while in the remaining districts of Gujarat it ranged between 75 and 87 per cent. of the normal except in the Surat district where it reached almost the full normal. In the Deccan, where the early varieties of cotton are generally cultivated, the yield varied from 67 to 76 per cent. of the normal in all the districts except Nasik where it somewhat exceeded the normal. As regards the actual outturn of the crop as estimated in the number of bales it may be stated that so far as the area factor is concerned it showed an increase of 114,000 acres or 1·8 per cent. when compared

with the previous year. Thus, the total area in the Bombay Presidency including Indian States stood at 6,626,000 acres during the year under report against 6,512,000 acres in the preceding year (1934-35). The outturn also increased by 240,000 bales or 21·6 per cent. over the previous year, i.e. from 1,350,000 bales to 1,110,000 bales. The appreciable increase in the outturn of cotton during the year under review was due to the fact that whereas the yield of the crop was very much reduced owing to the adverse effects of the frost in the preceding year, there was no such calamity during the year under review. Of this outturn of 1,350,000 bales, 380,000 bales or 28·1 per cent. represented the yield of long stapled cotton, viz. Broach, Dharwar and Kumta varieties, while the remaining 970,000 bales or 71·9 per cent. belonged to the short stapled varieties of North Gujarat, Western India States Agency and Khandesh. As compared with the previous year, the outturn of both the long and short stapled varieties of cotton rose by 63·8 and 10·5 per cent. respectively.

Sesamum.—This oil-seed yielded between 58 and 67 per cent. of the normal in all the districts of the Deccan and the Karnatak except the East Khandesh and Satara districts where the outturn ranged between 75 and 83 per cent. of the normal and the Nasik district where it approached the full normal. In Gujarat and Konkan the yield of the crop was very poor, viz. only 42 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad district, while it varied from 58 to 58 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts of Konkan except Kolaba where it reached the full normal.

B—Rabi Crops—

Jowar (Rabi).—The *rabi jowar* yielded only half the normal in the Dharwar district in the Karnatak due to deficient late rains of the season as well as easterly dry winds which adversely affected the grain formation of the crop. In other parts of the Presidency the outturn of the crop varied from 58 to 75 per cent. of the normal except in the East Khandesh and Nasik districts in the Deccan where it came up to 83 per cent. of the normal and in the Surat district in Gujarat where it approached the full normal.

Wheat.—The yield of wheat was only 45 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad district and between 53 and 58 per cent. of the normal in the Kaira, Belgaum and Dharwar districts as a result of inadequate soil moisture due to scanty late rains. In the remaining districts of the Presidency, the outturn of the crop varied from 67 to 80 per cent. of the normal except in the Surat district where it came up to 83 per cent. of the normal and in the Nasik district where it approached about the normal.

Gram.—The outturn of gram was only half the normal in the Kaira and Belgaum districts; between 58 and 75 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Thana and Kanara districts. It nearly approached the normal in the Surat and Nasik districts, while it was fully normal in the Ratnagiri district and exceeded the normal in the Kolaba district.

Tobacco.—The yield of this crop ranged between 67 to 75 per cent. of the normal in the three districts of the Karnatak, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts in the Deccan and Broach and Panch Mahals districts in Gujarat. In the Kaira, Nasik and Satara districts it came up to about 83 per cent. of the normal, while in the Surat and East Khandesh districts it nearly approached the normal. The outturn of the crop was, however, definitely poor in the Ahmedabad district being only 33 per cent. of the normal as a result of the absence or deficiency of rain late in the season.

Linseed.—The cultivation of this oil-seed is almost exclusively confined to the Deccan and the Karnatak and its yield ranged between 58 and 75 per cent. of the normal in all the districts of these two Divisions except in the East Khandesh and Nasik districts where it rose to 83 and 92 per cent. of the normal respectively.

Rape and Mustard.—These oil-seeds gave an outturn of only half the normal in Ahmedabad, and about 58 per cent. of the normal in the Bijapur and Dharwar districts. The yield ranged between 67 and 83 per cent. in both the Khandesh districts, Poona district and the remaining districts of Gujarat and the Karnatak, while it reached the full normal in the Nasik district.

Sugarcane.—The outturn of sugarcane varied from 75 to 92 per cent. of the normal in all the districts of the Presidency except in the Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri districts where the crop gave a full normal yield, while it somewhat exceeded the normal in the Nasik district.

25. Outturn in Tons of Food-grain Crops.—Statement VA (pages 88-102) compares the acreage under food-grain crops (Cereals and Pulses) in each district of the Bombay Presidency and their approximate outturn in tons during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years.

The following table sums up the results:—

Division.	Area in thousands of acres.			Outturn in thousands of tons.		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat ...	2,550	3,398	2,466	754	746	755
Deccan ...	11,104	11,856	11,121	1,904	2,056	2,075
Karnatak ...	4,542	4,724	4,657	928	921	891
Konkan ...	1,604	1,601	1,603	628	694	657
Total, Bombay Presidency ...	19,800	20,149	19,847	4,214	4,417	4,378

It will be seen from the above table that both the area and the outturn of the food-grain crops fell slightly by 1.5 per cent. and 2.3 per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous year.

CHAPTER VI—PRICES, TRADE AND STOCK.

(Statement VI, pages 103-105)

26. **Prices of Principal Articles.**—Statement VI—Prices—shows the retail prices of the principal staples and of fodder, ruling at harvest time at each district head-quarter station in the Bombay Presidency. The following remarks show variations in the prices of the principal articles as compared with those during the previous year.

Jowar.—The prices of *jowar* ruled cheaper at almost all the stations in the Presidency from about one-eighth of a seer to about five seers per rupee, except at Sholapur in the Deccan and Bijapur in the Karnatak where the price of the article fell by about six seers and by seven and one-eighth seers per rupee, respectively. On the other hand, at Dhulia (West Khandesh) and Jalgaon (East Khandesh) in the Deccan the price of *jowar* rose by about one-half of a seer and by about three seers per rupee, respectively.

Bajri.—Except at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Jalgaon (East Khandesh) in the Deccan and Thana in the Konkan, where it was dearer from one-third of a seer to about one and three-fourth seers per rupee, the price of bajri ruled easier at other stations in the Presidency from about one seer to about five and three-fifth seers per rupee, at Bijapur in the Karnatak the price of the article being cheaper by nearly eight seers per rupee.

Wheat.—The price of wheat rose from one-half of a seer to two and one-fifth seers per rupee at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Dhulia (West Khandesh) and Poona in the Deccan, and at Thana and Alibag (Kolaba) in the Konkan. At other places in the Presidency the price of wheat was cheaper from about one-eighth of a seer to two and three-fourth seers per rupee, with the exception of Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) in Gujarat where the price of the article remained the same as during the previous year.

Rice.—With the exception of Broach in Gujarat and Ahmednagar in the Deccan where the price of rice remained stationary, it was cheaper from one-third of a seer to about three-fourth of a seer per rupee at Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) and Surat in Gujarat, and at Dhulia (West Khandesh), Nasik and Sholapur in the Deccan. At the remaining places in the Presidency the price of rice rose from one-eighth of a seer to two and a half seers per rupee while at Kaira in Gujarat, the price went up to nearly five seers per rupee.

Gram.—The price of gram ruled dearer from one-quarter of a seer to one seer per rupee at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Poona, Sholapur and Satara in the Deccan, Belgaum and Dharwar in the Karnatak and at Thana in the Konkan. At other stations in the Presidency the price of the article was cheaper from one-fifth of a seer to three and one-third seers per rupee, it being almost stationary at Jalgaon (East Khandesh) in the Deccan and at Bijapur in the Karnatak.

Tur Dal.—With the exception of only one station, namely, Broach in Gujarat, where the price of *tur dal* was the same as during the previous year, it ruled easier from one-quarter of a seer to about two and three-fourth seers per rupee at Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals) and Surat in Gujarat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara in the Deccan, and at the three stations of the Karnatak. The price of the article, on the other hand, rose from one-eighth of a seer to nearly one seer per rupee at the remaining places in the Presidency.

Gul.—The price of *gul* ruled cheaper at almost all the district head-quarter stations in the Presidency from one-fifth of a seer to two and a half seers per rupee except at Satara in the Deccan where it was cheaper by a little more than three seers per rupee. At Thana in the Konkan the price of *gul* rose by about one seer per rupee, it being almost stationary at Surat in Gujarat.

Tobacco.—The price of tobacco ruled easier from one quarter of a seer to nearly two-third of a seer per rupee at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Poona in the Deccan and Ratnagiri and Karwar (Kanara) in the Konkan. At Belgaum in the Karnatak it was cheaper by only about one-sixteenth of a seer per rupee. On the other hand, the price of the article rose from one-fifth of a seer per rupee at Kaira in Gujarat, Jalgaon (East Khandesh) and Sholapur in the Deccan, Bijapur in the Karnatak and Alibag (Kolaba) in the Konkan. At other places in the Presidency the price of tobacco remained stationary.

Cotton.—The variations in the area and outturn of this crop as compared with the figures of the last year have already been noted in the respective chapters and need not be repeated here. The following table compares the prices of the article during the year under report with those of the previous year (1934-35) and the averages of the preceding five years:—

Variety.	Price per bale of 400 lbs.			Variations.	
	Average of the five years ending 1934.	Average of the seven months ending 31st July		Compared with the average in column 2.	Compared with the prices in 1935.
		1935.	1936.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Broach	108	131	109	+ 0.9	- 16.8
Khandesh	92	111	93	+ 1.1	- 16.3
Dharwar	108	132	111	+ 2.8	- 15.9

Converting the above figures into prices per *khandi* (of 784 lbs.) they are as follows :—

Variety.	Price per khandi of 784 lbs.			Variations.	
	Average of the five years ending 1934.	Average of the seven months ending 31st July.		Compared with the average in column 2.	Compared with the prices in 1935.
		1935.	1936.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Broach	211	256	213	+0.9	-16.8
Khandesh	180	217	182	+1.1	-16.2
Dharwar	211	258	217	+2.8	-15.9

It will be seen from the above table that the prices of all the three varieties of Cotton, namely, Broach, Khandesh and Dharwar fell below those of the previous year though they were almost equal to the average prices of the five years ending 1934. It is important, however, to remember that the cotton prices were as usual very sensitive to the fluctuations in the foreign markets, particularly New York and Liverpool.

The actual fluctuations in the cotton prices will be seen from the following statement which gives the prices in rupee per *khandi* of Broach Cotton at Bombay during the year under report:—

Year and month.	Price per khandi of 784 lbs.	Year and month.	Price per khandi of 784 lbs.
1935.	Rs.	1936.	Rs.
August	232	January	217
September	216	February	210
October	212	March	200
November	235	April	207
December	227	May	203
		June	219
		July	234

Dry Grass.—The price of dry grass ruled cheaper from about one anna to about nine and a half annas per Indian Maund at Ahmedabad and Surat in Gujarat, Nasik and Satara in the Deccan, and at Dharwar in the Karnatak. It was dearer about two annas

to about eleven annas per Indian Maund at Broach in Gujarat, Dhulia (West Khandesh) in the Deccan, Belgaum in the Karnatak and Ratnagiri in the Konkan. At the remaining stations in the Presidency the price of dry grass was almost the same as during the previous year.

Jowari Kadbi.—The price of *jowari kadbi* ruled cheaper from about one-half of an anna to about three annas per Indian Maund at Ahmedabad and Kaira in Gujarat, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara in the Deccan and at Bijapur in the Karnatak, while at Surat in Gujarat the price was still cheaper, i.e., by about six and a half annas per Indian Maund. At the remaining places the price of the article was dearer from about two and a half annas to about four and a half annas per Indian Maund. In the Konkan where rice straw is used in place of *jowari kadbi* the price of rice straw was stationary at Thana, and it was cheaper by about five annas and by about three annas at Alibag (Kolaba) and Karwar (Kanara), respectively. The price of rice straw at Ratnagiri, on the other hand, was dearer by one and three-fourth annas per Indian Maund.

CHAPTER VII—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

27. Information under this head is collected only once in five years. The result of the last enumeration has been published in the *Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency* for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTERS VIII AND IX.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

28. As already stated in Chapter I of the Report, the agricultural season of 1935-36 was on the whole fairly satisfactory over a large part of the Bombay Presidency. There was a slight diminution in the acreage under the food grain crops owing to the unsuitability of the sowing rains in some areas. Later weather conditions were also marked by certain adverse factors such as long breaks during the growing period and the withdrawal of the monsoon before the usual time. This caused much reduction in the yield of rice in all parts of the Presidency, although the outturn of the other *kharif* crops was by no means unsatisfactory. The *rabi* season was poor in Gujarat due to the absence of late rains and the prevalence of excessive heat which proved detrimental to the growth of crops. In the Deccan and the Karnatak, however, in spite of the prevalence of easterly dry winds in January and February in the latter Division and the occurrence of untimely rains accompanied with hail-storm in February and March in both the Divisions, the *rabi* season gave fairly good yields in these two Divisions. The result was that there was a general sufficiency of food and fodder over the greater part of the Presidency. The following tabular statement compares the actual acreage sown and the estimated tonnage of the food grain crops produced in the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

Division.	Area in thousands of acres.		Estimated outturn in thousands of tons.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat	2,398	2,466	746	758
Deccan	11,356	11,121	2,056	2,070
Karnatak	4,794	4,657	921	881
Konkan	1,601	1,603	694	656
Total, Bombay Presidency ...	20,149	19,847	4,417	4,315

29. As regards prices of agricultural produce there was scarcely any improvement during the year under report except in the case

of rice, wheat and groundnut as will be seen from the sub-joined table:—

Prices prevailing at harvest time for agricultural produce in seers of 80 tolas per rupee except for cotton which are recorded in rupees per khandi of 784 lbs.

Article.	Centre.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
A.—Food Crops—						
Jowari ...	Sholapur ...	23	21	20	15	21
Bajri ...	Nasik ...	16	12	12	11	13
Rice ...	Thana ...	9	9	9	9	8
Wheat ...	Ahmedabad ...	12	9	11	11	8
B.—Export Crops—						
Groundnut ...	Karad ...	15	10	17	13	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton ...	Bombay (Broach) ...	194	190	207	251	207

It will be seen that the slump conditions which commenced in 1930-31 still continued during the year under review, the prices of *jowari*, *bajri* and cotton showing a further downward tendency which was specially marked in the case of cotton.

30. The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory. For, although rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases appeared as usual in some districts, they did not assume anywhere such a serious aspect as to interfere with the agricultural operations.

31. Wages of agricultural labour remained generally the same as in the previous year.

B. S. PATEL,
Ag. Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA

[Area in thousands of acres (i.e. 000 omitted)]

Details 1	Bombay Presidency		
	1935-36 2	1934-35 3	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 4
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.
A.—Cultivated Area			
Gross cropped area	29,373	29,039	+1.2
Area cropped more than once	833	892	-6.6
Net area cropped	28,540	28,147	+1.4
Current fallows	5,147	5,533	-7.0
Assessed	33,417	33,414	.....
Unassessed	270	266	+1.5
Total Cultivated Area	33,687	33,680	.....
B.—Uncultivated Area			
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)...	861	871	-1.1
Not available for cultivation. { Forest	8,492	8,511	-0.2
{ Others	5,680	5,658	+0.4
Total Uncultivated Area	15,033	15,040	.....
Total Area	48,720	48,720	.....

APPENDIX B

CROPPED AREA

[Area in thousands of acres (i.e. 000 omitted)]

Crops	Bombay Presidency				
	Average*	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage by which area in 1935-36 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) that in	
				Average	Area in 1934-35
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Food Crops.					
Acres Acres Acres Per cent. Per cent.					
(a) Cereals and Pulses—					
Jowari	7,937	7,945	7,843	-1.1	-1.3
Bajri	4,046	3,946	3,849	-4.9	-2.6
Rice	1,930	2,048	1,972	+2.2	-3.7
Wheat	1,423	1,734	1,691	+18.8	-2.5
Gram	513	764	690	+34.5	-9.7
Others	3,441	3,712	3,502	+10.5	+2.4
Total Cereals and Pulses ...	19,280	20,149	19,547	+2.9	-1.5
(b) Sugarcane	62	75	63	+33.9	+10.7
(c) Other food crops†	360	440	430	+13.2	-2.3
Total Food Crops ...	19,722	20,664	20,360	+3.2	-1.5
II.—Non-food Crops.					
(a) Tobacco	119	180	160	+34.5	-11.1
(b) Oil seeds	1,256	1,392	1,958	+55.9	+40.7
(c) Cotton	4,283	3,657	4,163	-2.8	+18.8
(d) Other non-food crops‡	2,900	3,146	2,792	-5.8	-13.3
Total Non-food Crops ...	8,558	8,375	9,013	+5.3	+7.6
Total Crops ...	28,280	29,039	29,373	+3.9	+1.2

* Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

† These include "Condiments and Spices", "Fruits and Vegetables" and "Miscellaneous Food Crops".

‡ These include "Dyes", "Drugs and Narcotics" excluding Tobacco which has been separately noted, "Fodder" and "Miscellaneous Non-food Crops".

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C—

Percentage of the gross cropped area in each

Serial No.	District	Food									
		Cereals and pulses									
		Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari	Bajri	Ragi	Munzo	Gram	Other cereals & pulses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
1	Ahmedabad	1	13	...	25	10	...	...	...	1	5
2	Kaira	10	2	...	5	18	6	...	...	1	19
3	Broach and Panch Mahals...	8	5	...	10	2	2	10	...	6	12
4	Surat	13	2	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	12
	Average ... { 1935-36 ...	7	7	...	15	7	2	3	...	2	11
	{ 1934-35 ...	9	6	...	13	7	2	3	...	2	10
Deccan											
5	West Khandesh	3	8	...	13	19	1	...	...	3	15
	East Khandesh ... ..	...	2	...	17	13	...	...	...	1	15
7	Nasik	3	11	...	6	38	5	...	...	4	10
8	Ahmednagar	1	7	...	36	24	1	...	...	3	9
9	Poona	4	3	...	45	20	1	...	...	4	6
10	Sholapur ... ..	...	1	...	59	6	...	...	...	3	5
11	Satara	3	3	...	27	14	2	1	...	4	10
	Average ... { 1935-36 ...	2	5	...	30	20	1	...	...	3	10
	{ 1934-35 ...	2	5	...	31	20	2	...	...	3	10
Karnatak											
12	Bolganm	6	6	...	33	7	2	1	...	2	12
13	Bijapur ... ..	...	9	...	44	11	...	...	...	1	6
14	Bharwar	7	10	...	24	...	1	...	...	2	13
	Average ... { 1935-36 ...	4	8	...	35	6	1	...	...	2	10
	{ 1934-35 ...	4	9	...	36	7	1	...	...	2	10
Konkan											
15	Thana	52	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
16	Bombay Suburban	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	66	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	7
18	Ratnagiri	36	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	10
19	Kanara	65	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Average ... { 1935-36 ...	51	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13
	{ 1934-35 ...	51	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	12
	Average of Bombay Presidency { 1935-36 ...	7	5	...	27	13	2	1	...	2	10
	{ 1934-35 ...	7	6	...	27	14	2	1	...	2	10

DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS

district of the Bombay Presidency for 1935-36

Crops	Non-food crops				Total			District	Serial No		
	Food crops	Total food crops %	Cotton	Oil seeds	Other non-food crops	Total non-food crops	Food crops			Non-food crops	Total food and non-food crops
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
55	1	56	29	5	10	44	56	44	100	Ahmedabad	1
61	1	62	9	5	24	38	62	38	100	Kaira	2
55	1	56	27	6	11	44	56	44	100	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
40	2	42	21	1	36	58	42	58	100	Surat	4
54	2	56	23	4	17	44	56	44	100	Average	
52	1	53	25	5	17	47	53	47	100		
Deccan											
62	1	63	29	7	1	37	63	37	100	West Khundesh	5
48	1	49	38	12	1	51	49	51	100	East Khundesh	6
77	2	79	4	6	11	21	79	21	100	Nasik	7
81	1	82	9	7	2	18	82	18	100	Ahmednagar	8
83	3	86	1	8	7	14	86	14	100	Poona	9
74	1	75	2	10	13	25	75	25	100	Sholapur	10
64	3	67	...	9	24	33	67	33	100	Satara	11
71	2	73	10	8	9	27	73	27	100	Average	
73	2	75	9	5	11	25	75	25	100		
Karnatak											
69	3	72	13	5	10	23	72	23	100	Belgaum	12
71	1	72	20	7	1	28	72	28	100	Bijapur	13
57	4	61	28	5	6	39	61	39	100	Dharwar	14
66	2	68	21	6	5	32	68	32	100	Average	
69	2	71	17	4	8	29	71	29	100		
Konkan											
66	1	67	...	1	32	33	67	33	100	Thana	15
44	8	52	...	3	45	48	52	48	100	Bombay Suburban	16
85	1	86	...	1	13	14	86	14	100	Kolaba	17
88	1	83	...	4	13	17	83	17	100	Ratnagiri	18
68	6	74	...	5	21	26	74	26	100	Kanara	19
76	2	78	...	2	20	22	78	22	100	Average	
76	2	78	...	3	19	22	78	22	100		
67	2	69	14	7	10	31	69	31	100	Average of Bombay Presidency.	
69	2	71	13	5	11	29	71	29	100		

APPENDIX D

IRRIGATED AREA

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details 1	Bombay Presidency		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. 4
	1934-35 2	1935-36 3	
A—Area irrigated.			
Irrigated from Government canals	902	213	+ 5.4
Do. private canals	91	57	- 4.4
Do. wells	619	622	+ 0.5
Do. tanks	147	113	-23.1
Do. other sources	33	26	-21.2
Total, A—Area irrigated ...	1,992	1,061	- 2.3
B—Crops irrigated.			
Rice	925	168	-25.3
Wheat	184	194	+ 5.4
Barley	10	12	+20.0
Jowari	213	218	+ 2.3
Bajri	43	35	-18.6
Maize	26	23	-11.5
Other cereals and pulses	112	99	-11.6
Sugarcane	74	82	+10.8
Other food crops	154	165	+ 7.1
Cotton	34	43	+26.5
Other non-food crops	183	181	- 3.7
Total, B—Crops irrigated ...	1,263	1,220	- 3.4

Note.—The difference in Totals A (Area Irrigated) and B (Crops Irrigated) is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

TABLE I.

TABLE I—

Rainfall from 1st June 1935 to 31st May 1936, as compared
Districts of the Bombay

Serial No.	District Headquarter Station	Kharif rains (1st June 1935 to 30th September 1935)				Rabi rains (1st October 1935 to 29th February 1936)				
		Average		1935		Average		1935-36		
		Rain-fall 3	Rainy days 4	Rain-fall 5	Rainy days 6	Rain-fall 7	Rainy days 8	Rain-fall 9	Rainy days 10	
1	2	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	
Gujarat										
1	Ahmedabad	27.39	32	21.99	34	0.91	2	0.58	2	
2	Kaira	31.33	36	20.95	36	1.06	2	0.24	1	
3	Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals)	36.68	41	38.12	41	1.31	3	0.20	1	
4	Broach (Broach and Panch Mahals)	37.38	40	20.49	31	1.97	2	0.22	2	
5	Surat	33.48	43	40.66	42	2.19	3	0.11	...	
Deccan										
6	Dhulia (West Khandesh)	19.30	30	27.75	34	2.52	4	3.42	6	
7	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	26.26	40	25.23	45	2.19	4	1.20	4	
8	Nasik	25.26	41	18.77	60	3.59	6	2.76	7	
9	Ahmednagar	17.45	27	19.03	31	3.50	6	5.48	6	
10	Poona	20.28	36	17.68	34	5.00	8	5.58	11	
11	Sholapur	21.65	31	21.51	37	4.94	7	8.31	9	
12	Satara	23.07	53	18.10	41	5.19	9	10.01	14	
13	Hilly Deccan Tracts*	63.67	70	53.87	69	4.29	7	4.48	9	
Karnatak										
14	Belgaum	33.84	51	24.55	51	6.96	11	8.78	11	
15	Bijapur	14.10	33	17.74	29	4.58	7	4.59	9	
16	Dharwar	20.08	44	17.48	43	7.68	12	7.65	14	
17	Hilly Karnatak Tracts*	58.97	66	41.81	71	6.89	11	6.95	10	
Konkan										
18	Thana	92.81	96	96.50	89	3.74	5	0.37	1	
19	Alibag (Kolaba)	81.18	76	89.42	82	3.15	4	0.61	3	
20	Ratnagiri	93.62	84	97.82	78	4.88	7	1.49	2	
21	Karwar (Kavara)	108.50	90	87.46	86	7.87	10	8.09	11	

* The figures for Hilly Tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak

RAINFALL

with the average at each of the representative stations of the Presidency.

Hot weather rains (1st March 1935 to 31st May 1936)				Total				District Headquarter Station	Serial No.
Average		1935		Average		1935-36			
Rain-fall in	Rainy days	Rain-fall in	Rainy days	Rain-fall in	Rainy days	Rain-fall in	Rainy days		
Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.		
Gujarat									
0.54	1	0.15	1	28.83	35	22.72	37	Ahmedabad ...	1
0.46	1	0.14	1	32.85	39	21.33	33	Kaira ...	2
0.59	1	0.09	...	35.78	45	38.41	42	Godhra (Broach and Panch Mabals)	3
0.34	1	...	...	39.69	43	20.71	33	Broach (Broach and Panch Mabals)	4
0.30	1	0.02	...	40.97	47	40.99	42	Surat ...	5
Deccan									
0.42	1	2.09	4	22.54	35	33.26	44	Dhulia (West Khandesh) ...	6
0.61	1	1.11	3	29.06	45	30.54	52	Jalgaon (East Khandesh) ...	7
1.13	1	...	...	29.98	48	21.53	67	Nasik ...	8
1.23	3	2.20	1	22.33	36	26.71	39	Ahmednagar ...	9
1.33	3	0.56	1	27.11	47	23.82	46	Poona ...	10
1.56	3	1.80	3	28.45	41	31.62	49	Sholapur ...	11
2.49	5	0.45	1	39.75	67	28.56	56	Satara ...	12
1.42	3	0.80	1	69.44	80	59.15	79	Hilly Deccan Tracts*	13
Karnatak									
4.33	9	2.37	7	50.13	81	35.70	69	Belgaum ...	14
2.22	6	2.09	4	20.90	36	24.42	42	Bijapur ...	15
5.12	10	2.96	7	32.88	66	28.09	64	Dharwar ...	16
3.88	7	2.97	5	69.74	84	50.73	86	Hilly Karnatak Tracts*	17
Konkan									
1.04	1	0.08	...	97.59	92	96.95	90	Thana ...	18
0.86	1	0.35	1	85.29	81	90.38	86	Alibag (Kolaba) ...	19
1.48	2	1.19	3	99.98	93	100.50	86	Ratnagiri ...	20
3.75	4	6.62	12	130.12	104	102.17	109	Karwar (Kanara) ...	21

* are averages for six and two stations respectively.

TABLE II—

Total area and area cultivated and uncultivated in each District

Serial No.	District	Area by village papers (i.e. Total area of the district)	Area for which no returns exist	Net area for which statistics are available	CULTIVATED		
					*Gross area cropped (i.e. Total area of crops)		
					Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,465,561	123,864	2,341,697	1,524,586	88,424	1,613,010
2	Kaira ...	1,033,458	46,619	986,839	816,361	32,752	849,093
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,968,431	135,579	1,832,852	1,104,973	115,884	1,310,857
4	Surat ...	1,058,379	24,525	1,033,854	805,767	23,884	829,651
	Total Gujarat ...	6,525,819	330,887	6,194,932	4,341,687	260,874	4,602,561
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	3,480,859	949,069	2,531,790	1,526,834	13,170	1,540,004
6	East Khandesh ...	2,908,696	.....	2,908,696	1,956,033	.....	1,956,033
7	Nasik ...	3,771,635	15,294	3,756,341	2,325,025	10,941	2,335,966
8	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,337	33,425	4,208,912	2,903,661	26,313	2,929,974
9	Poona ...	3,427,605	39,798	3,387,807	2,226,293	24,716	2,251,009
10	Sholapur ...	2,924,051	72,779	2,851,272	2,261,968	58,017	2,319,985
11	Satara ...	3,133,701	108,292	3,025,409	2,204,217	69,365	2,273,582
	Total Deccan ...	23,888,984	1,218,657	22,670,327	15,404,031	202,522	15,606,553
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	2,937,745	74,206	2,863,539	1,852,188	29,144	1,881,332
13	Bijapur ...	3,652,740	695	3,652,045	2,914,584	311	2,914,895
14	Dharwar ...	2,949,366	59,881	2,889,485	2,201,648	43,473	2,245,121
	Total Karnatak ...	9,539,851	134,782	9,405,069	6,968,420	72,933	7,041,353
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	2,106,457	34,234	2,072,223	629,006	9,131	638,137
16	Bombay Suburban ...	91,016	13,477	77,539	22,535	6,742	29,277
17	Kolaba ...	1,385,617	64,063	1,321,554	391,613	27,180	418,793
18	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,314	1,866,719	677,595	195,542	601,155	796,697
19	Kanara ...	2,526,827	.....	2,526,827	239,674	.....	239,674
	Total Konkan ...	8,766,261	1,998,498	6,767,763	1,478,370	644,208	2,122,578
	Total Bombay Presidency	48,720,915	3,682,824	45,038,091	28,192,508	1,180,537	29,373,045

*These figures differ because some land is cropped more than once

AREA

of the Bombay Presidency in 1935-36

AREA						District	Serial No.
Area cropped more than once			*Net cropped area (i.e. Total area of land under crops)				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	8	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	
						Gujarat	
9,590	592	10,132	1,514,996	87,892	1,602,888	Ahmedabad	1
16,171	533	16,704	800,190	32,169	832,359	Kaira	2
90,979	12,323	103,202	1,103,994	103,661	1,207,655	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
58,895	1,103	60,008	746,871	22,725	769,596	Surat	4
175,636	14,397	190,033	4,166,051	246,477	4,412,528	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
20,896	336	21,232	1,505,938	12,834	1,518,772	West Khandesh	5
13,811	.....	13,811	1,942,222	.....	1,942,222	East Khandesh	6
71,348	735	72,083	2,258,577	10,206	2,268,783	Nasik	7
58,768	867	59,635	2,844,873	25,446	2,870,319	Ahmednagar	8
153,917	955	154,872	2,072,376	23,761	2,096,137	Poona	9
36,561	930	37,491	2,225,407	57,087	2,282,494	Sholapur	10
137,699	5,653	143,352	2,066,518	63,507	2,130,025	Satara	11
493,020	9,681	502,701	14,911,011	192,841	15,103,852	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
23,149	244	23,393	1,829,039	28,900	1,857,939	Bolgaum	12
20,160	.....	20,160	2,594,424	311	2,594,735	Bijapur	13
19,940	169	20,009	2,181,708	43,319	2,225,027	Dharwar	14
63,249	403	63,652	6,905,171	72,530	6,977,701	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
7,684	70	7,754	621,322	9,061	630,383	Thana	15
102	.....	102	22,433	6,742	29,175	Bombay Suburban	16
15,048	447	15,495	375,565	26,733	402,298	Kolaba	17
9,876	25,212	35,088	185,666	575,943	761,609	Ratnagiri	18
16,770	.....	16,770	222,904	.....	222,904	Kanara	19
50,480	25,729	76,209	1,427,890	618,479	2,046,369	Total Konkan	
782,385	50,210	832,595	27,410,123	1,130,327	28,540,450	Total Bombay Presidency.	

within the years shown in columns 9 to 11 of the above Table.

TABLE II—

Serial No.	District	CULTIVATED					
		Current fallows			Total cultivated area		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	241,977	33,777	275,754	1,756,973	121,669	1,878,643
2	Kaira	23,841	5,485	27,326	824,031	35,684	859,715
3	Breach and Panch Mahals.	70,959	20,769	91,728	1,174,953	124,430	1,299,383
4	Surat	20,279	360	20,639	767,150	23,085	790,235
	Total Gujarat	357,056	58,391	415,447	4,523,107	304,868	4,827,975
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	134,522	814	135,336	1,640,460	13,648	1,654,108
6	East Khandesh	130,956	.....	130,956	2,073,173	.....	2,073,173
7	Nasik	246,265	1,418	247,683	2,499,562	11,624	2,511,306
8	Ahmednagar	373,249	1,450	374,699	3,218,122	28,896	3,247,018
9	Poona	468,941	14,338	483,279	2,541,317	38,099	2,579,416
10	Sholapur	261,625	6,568	268,493	2,487,032	63,955	2,550,987
11	Satara	195,220	12,505	207,725	2,261,738	76,012	2,337,737
	Total Deccan	1,810,713	37,393	1,848,111	16,721,729	230,234	16,951,963
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	334,557	21,947	356,504	2,163,596	50,647	2,214,143
13	Bijapur	349,212	90	349,302	3,243,636	401	3,244,037
14	Dharwar	200,888	8,349	209,137	2,382,596	51,568	2,434,104
	Total Karnatak	884,657	30,386	914,943	7,789,828	102,616	7,892,644
	Konkan						
15	Thana	362,222	23,804	386,026	983,544	32,865	1,016,409
16	Bombay Suburban	14,762	3,960	18,722	37,195	10,702	47,597
17	Kolaba	373,238	22,512	395,750	748,603	49,245	798,048
18	Ratnagiri	240,994	616,246	1,057,240	423,660	1,392,189	1,818,549
19	Kenara	110,772	.....	110,772	333,676	.....	333,676
	Total Konkan	1,101,988	866,522	1,968,510	2,529,878	1,485,001	4,014,879
	Total Bombay Presidency	4,154,419	992,592	5,147,011	31,564,542	2,122,919	33,667,461

AREA—contd.

AREA—contd.						District	Serial No.
Details of cultivated area							
Assessed			Unassessed				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1,754,690	121,660	1,876,350	2,283	.....	2,283	Ahmedabad ...	1
822,217	35,660	857,877	1,614	24	1,638	Kaira ...	2
1,173,399	124,430	1,297,829	1,554	.....	1,554	Brouch and Panch Mahals ...	3
763,274	23,085	786,359	3,676	.....	3,676	Surat ...	4
4,513,580	304,844	4,818,424	9,527	24	9,551	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,550,602	13,590	1,564,192	89,858	58	89,916	West Khandesh ...	5
2,068,341	.....	2,068,341	4,637	.....	4,637	East Khandesh ...	6
2,470,841	11,623	2,482,464	29,041	1	29,042	Nasik ...	7
3,181,586	26,895	3,208,481	96,236	1	96,237	Ahmednagar ...	8
2,508,526	38,099	2,546,625	32,991	.....	32,991	Poona ...	9
2,466,770	63,955	2,530,725	20,253	.....	20,253	Sholapur ...	10
2,250,795	76,012	2,326,807	943	.....	943	Satara ...	11
16,507,570	230,174	16,737,744	214,159	60	214,219	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
2,160,335	50,847	2,211,082	3,361	.....	3,361	Belgaum ...	12
3,243,681	401	3,243,982	55	.....	55	Bijapur ...	13
2,392,592	51,568	2,434,070	94	.....	94	Dbarwar ...	14
7,796,318	102,816	7,899,134	3,510	.....	3,510	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
942,952	32,665	975,617	40,592	.....	40,592	Thana ...	15
37,147	10,702	47,849	48	.....	48	Bombay Suburban ...	16
747,699	49,245	796,944	1,104	.....	1,104	Kolaba ...	17
426,533	1,392,184	1,818,822	24	5	27	Ratnagiri ...	18
331,534	.....	332,534	1,142	.....	1,142	Kanara ...	19
2,486,970	1,484,996	3,971,966	42,908	5	42,913	Total Konkan.	
31,294,438	2,122,830	33,417,268	270,104	89	270,193	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE II—

Serial No.	District	UNCULTIVATED					
		Culturable waste unoccupied and unassessed			Not available		
					Forest		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	78,685	356	79,041	9,115	.....	9,115
2	Kaira ...	14,536	1,575	16,111	.....	.....	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	110,508	13	110,521	205,544	153	205,697
4	Surat ...	45,141	18	45,159	49,792	.....	49,792
	Total Gujarat ...	248,870	1,962	250,832	264,451	153	264,604
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	126,475	130	126,605	483,021	934,387	1,417,408
6	East Khandesh ...	63,016	.....	63,016	409,845	.....	409,845
7	Nasik ...	47,865	.....	47,865	604,310	1,268	605,578
8	Ahmednagar ...	31,528	.....	31,528	499,656	.....	499,656
9	Poona ...	12,233	4	12,237	408,865	14	408,879
10	Sholapur ...	20,051	.....	20,051	79,164	.....	79,164
11	Satara ...	19,520	5,124	24,704	441,858	434	442,292
	Total Deccan ...	320,748	5,258	326,006	3,126,719	936,103	4,062,822
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	54,897	856	55,753	447,301	.....	447,301
13	Bijapur ...	37,398	.....	37,398	173,935	.....	173,935
14	Dharwar ...	39,281	1	39,282	236,612	.....	236,612
	Total Karnatak ...	131,576	857	132,433	857,848	.....	857,848
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	52,950	.....	52,950	608,366	656	609,022
16	Bombay Suburban ...	14,217	1	14,218	2,546	.....	2,546
17	Kolaba ...	19,692	104	19,796	327,306	1,357	328,663
18	Ratnagiri ...	5,731	3,612	9,403	9,003	3,435	12,438
19	Kanara ...	55,689	.....	55,689	2,064,002	.....	2,064,002
	Total Konkan ...	148,339	3,717	152,056	3,301,223	5,448	3,306,671
	Total Bombay Presidency.	849,533	11,794	861,327	7,550,241	941,704	8,491,945

AREA—concl'd.

AREA							District	Serial No.		
for cultivation			Total uncultivated area			2			1	
Others			Reported	Estimated	Total					1
Reported	Estimated	Total								
33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1			
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres					
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY										
Gujarat										
496,914	1,839	498,753	584,714	2,195	586,909	Ahmedabad	1			
148,273	9,360	157,632	162,808	10,635	173,443	Kaira	2			
341,847	10,983	352,830	667,896	11,149	679,045	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3			
171,471	1,722	173,193	266,404	1,740	268,144	Surat	4			
1,158,504	23,904	1,182,408	1,671,825	26,019	1,697,844	Total Gujarat.				
Deccan										
891,534	904	892,438	891,330	935,421	1,826,751	West Khandesh	5			
362,657	.....	362,657	835,518	.....	835,518	East Khandesh	6	
404,284	2,402	406,686	1,256,459	3,670	1,260,129	Nasik	7			
459,966	6,529	466,495	990,799	6,529	997,328	Ahmednagar	8			
427,432	1,681	429,113	846,530	1,609	848,139	Poona	9			
265,065	8,624	273,689	364,246	8,824	373,070	Sholapur	10			
302,233	26,792	329,025	763,371	32,250	795,621	Satara	11			
2,501,131	47,062	2,548,193	5,948,598	988,423	6,937,021	Total Deccan.				
Karnatak										
197,745	22,503	220,248	699,943	23,359	723,302	Belgaum	12			
157,076	294	157,370	406,409	294	406,703	Bijapur	13			
212,996	6,312	219,308	506,589	8,312	515,001	Dharwar	14			
625,817	31,109	656,926	1,615,241	31,966	1,647,207	Total Karnatak.				
Konkan										
220,363	713	221,076	1,180,709	1,369	1,182,078	Thana	15			
21,381	2,774	24,155	40,344	2,775	43,119	Bombay Suburban	16			
227,748	13,362	241,110	572,746	14,823	587,569	Kolaba	17			
236,141	487,463	723,604	250,935	494,530	745,465	Ratnagiri	18			
73,460	.....	73,460	2,193,151	.....	2,193,151	Kanara	19	
788,323	504,332	1,292,655	4,237,885	513,497	4,751,382	Total Konkan.				
3,073,775	606,407	3,680,182	13,473,549	1,559,905	15,033,454	Total Bombay Presi- dency.				

TABLE III—
Area under different crops in each District

Serial No.	District	Cereals					
		1. Rice*			2. Wheat		
		Reported	Esti- mated	Total	Reported	Esti- mated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	15,917	570	16,787	193,824	8,871	202,635
2	Kaira	81,372	2,098	83,470	14,792	1,362	16,154
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	89,919	3,764	109,583	66,814	4,604	71,418
4	Surat	105,539	2,163	108,002	12,176	42	12,218
	Total Gujarat	302,947	14,895	317,842	287,606	14,879	302,485
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	48,105	1,052	49,157	122,288	2,053	124,341
6	East Khandesh	732	...	732	47,461	...	47,461
7	Nasik	64,174	840	65,014	251,936	1,683	253,079
8	Ahmednagar	22,001	94	22,095	197,984	1,427	199,411
9	Poona	87,076	2,528	89,904	73,820	1,583	75,414
10	Sholapur	6,822	162	6,984	30,791	793	31,584
11	Satara	61,242	4,784	66,026	36,263	1,931	58,194
	Total Deccan	290,202	9,760	299,962	780,612	8,872	789,494
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	116,003	2,434	118,437	113,955	503	114,458
13	Bijapur	7,673	...	7,673	248,234	...	248,234
14	Dharwar	151,389	444	151,833	232,584	3,558	236,142
	Total Karnatak	275,065	2,878	277,943	594,823	4,061	598,894
Konkan							
15	Thana	327,630	3,389	331,549	92	...	92
16	Bombay Suburban	9,898	2,973	12,871	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	257,567	19,346	276,913	...	...	...
18	Ratnagiri	80,902	218,175	299,077	...	...	...
19	Kanara	155,720	...	155,720	...	...	...
	Total Konkan	831,747	244,383	1,076,130	92	...	92
	Total Bombay Presidency	1,699,961	271,916	1,971,877	1,663,133	27,812	1,690,945

* Of this rice area, Belgaum had 179 acres, Ratnagiri 8,128 acres.

† Of this Jowari area the following districts cultivated it as a rabi crop as shown below:

	Acres		Acres		Acres
Ahmedabad	30,537	Surat	11,825	Nasik	10,227
Kaira	1,185	West Khandesh	93,515	Ahmednagar	1,093,314
Broach and Panch Mahals	122,027	East Khandesh	4,528	Poona	20,578

CROPS

of the Bombay Presidency in 1935-36

and Pulses						District	Serial No.
3. Barley			4. Jowarit				
Reported	Esti- mated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
2,768	361	3,144	378,284	27,707	405,991	Ahmedabad	1
147	48	195	41,064	1,694	42,758	Kaira	2
2,752	2,481	5,233	119,941	7,807	127,748	Broach and Panch Mahals...	3
...	...	...	50,576	3,648	94,224	Surat	4
5,682	2,890	8,572	629,865	40,856	670,721	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
...	...	...	193,795	2,194	195,989	West Khandesh	5
...	...	...	338,298	.....	338,298	East Khandesh	6
...	...	...	139,145	236	139,384	Nasik	7
218	11	229	1,035,185	8,729	1,043,914	Ahmednagar	8
735	59	794	1,009,265	6,596	1,015,861	Poona	9
2,617	17	2,634	1,346,013	27,632	1,373,645	Sholapur	10
2,893	162	3,055	596,949	17,537	614,486	Satara	11
6,523	249	6,772	4,658,653	62,924	4,721,577	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
2,092	300	2,392	611,371	10,588	621,959	Belgaum	12
3,416	...	3,416	1,256,748	47	1,256,795	Bijapur	13
...	...	...	527,194	13,560	540,754	Dharwar	14
5,578	300	5,778	2,425,116	24,195	2,449,311	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
...	...	...	725	.....	725	Thana	15
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba	17
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	18
...	...	...	442	.....	442	Kanara	19
...	...	...	1,167	.....	1,167	Total Konkan.	
17,683	3,439	21,122	7,714,801	127,975	7,842,776	Total Bombay Presidency.	

19 Kanara 5,850 acres under the late crop, i.e., *axingan* rice.

	Acres		Acres
Sholapur	1,373,045	Bijapur	964,634
Satara	381,807	Dharwar	117,791
Belgaum	367,625	Thana	725

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Cereals and					
		5. Bajri			6. Ragi		
		Reported 15	Estimated 16	Total 17	Re- ported 18	Esti- mated 19	Total 20
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	157,923	8,038	165,961	3,539	165	3,704
2	Kaira	142,813	6,067	148,880	52,306	2,994	55,300
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	25,446	4,792	30,238	15,978	4,373	20,351
4	Surat	4,710	21	4,731	7,560	194	8,054
	Total Gujarat	330,892	18,918	349,810	79,685	7,726	87,411
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	292,447	174	292,621	17,593	35	17,615
6	East Khandesh	251,339	.....	251,339	.....	.....	.....
7	Nasik	888,913	1,361	890,274	119,269	1,940	121,209
8	Ahmednagar	695,277	1,542	696,819	25,231	.....	25,231
9	Poona	448,361	3,593	451,954	32,103	562	32,665
10	Sholapur	139,624	3,201	142,825	14	.....	14
11	Satara	317,947	7,068	324,115	40,941	3,743	44,684
	Total Deccan	3,033,108	16,939	3,050,047	235,141	6,270	241,411
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	129,501	2,360	131,861	29,123	1,574	30,697
13	Bijapur	369,690	24	369,714	89	.....	89
14	Dharwar	6,241	996	7,237	31,467	242	31,709
	Total Karnatak	445,342	3,380	448,722	60,699	1,816	62,515
	Konkan						
15	Thana	.....	.....	.....	42,712	1,650	44,362
16	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	39,353	1,347	40,700
18	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	27,013	165,511	192,524
19	Kanara	.....	.....	.....	1,608	.....	1,608
	Total Konkan	.....	.....	.....	104,686	167,908	272,594
	Total Bombay Presidency	3,809,342	39,237	3,848,579	480,211	183,720	663,931

-contd.

Pulses—continued.						District	Serial No.
7. Maize			8. Gram				
Re-ported 21	Estimated 22	Total 23	Re-ported 24	Esti- mated 25	Total 26			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
5,228	.....	5,228	15,908	243	16,151	Abmedabad	1
1,582	54	1,636	6,644	462	7,106	Kaira	2
112,247	15,184	127,431	64,339	8,172	72,511	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
60	8	68	2,888	53	2,941	Surat	4
119,117	15,276	134,393	89,779	8,930	98,709	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
6,423	56	6,479	40,484	1,407	41,891	West Khandesh	5
580	.....	580	9,398	...	9,398	East Khandesh	6
3,315	59	3,374	105,052	1,010	106,062	Nasik	7
686	1	687	83,301	1,256	84,557	Ahmednagar	8
1,346	.....	1,346	73,029	1,007	74,036	Poona	9
7,812	139	7,951	60,094	1,766	61,860	Sholapur	10
9,774	761	10,535	86,655	2,212	91,067	Satara	11
29,938	1,016	30,954	465,213	8,658	473,871	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
13,375	113	13,488	34,410	414	34,824	Belgaum	12
1,471	.....	1,471	40,415	1	40,416	Bijapur	13
23	2	25	39,373	537	39,910	Dharwar	14
13,869	115	13,984	114,198	952	115,150	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
34	.....	34	1,509	46	1,555	Thana	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
1	.....	1	555	23	578	Kolaba	17
.....	.....	.....	4	159	163	Ratnagiri	18
8	.....	8	425	...	425	Kanara	19
33	.....	33	2,493	228	2,721	Total Konkan.	
162,967	16,407	179,364	671,683	18,768	690,451	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Cereals and Pulses—concluded.					
		9. Other food-grains including pulses			10. Total Cereals and Pulses		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	77,414	2,886	80,300	850,820	49,141	830,561
2	Kaira ...	155,835	6,261	162,096	496,537	21,070	517,627
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	139,475	18,639	158,114	646,811	75,816	732,627
4	Surat ...	92,850	2,621	95,471	316,958	8,750	325,709
	Total Gujarat ...	465,574	30,407	495,981	2,311,147	154,777	2,465,924
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	225,588	1,295	226,883	946,713	8,266	954,979
6	East Khandesh ...	288,170	.....	288,170	936,028	.....	936,028
7	Nasik ...	942,042	2,011	244,053	1,813,912	8,540	1,822,452
8	Ahmednagar ...	264,449	2,473	266,922	2,324,532	15,533	2,340,055
9	Poona ...	134,482	1,405	135,887	1,865,485	17,625	1,883,110
10	Sholapur ...	123,632	3,096	123,928	1,714,319	36,806	1,751,125
11	Satara ...	212,748	7,390	320,638	1,386,712	46,088	1,432,800
	Total Deccan ...	1,488,311	18,170	1,506,481	10,987,701	132,858	11,120,559
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	231,537	2,596	234,133	1,280,140	21,182	1,301,322
13	Bijapur ...	165,594	32	165,626	2,063,230	104	2,063,334
14	Dharwar ...	276,592	7,776	284,368	1,264,983	27,115	1,291,986
	Total Karnatak ...	673,723	10,704	684,427	4,608,313	48,401	4,656,714
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	41,672	1,174	42,846	414,394	6,159	420,533
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	9,896	2,973	12,871
17	Kolaba ...	44,431	1,257	45,688	335,907	21,973	357,860
18	Ratnagiri ...	29,844	126,685	156,729	137,763	510,730	548,493
19	Kanara ...	5,363	.....	5,363	163,566	.....	168,929
	Total Konkan ...	121,310	129,316	250,626	1,061,528	541,835	1,603,363
	Total Bombay Presidency.	2,748,918	188,597	2,937,515	18,968,689	877,871	19,846,560

—contd.

Oil-seeds						District	Serial No.
11. Linseed			12. Sesame (Til)				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
56	.....	56	37,368	834	38,092	Ahmedabad	1
...	.....	.....	9,803	259	9,862	Kaira	2
73	.....	73	22,097	2,286	24,375	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
...	.....	.....	1,087	14	1,101	Surat	4
129	.....	129	70,045	3,385	73,430	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,950	68	2,018	11,974	83	12,057	West Khandesh	5
1,757	.....	1,757	7,983	.....	7,983	East Khandesh	6
20,877	130	21,007	6,503	13	6,516	Nasik	7
25,523	141	25,670	17,883	140	18,023	Ahmednagar	8
1,212	.....	1,212	2,042	82	2,124	Poona	9
11,364	924	11,568	4,865	119	4,984	Sholapur	10
2,668	39	2,707	366	9	366	Satara	11
65,357	602	65,959	51,506	446	51,952	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
3,579	3	3,582	1,002	6	1,008	Belgaum	12
32,279	.....	32,279	14,818	1	14,819	Bijapur	13
11,281	258	11,539	11,009	375	11,384	Dharwar	14
47,139	261	47,400	24,829	382	25,211	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
.....	.....	.....	1,108	21	1,129	Thana	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
.....	.....	.....	2,399	79	2,478	Kolaba	17
.....	.....	.....	3,777	10,200	13,977	Ratnagiri	18
3	.....	3	108	.....	108	Kanara	19
3	.....	3	7,392	10,300	17,692	Total Konkan.	
112,628	863	113,491	153,772	14,513	170,285	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

1 Serial No.	District 2	Oil-seeds—					
		13. Rape and Mustard			14. Groundnut		
		Reported 39	Esti- mated 40	Total 41	Reported 42	Estimated 43	Total 44
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	12,245	...	12,245	29,162	52	29,214
2	Kaira	35	...	35	24,473	1,947	26,423
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	275	9	284	48,863	6,760	55,623
4	Surat	83	2	85	2,631	64	2,695
	Total Gujarat	12,638	11	12,649	105,334	8,853	114,187
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	927	6	933	71,543	395	71,937
6	East Khandesh	67	...	67	217,325	...	217,325
7	Nasik	3,008	5	3,013	28,424	54	28,478
8	Ahmednagar	94	...	94	23,501	760	24,261
9	Poona	59	...	59	22,950	74	23,024
10	Sholapur	...	...	...	65,804	3,041	68,845
11	Satara	...	...	...	137,542	7,053	164,595
	Total Deccan	4,155	11	4,166	535,088	11,377	596,465
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	112	...	112	55,671	852	56,523
13	Bijapur	1,542	...	1,542	84,901	906	85,107
14	Dharwar	329	...	329	35,839	3,217	39,056
	Total Karnatak	1,983	...	1,983	176,411	4,275	180,686
	Konkan						
15	Thana	...	...	...	21	...	21
16	Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	45	140	185
19	Kanara	...	...	...	126	...	126
	Total Konkan	...	...	...	193	140	333
	Total Bombay Presidency	18,776	22	18,798	867,026	24,645	891,671

—contd.

15. Coconut			16. Castor seed			District	Serial No.
Reported 45	Estimated 46	Total 47	Reported 48	Estimated 49	Total 50		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
.....	.....	.....	4,524	257	4,781	Ahmedabad	1
.....	.....	.....	5,808	470	6,278	Kaira	2
.....	.....	.....	2,266	738	3,004	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
19	.....	19	7,564	83	7,647	Surat	4
19	.....	19	20,162	1,598	21,760	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
.....	.....	.....	10,355	198	10,453	West Khandesh	5
.....	.....	.....	2,859	...	2,859	East Khandesh	6
.....	.....	.....	806	...	806	Nasik	7
.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	Ahmednagar	8
.....	.....	.....	25	...	25	Poona	9
.....	.....	.....	1,206	38	1,244	Sholapur	10
12	.....	12	197	5	192	Satara	11
12	.....	12	14,741	241	14,982	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
3	.....	3	679	9	688	Belgaum	12
1	.....	1	1,050	...	1,050	Bijapur	13
490	.....	490	4,272	84	4,356	Dharwar	14
494	.....	494	6,001	93	6,094	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
374	.....	374	233	14	247	Thana	15
755	.....	755	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban	16
1,126	.....	1,126	10	...	10	Kolaba	17
8,898	4,980	13,878	...	...	...	Ratnagiri	18
11,810	.....	11,810	13	...	13	Kanara	19
22,958	4,280	27,238	256	14	270	Total Konkan.	
23,483	4,280	27,763	41,160	1,946	43,106	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No. 1	District 2	Oil-seeds—concluded					
		17. Other oil-seeds			18. Total oil-seeds		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		51	52	53	54	55	56
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	52	.....	52	83,307	1,163	84,470
2	Kaira	6	4	10	39,930	2,680	42,610
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	3,854	143	3,997	77,415	9,988	87,403
4	Surat	79	9	88	11,663	172	11,835
	Total Gujarat	3,991	156	4,147	212,318	14,003	226,321
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	10,906	64	10,970	107,654	814	108,468
6	East Khandesh	.....	.....	.....	229,391	.....	229,391
7	Nasik	80,829	1,132	81,961	188,447	1,334	189,781
8	Ahmednagar	149,942	1,314	151,256	216,949	2,365	219,314
9	Poona	107,365	1,748	109,113	133,654	1,904	135,517
10	Sholapur	126,611	2,577	129,188	209,852	5,999	215,851
11	Satara	39,475	878	40,353	200,140	7,984	208,124
	Total Deccan	515,128	7,713	522,841	1,235,987	20,390	1,256,377
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	31,228	606	31,833	93,274	1,475	94,749
13	Bijapur	77,448	.....	77,448	212,039	207	212,246
14	Dharwar	46,116	1,170	47,286	109,336	6,104	115,440
	Total Karnatak	154,792	1,776	156,567	413,649	6,786	420,355
	Konkan						
15	Thana	4,692	169	4,861	6,426	204	6,630
16	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	755	.....	755
17	Kolaba	839	23	861	4,375	101	4,476
18	Ratnagiri	525	3,174	3,699	13,240	17,794	31,034
19	Kanara	249	.....	249	12,309	.....	12,309
	Total Konkan	6,305	3,365	9,670	37,107	18,099	55,206
	Total Bombay Presidency	880,216	13,009	893,225	1,899,061	59,278	1,958,339

—contd.

Condiments and Spices			Sugars			District	Serial No.
19. Condiments and Spices			20. Sugarcane				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
57	58	59	60	61	62	2	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
3,046	151	3,197	462	21	483	Ahmedabad	1
7,761	97	7,848	759	53	823	Kaira	2
2,595	200	2,795	2,876	166	3,044	Brosch and Panch Mahals	3
1,566	176	1,742	2,170	21	2,191	Surat	4
14,998	614	15,612	6,267	273	6,540	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
9,436	41	9,477	1,058	4	1,062	West Khandesh	5
20,615	.....	20,615	767	.....	767	East Khandesh	6
7,328	61	7,389	7,408	5	7,413	Nasik	7
7,007	167	7,174	14,649	1,634	16,283	Ahmednagar	8
10,792	14	10,806	13,163	7	13,170	Poona	9
9,662	271	9,933	3,113	372	3,485	Sholapur	10
32,351	1,078	33,429	11,777	503	12,580	Satara	11
97,211	1,632	98,843	51,935	2,825	54,760	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
27,227	236	27,563	13,915	389	14,304	Belgaum	12
5,274	.....	5,274	743	.....	743	Bijapur	13
73,021	599	73,620	2,869	78	2,947	Dharwar	14
105,522	935	106,457	17,527	467	17,994	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
1,744	19	1,763	183	.....	183	Thana	15
35	.....	35	...	.....	...	Bombay Suburban	16
605	6	611	47	5	62	Kolaba	17
777	1,019	1,796	353	424	777	Ratnagiri	18
4,307	.....	4,307	3,095	.....	3,095	Kanara	19
7,468	1,044	8,512	3,678	429	4,107	Total Konkan.	
225,199	4,225	229,424	79,407	3,994	83,401	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Sugars—concluded					
		21. Others			22. Total Sugars		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	12	...	12	474	21	495
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	759	63	822
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	164	8	172	5,040	176	5,215
4	Surat	640	16	656	2,810	37	2,847
	Total Gujarat	816	24	840	7,083	297	7,380
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh... ..	257	...	257	1,315	4	1,319
6	East Khandesh... ..	...	...	...	767	...	767
7	Nasik ... ..	...	...	...	7,408	5	7,413
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	14,649	1,634	16,283
9	Poona	105	...	105	13,269	7	13,275
10	Sholapur ... ..	...	...	...	3,113	373	3,485
11	Satara	7	...	7	11,754	803	12,557
	Total Deccan	370	...	370	52,305	2,825	55,130
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	78	...	78	13,998	389	14,387
13	Bijapur ... ..	...	...	...	743	...	743
14	Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	2,869	78	2,947
	Total Karnatak	78	...	78	17,605	467	18,072
	Konkan						
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	...	153	...	153
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	9	...	9	56	5	61
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...	353	424	777
19	Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	3,095	...	3,095
	Total Konkan	9	...	9	3,687	429	4,116
	Total Bombay Presidency	1,273	24	1,297	80,680	4,018	84,698

—contd.

Fibres						District	Serial No.
23. Cotton			24. Jute				
Reported 69	Estimated 70	Total 71	Reported 72	Estimated 73	Total 74			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
432,610	32,577	465,187	...	...	...	Ahmedabad ...	1
75,544	2,353	78,197	...	...	...	Kaira ...	2
336,262	13,946	350,208	...	...	...	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
171,464	5,935	177,469	...	...	...	Surat ...	4
1,016,210	54,871	1,071,081	...	...	...	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
440,831	3,637	444,468	...	...	...	West Khandesh ...	5
744,057	...	744,057	...	...	...	East Khandesh ...	6
96,210	20	96,230	...	...	...	Nasik ...	7
254,544	2,920	257,464	...	...	...	Ahmednagar ...	8
26,994	290	27,284	...	...	...	Poona ...	9
43,371	1,705	45,076	...	...	...	Sholapur ...	10
9,645	473	10,119	...	...	...	Satara ...	11
1,615,953	9,045	1,624,998	...	...	...	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
235,057	3,769	238,826	...	...	...	Belgaum ...	12
606,057	...	606,057	...	...	...	Bijapur ...	13
612,761	9,554	622,315	...	...	...	Dbarwar ...	14
1,453,875	13,323	1,467,198	...	...	...	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Thana ...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolaba ...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara ...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Konkan.	
4,856,038	77,239	4,163,277	...	...	...	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE III--CROPS

Serial No.	District	Fibres--concluded					
		25. Other Fibres			25. Total Fibres		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	3,859	10	3,869	436,469	32,587	469,056
2	Kaira	4,096	173	4,269	79,940	2,526	83,466
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	5,942	1,033	6,975	342,204	14,979	357,183
4	Surat	2,959	26	2,985	174,433	6,021	180,454
	Total Gujarat	16,836	1,242	18,078	1,033,046	56,113	1,089,159
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	10,990	379	11,369	451,921	4,016	455,837
6	East Khandesh	6,001	.....	6,001	750,068	.....	750,068
7	Nasik	4,325	24	4,349	100,535	44	100,579
8	Ahmednagar	14,084	89	14,173	268,928	3,009	271,937
9	Poona	2,202	15	2,217	29,196	305	29,501
10	Sholapur	8,945	276	9,121	52,216	1,981	54,197
11	Satara	5,663	190	5,853	15,309	663	15,972
	Total Deccan	52,110	973	53,083	1,668,063	10,018	1,678,081
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	9,083	40	9,123	244,140	3,809	247,949
13	Bijapur	6,286	.....	6,286	612,343	.....	612,343
14	Dharwar	5,916	190	6,106	618,977	9,744	628,421
	Total Karnatak	21,285	230	21,515	1,475,160	13,553	1,488,713
	Konkan						
15	Thana	1,576	84	1,660	1,576	84	1,660
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba	161	.....	161	161	.....	161
18	Ratnagiri	1,943	4,495	5,738	1,943	4,495	5,738
19	Kanara	157	.....	157	157	.....	157
	Total Konkan	3,137	4,579	7,716	3,137	4,579	7,716
	Total Bombay Presidency	93,368	7,024	100,392	4,179,406	84,263	4,263,669

—contd.

Dyes						District	Serial No.
27. Indigo			28. Other dyes				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
81	82	83	84	85	86	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
...	387	.....	387	Ahmedabad ...	1
...	Kaira ...	2
...	Broach and Panch Mehals ...	3
...	Surat ...	4
...	387	.....	387	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
...	1	.....	1	West Khandesh ...	5
4	4	134	.....	134	East Khandesh ...	6
...	Nasik ...	7
...	Ahmednagar ...	8
...	Poona ...	9
...	Sholapur ...	10
...	Satara ...	11
4	4	135	.....	135	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
...	Belgaum ...	12
...	Bijapur ...	13
...	Dharwar ...	14
...	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
...	Thada ...	15
...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	Kolaba ...	17
...	Reinagiri ...	18
...	2	.....	2	Kanara ...	19
...	2	.....	2	Total Konkan.	
4	4	524	.....	524	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Dyes—concluded			Drugs		
		29. Total dyes			30. Opium		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	357	.....	357	..	.....	...
2	Kaira	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
4	Surat	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
	Total Gujarat	387	.....	387	...	.....	...
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	1	.....	1	..	.....	...
6	East Khandesh	138	.....	138	..	.....	...
7	Nasik	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
8	Ahmednagar	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
9	Poona	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
10	Sholapur	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
11	Satara	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
	Total Deccan	139	.....	139	...	.....	...
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
13	Bijapur	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
14	Dharwar	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
	Total Karnatak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Konkan						
15	Thana	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
16	Bombay Suburban	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
17	Kolaba	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
18	Ratnagiri	..	.....	..	..	.....	...
19	Kanara	2	.....	2	..	.....	...
	Total Konkan	2	.....	2	..	.....	...
	Total Bombay Presidency	528	.....	528	...	.....	...

—contd.

and Narcotics						District	Serial No.
31. Coffee			32. Tea				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
93	94	95	96	97	98	2	1
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
						Ahmedabad	1
						Kaira	2
						Branch and Panch Mahals	3
1		1	8			8 Surat	4
1		1	8			8 Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
						West Khandesh	5
						East Khandesh	6
						Nasik	7
						Ahmednagar	8
						Poona	9
						Sholapur	10
			3			3 Satara	11
			3			3 Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
6		6	5			5 Belgaum	12
						Bijapur	13
						Dharwar	14
6		6	5			5 Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
						Thane	15
						Bombay Suburban	16
						Kolaba	17
						Ratnagiri	18
3		3				Kanara	19
3		3				Total Konkan.	
10		10	16			15 Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Drugs and					
		33. Tobacco			34. Cinchona		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	99	100	101	102	103	104
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	5,071	78	5,150	...	.....	...
2	Kaira	70,797	1,099	71,896	...	.....	...
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3,391	280	3,671	...	.....	...
4	Surat	503	32	534	...	.....	...
	Total Gujarat	79,761	1,490	81,251	...	.....	...
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh... ..	123	1	124	...	.....	...
6	East Khandesh	1,170	.....	1,170	...	.....	...
7	Nasik	556	.....	556	...	.....	...
8	Ahmednagar	2,093	19	2,112	...	.....	...
9	Poona	851	.....	851	...	.....	...
10	Sholapur	1,749	41	1,790	...	.....	...
11	Satara	14,366	360	14,726	...	.....	...
	Total Deccan	20,908	421	21,329	...	.....	...
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	54,773	46	54,819	...	.....	...
13	Bijapur	1,389	.....	1,389	...	.....	...
14	Dharwar	1,134	3	1,137	...	.....	...
	Total Karnatak	57,296	49	57,345	...	.....	...
	Konkan						
15	Thana	2	.....	2	...	.....	...
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
17	Kolaba ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
19	Kanara ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...
	Total Konkan	2	.....	2	...	.....	...
	Total Bombay Presidency.	157,967	1,960	159,927	...	.....	...

-contd.

Narcotics—contd.						District	Serial No.
35. Indian Hemp			36. Other drugs and Narcotics				
Reported 105	Estimated 106	Total 107	Reported 108	Estimated 109	Total 110			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
...	Ahmedabad ...	1
...	Kaira ...	2
...	3	.....	3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3
...	Surat ...	4
...	3	.....	3	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
...	1,744	2	1,746	West Khandesh ...	5
...	320	.....	320	East Khandesh ...	6
...	687	.....	687	Nasik ...	7
...	325	.....	325	Ahmednagar ...	8
...	1,087	.....	1,087	Poona ...	9
...	369	.....	369	Sholapur ...	10
...	1,330	68	1,418	Satara ...	11
...	5,862	90	5,952	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
...	861	12	873	Belgaum ...	12
...	173	.....	173	Bijapur ...	13
...	1,908	19	1,927	Dharwar ...	14
...	2,942	31	2,973	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
...	556	.....	556	Thana ...	15
...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	469	.....	469	Kolaba ...	17
...	1,206	1,238	2,444	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	17,209	.....	17,209	Kanara ...	19
...	19,440	1,238	20,678	Total Konkan.	
...	28,247	1,359	29,606	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Drugs and Narcotics— <i>conoid.</i>			Fodder crops		
		37. Total, drugs and Narcotics			38. Fodder		
		Reported 111	Estimated 112	Total 113	Reported 114	Estimated 115	Total 116
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Alunedabad ...	5,071	79	5,150	135,263	4,538	140,801
2	Kaira ...	50,737	1,039	71,896	116,450	5,134	121,584
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3,394	253	3,674	111,600	13,239	124,839
4	Surat ...	511	32	543	299,523	8,191	297,713
	Total Gujarat	79,773	1,490	81,263	653,835	31,152	684,987
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	1,667	3	1,870	2,068	7	2,075
6	East Khandesh ...	1,490	.....	1,490	3,784	.....	3,784
7	Nasik ...	1,243	.....	1,243	222,677	879	233,736
8	Ahmednagar ...	2,418	19	2,437	57,567	3,506	61,073
9	Poona ...	1,938	.....	1,938	136,930	4,434	141,364
10	Sholapur ...	2,118	41	2,159	261,598	12,326	273,924
11	Satara ...	15,699	448	16,147	526,161	11,789	537,940
	Total Deccan	26,773	511	27,284	1,220,975	33,941	1,253,916
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	55,645	53	55,703	128,649	1,501	130,150
13	Bijapur ...	1,552	.....	1,552	11,834	.....	11,834
14	Dharwar ...	3,042	22	3,061	119,571	649	123,220
	Total Karnatak	60,249	80	60,329	260,074	2,150	262,224
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	558	.....	558	196,702	2,644	199,346
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	9,919	3,406	13,325
17	Kolaba ...	469	.....	469	47,395	4,933	52,328
18	Ratnagiri ...	1,206	1,293	2,444	35,640	60,424	96,064
19	Kanara ...	17,212	.....	17,212	27,187	.....	27,187
	Total Konkan	19,445	1,333	20,683	317,343	71,412	388,755
	Total Bombay Presidency	186,240	3,319	189,559	2,452,227	137,655	2,589,882

—contd.

Fruits and Vegetables (including root crops)			Miscellaneous			District	Serial No.
33. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops			40. Food crops				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	2	1
117	118	119	120	121	122		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
8,552	694	9,247	7	.....	7	Ahmedabad	1
3,257	73	4,032	112	.....	112	Kaira	2
4,553	359	5,903	17	11	28	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
8,150	455	8,644	...	.....	...	Surat	4
25,554	1,572	27,126	166	11	177	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
6,019	19	6,038	11	.....	11	West Khandesh	5
13,351	.....	13,351	123	.....	123	East Khandesh	6
22,364	51	23,017	268	25	293	Nasik	7
11,329	85	11,414	197	5	202	Ahmednagar	8
34,648	427	35,075	17	.....	17	Poona	9
8,549	229	9,109	72	1	73	Sholapur	10
15,127	425	15,625	540	14	554	Satara	11
112,414	1,302	113,716	1,634	45	1,679	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
10,661	353	10,454	14	.....	14	Belgaum	12
7,256	.....	7,256	11	.....	11	Bijapur	13
10,241	167	10,408	...	.....	...	Dharwar	14
21,568	560	23,118	25	.....	25	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
7,149	21	7,170	...	.....	...	Thana	15
1,992	363	2,255	...	.....	...	Bombay Suburban	16
2,138	157	2,295	...	.....	...	Kolaba	17
5,319	5,031	10,350	1	.....	1	Ratnagiri	18
7,714	.....	7,714	...	.....	...	Kanara	19
24,222	5,572	29,794	1	.....	1	Total Konkan.	
133,748	9,006	138,754	1,826	56	1,882	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No. 1	District 2	Miscellaneous—concl'd.			42. Total Reported 126
		41. Non-Food crops			
		Reported 123	Esti- mated 124	Total 125	Reported 126
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					
Gujarat					
1	Ahmedabad	189	.....	189	1,524,556
2	Kaira	66	.....	66	616,861
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	3,041	845	3,286	1,194,973
4	Surat	84	.....	84	805,767
	Total Gujarat	3,380	845	4,225	4,341,687
Deccan					
5	West Khandesh	29	.....	29	1,526,834
6	East Khandesh	253	.....	253	1,956,033
7	Nasik	43	.....	43	2,325,075
9	Ahmednagar	83	.....	83	2,903,651
9	Poona	364	.....	364	2,234,298
10	Sholapur	49	.....	49	2,261,968
11	Satara	4	.....	4	2,204,217
	Total Deccan	829	.....	829	15,404,031
Karnatak					
12	Belgaum	45	1	46	1,952,188
13	Bijapur	212	.....	212	2,014,554
14	Dharwar	8	.....	8	2,201,547
	Total Karnatak	265	1	266	6,968,489
Konkan					
15	Thana	272	.....	272	229,005
16	Bombay Suburban	26	.....	26	22,535
17	Kolaba	7	.....	7	391,613
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	195,542
19	Kanara	4,125	.....	4,125	239,674
	Total Konkan	4,430	.....	4,430	1,478,379
	Total Bombay Presidency	8,904	846	9,750	28,192,508

* These areas differ because some land is cropped

—concl.

area of crop*		43. Total area of land under crop*			District	Serial No.
Estimated 127	Total 128	Reported 129	Estimated 130	Total 131			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
Gujarat						
88,424	1,613,010	1,514,596	87,892	1,602,888	Ahmedabad	1
32,732	849,093	800,190	32,199	832,389	Kaira	2
115,884	1,310,557	1,103,994	103,661	1,207,655	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
23,884	829,601	746,371	32,725	769,596	Surat	4
260,374	4,602,561	4,166,051	246,477	4,412,528	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan						
13,170	1,540,004	1,506,938	12,834	1,518,772	West Khandesh	5
.....	1,655,033	1,942,222	...	1,942,229	East Khandesh	6
10,941	2,325,966	2,253,677	10,206	2,263,883	Nasik	7
26,313	2,929,974	2,844,573	25,446	2,870,319	Ahmednagar	8
34,716	2,251,009	2,072,376	23,761	2,096,137	Poona	9
68,017	2,319,985	2,225,407	57,087	2,282,494	Sholapur	10
60,465	2,373,682	2,066,518	63,507	2,130,125	Satara	11
202,522	15,606,553	14,911,011	192,841	15,103,852	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak						
20,144	1,681,372	1,529,039	28,900	1,557,939	Belgaum	12
311	2,014,525	2,794,424	311	2,894,735	Bijapur	13
43,478	2,245,123	2,181,778	43,319	2,225,027	Dharwar	14
72,933	7,041,353	6,805,171	72,530	6,977,701	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan						
9,131	638,137	621,222	9,061	630,383	Thana	15
6,742	29,277	22,433	6,742	29,175	Bombay Suburban	16
27,480	418,793	375,565	26,733	402,298	Kolaba	17
601,155	796,697	165,866	575,943	761,609	Ratnagiri	18
.....	230,674	222,904	...	223,504	Kanara	19
644,208	2,122,578	1,427,890	618,479	2,046,369	Total Konkan.	
1,130,537	29,373,045	27,410,122	1,130,327	28,540,450	Total Bombay Presidency.	

more than once within the year.

TABLE IV—

Area under various crops irrigated by different sources of irrigation

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ahmedabad										
1	Rice	3,371	185	3,556	244	...	244	1,130	122	1,252
2	Wheat	67	...	67	...	...	...	15,478	1,154	16,632
3	Barley	55	...	55	...	...	...	2,573	361	2,934
4	Jowari	40	...	40	...	...	...	360	18	378
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	1	...	1	30	...	30	475	...	475
7	Other cereals and pulses	767	...	767	...	...	...	226	...	226
8	Sugarcane	27	...	27	5	...	5	378	29	397
9	Other food crops	36	...	36	149	...	149	9,978	547	10,525
10	Cotton	30	...	30	...	...	...	5,677	76	5,753
11	Other non-food crops	31	...	31	10	...	10	4,204	234	4,438
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	5,015	165	5,180	438	...	438	34,524	2,530	37,054
	Area irrigated more than once.	99	...	99	...	...	...	801	303	1,104
	Net irrigated area	4,916	165	5,081	438	...	438	33,723	2,227	35,950
Kaira										
1	Rice	6,543	20	6,563	...	...	...	464	8	472
2	Wheat	25	54	79	...	...	...	3,182	205	3,387
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	48	193
4	Jowari	0	...	0	...	...	...	342	...	342
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	2	189
6	Maize	1	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	25
7	Other cereals and pulses	116	2	118	...	...	...	5	...	5
8	Sugarcane	12	...	12	...	...	...	634	60	694
9	Other food crops	4	...	4	...	...	...	2,971	56	3,027
10	Cotton	42	...	42	...	...	...	40	...	40
11	Other non-food crops	167	...	167	...	...	...	21,042	244	21,286
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	7,531	159	7,690	...	...	...	29,045	603	29,648
	Area irrigated more than once.	153	4	157	...	...	...	1,372	...	1,372
	Net irrigated area	7,318	155	7,533	...	...	...	27,673	603	28,276
Broach and Panch Mahals										
1	Rice	147	...	147	...	...	...	5	...	5
2	Wheat	511	25	536	...	...	...	125	110	235
3	Barley	...	5	5	...	...	...	98	26	124
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
7	Other cereals and pulses	379	13	392	...	...	...	300	55	355
8	Sugarcane	118	2	120	...	...	...	2,724	163	2,887
9	Other food crops	207	...	207	...	...	...	1,505	23	1,528
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	378	11	389
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	1,163	42	1,205	...	...	...	5,449	389	5,838
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net irrigated area	1,163	42	1,205	...	...	...	5,449	389	5,838

IRRIGATION

in each district of the Bombay Presidency for 1935-36

Tanks		Other Sources				Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Ahmedabad										
569	151	1,020	282	...	282	5,956	438	6,394	Rice	1
72	...	272	303	...	303	16,700	1,152	17,852	Wheat	2
...	...	9	51	...	51	2,693	361	3,054	Barley	3
...	400	18	418	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	4	...	4	510	...	510	Maize	6
...	...	2	4	...	4	999	...	999	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	53	...	53	453	20	453	Sugarcane	8
...	...	6	303	...	353	4,462	547	5,009	Other food crops	9
439	...	439	246	...	246	5,392	76	6,468	Cotton	10
...	31	...	31	4,276	234	4,510	Other non-food crops.	11
567	151	1,748	1,277	...	1,277	42,851	2,846	45,697	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	900	303	1,203	Area irrigated more than once.	
567	151	1,748	1,277	...	1,277	41,951	2,543	44,494	Net irrigated area.	
Kaira										
1,039	...	1,033	2	12	14	8,053	119	8,179	Rice	1
136	34	170	102	...	102	3,646	997	3,942	Wheat	2
1	...	1	1	...	1	147	48	195	Barley	3
...	351	...	351	Jowari	4
...	1	...	1	183	...	183	Bajri	5
...	29	...	29	Maize	6
...	42	...	42	163	...	165	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	77	3	80	723	63	786	Sugarcane	8
...	117	3	120	3,092	59	3,151	Other food crops	9
76	...	76	...	...	...	568	...	568	Cotton	10
25	...	26	217	11	223	21,448	235	21,683	Other non-food crops.	11
1,272	34	1,306	559	29	588	38,407	825	39,232	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	1,525	4	1,529	Area irrigated more than once.	
1,272	34	1,306	559	29	588	36,882	821	37,703	Net irrigated area.	
Broach and Panch Mahals										
400	...	400	...	...	...	552	...	552	Rice	1
...	...	6	100	25	125	842	160	1,002	Wheat	2
...	46	25	71	144	55	199	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	1	...	1	Bajri	5
...	6	...	6	Maize	6
...	100	50	150	779	115	894	Other cereals and pulses.	7
21	...	21	3	1	4	2,876	168	3,044	Sugarcane	8
11	...	11	...	...	...	1,723	23	1,746	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
...	...	4	...	...	...	380	11	391	Other non-food crops.	11
442	...	442	249	101	350	7,303	532	7,835	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	Area irrigated more than once.	
442	...	442	249	101	350	7,303	532	7,835	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Surat									
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,111	21	2,132
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,854	106	2,960
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	25	1,097
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,037	152	6,189
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,956	152	6,108
	Total Gujarat									
1	Rice	10,067	264	10,331	244	...	244	1,664	130	1,794
2	Wheat	1,193	83	1,276	...	...	...	19,075	1,467	20,542
3	Barley	55	5	60	...	...	...	2,821	434	3,255
4	Jowari	49	...	49	...	...	...	702	18	720
5	Bajri	1	...	1	...	...	...	187	2	189
6	Maize	2	...	2	30	...	30	509	...	509
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,263	12	1,274	...	...	...	631	55	686
8	Sugarcane	157	2	159	5	...	5	5,857	266	6,123
9	Other food crops	317	...	317	149	...	149	11,296	732	12,028
10	Cotton	492	...	492	...	...	...	3,717	7	3,724
11	Other non-food crops.	194	...	194	10	...	10	26,654	494	27,148
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	13,709	366	14,075	438	...	438	75,055	3,674	78,729
	Area irrigated more than once.	252	4	256	...	...	...	2,254	303	2,557
	Net irrigated area	13,457	362	13,819	438	...	438	72,801	3,371	76,172

IRRIGATION—*contd.*

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Surat										
2,387	...	2,387	...	...	...	2,387	...	2,387	Rice	1
38	...	38	...	...	...	38	...	38	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
59	...	59	...	...	...	2,170	21	2,191	Sugarcane	8
8	...	8	6	...	6	2,668	106	2,974	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
9	...	3	26	...	26	1,101	25	1,126	Other non-food crops.	11
2,495	...	2,495	32	...	32	8,564	152	8,716	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	81	...	81	Area irrigated more than once.	
2,495	...	2,495	32	...	32	8,483	152	8,635	Net irrigated area.	
Total Gujarat										
4,689	151	4,840	284	12	296	16,548	557	17,505	Rice	1
452	34	486	505	25	530	21,225	1,609	22,894	Wheat	2
10	...	10	99	25	123	2,984	464	3,449	Barley	3
...	751	18	769	Jowari	4
...	1	...	1	189	2	191	Bajri	5
...	4	...	4	545	...	545	Maize	6
9	...	2	146	50	196	1,941	117	2,058	Other cereals and pulses.	7
80	...	80	133	4	137	6,232	272	6,504	Sugarcane	8
95	...	25	426	9	429	12,145	735	12,880	Other food crops	9
515	...	515	246	...	246	6,960	76	7,036	Cotton	10
33	...	33	274	11	285	27,205	505	27,710	Other non-food crops.	11
5,806	185	5,991	2,117	130	2,247	97,125	4,355	101,480	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	2,506	307	2,813	Area irrigated more than once.	
5,806	185	5,991	2,117	130	2,247	94,619	4,048	98,667	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
West Khandesh										
1	Rice	1,083	...	1,083	...	...	...	15	...	15
2	Wheat	5,152	...	5,152	583	...	563	7,589	4	7,593
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
5	Bajri	84	...	84	...	...	...	115	...	115
6	Maize	829	...	829	...	...	...	803	...	803
7	Other cereals and pulses	1,446	...	1,446	78	...	78	1,114	9	1,123
8	Sugarcane	899	...	899	...	...	...	169	4	173
9	Other food crops	1,093	...	1,193	25	...	25	1,682	23	1,705
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	1,014	...	1,014	46	...	46	9,382	88	9,470
Total area under all irrigated crops.		11,190	...	11,190	732	...	732	20,381	68	20,449
Area irrigated more than once.		2,006	...	2,006	15	...	15	2,040	...	2,040
Net irrigated area ...		9,184	...	9,184	717	...	717	18,341	68	18,409
East Khandesh										
1	Rice	3	...	3	...	...	...	162	...	165
2	Wheat	838	...	838	...	...	...	8,818	...	9,656
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	2	...	2	...	...	...	50	...	52
7	Other cereals and pulses	251	...	251	...	...	...	1,688	...	1,939
8	Sugarcane	47	...	47	...	...	...	720	...	767
9	Other food crops	641	...	641	...	...	...	9,682	...	10,323
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	186	...	186	...	...	...	9,886	...	10,072
Total area under all irrigated crops.		1,968	...	1,968	...	...	...	31,248	...	31,316
Area irrigated more than once.		584	...	584	...	...	...	1,819	...	1,819
Net irrigated area ...		1,384	...	1,384	...	...	...	29,429	...	29,497
Nasik										
1	Rice	619	...	619	1,354	...	1,354	156	...	1,515
2	Wheat	5,530	...	5,530	4,667	...	4,667	14,637	...	20,197
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	136	...	138
5	Bajri	600	...	600	...	...	...	270	...	870
6	Maize	215	...	215	...	...	...	773	...	988
7	Other cereals and pulses	8,779	...	8,779	2,460	...	2,460	9,666	...	12,126
8	Sugarcane	3,233	...	3,233	1,501	...	1,501	2,674	...	4,804
9	Other food crops	8,355	...	8,355	3,539	...	3,539	12,367	...	11,886
10	Cotton	272	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	4,981	...	4,981	3,469	...	3,469	14,923	...	14,923
Total area under all irrigated crops.		32,584	...	32,584	16,992	...	16,992	55,602	...	55,602
Area irrigated more than once.		6,342	...	6,342	3,607	...	3,607	8,997	...	8,997
Net irrigated area ...		26,242	...	26,242	13,385	...	13,385	46,605	...	46,605

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop.	Serial No.	
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total			
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres			
									West Khandesh		
...	7	...	7	1,108	...	1,108	Rice	...	1
...	20	...	20	13,344	4	13,348	Wheat	...	2
...	9	...	Barley	...	3
...	199	...	199	Jowari	...	4
...	632	...	632	Bajri	...	5
...	4	...	4	2,642	9	2,651	Maize	...	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	...	7
...	90	...	90	1,058	4	1,062	Sugarcane	...	8
...	2,990	23	3,013	Other food crops	...	9
...	Cotton	...	10
...	8	...	8	10,450	28	10,478	Other non-food crops.	...	11
...	129	...	129	32,432	68	32,509	Total area under all irrigated crops.		
...	4,061	...	4,061	Area irrigated more than once.		
...	129	...	129	28,371	68	28,439	Net irrigated area.		
									East Khandesh		
...	185	...	185	Rice	...	1
...	10	...	10	9,670	...	9,670	Wheat	...	2
...	12	...	Barley	...	3
...	Jowari	...	4
...	62	...	62	Bajri	...	5
...	1,939	...	1,939	Maize	...	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	...	7
...	767	...	767	Sugarcane	...	8
...	1,095	...	1,095	11,632	...	11,632	Other food crops	...	9
...	Cotton	...	10
...	64	...	64	10,139	...	10,139	Other non-food crops.	...	11
...	21	...	21	1,169	...	1,169	Total area under all irrigated crops.		
...	2,403	...	2,403	Area irrigated more than once.		
...	21	...	21	1,169	...	1,169	Net irrigated area.		
									Nasik		
...	6	...	6	2,135	...	2,135	Rice	...	1
...	24,834	...	24,834	Wheat	...	2
...	Barley	...	3
...	10	...	10	143	...	143	Jowari	...	4
...	870	...	870	Bajri	...	5
...	4	...	4	992	...	992	Maize	...	6
...	33	...	33	20,938	...	20,938	Other cereals and pulses.	...	7
...	7,408	...	7,408	Sugarcane	...	8
...	617	...	617	24,878	...	24,878	Other food crops	...	9
...	Cotton	...	10
...	16	...	16	23,389	...	23,389	Other non-food crops.	...	11
...	686	...	686	105,864	...	105,864	Total area under all irrigated crops.		
...	18,958	...	18,958	Area irrigated more than once.		
...	674	...	674	86,906	...	86,906	Net irrigated area.		

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ahmednagar										
1	Rice ...	33	...	33	113	...	113	454	2	456
2	Wheat ...	23,122	32	23,154	701	...	701	29,721	273	29,994
3	Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	68
4	Jowari ...	2,975	23	3,000	1,349	...	1,349	42,592	447	43,039
5	Bajri ...	1,321	...	1,321	107	...	107	6,943	10	6,953
6	Maize ...	49	...	49	...	...	...	745	1	746
7	Other cereals and pulses.	2,513	105	2,618	757	...	757	8,036	132	8,168
8	Sugarcane ...	12,637	1,625	14,262	73	...	73	1,814	9	1,823
9	Other food crops ...	4,135	15	4,170	327	...	327	12,083	74	12,157
10	Cotton ...	2,718	129	2,843	...	...	...	1,167	...	1,167
11	Other non-food crops.	4,128	20	4,148	222	...	222	12,939	146	13,079
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	53,651	1,927	55,598	3,649	...	3,649	116,556	1,094	117,650
	Area irrigated more than once.	2,892	220	3,112	767	...	767	17,369	126	17,495
	Net irrigated area ...	50,759	1,727	52,486	2,882	...	2,882	99,187	968	100,155
Poona										
1	Rice ...	1,314	...	1,314	328	...	328	432	...	432
2	Wheat ...	3,402	...	3,402	1,608	80	1,688	14,806	205	15,011
3	Barley ...	129	...	129	1	...	1	71	...	71
4	Jowari ...	26,096	...	26,096	2,344	10	2,354	19,957	50	20,007
5	Bajri ...	3,561	...	3,561	1,718	126	1,843	10,670	330	11,000
6	Maize ...	218	...	218	74	...	74	561	...	561
7	Other cereals and pulses.	5,950	...	5,950	1,537	40	1,577	11,466	20	11,516
8	Sugarcane ...	10,277	...	10,277	110	...	110	2,290	7	2,297
9	Other food crops ...	5,295	...	5,295	2,509	21	2,530	29,251	414	29,665
10	Cotton ...	7,615	...	7,615	12	...	12	2,552	...	2,564
11	Other non-food crops.	3,513	...	3,513	625	...	625	10,472	10	10,482
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	77,364	...	77,364	10,856	276	11,132	102,828	1,096	103,924
	Area irrigated more than once.	8,472	...	8,472	2,941	60	3,001	23,756	220	23,976
	Net irrigated area ...	68,892	...	68,892	7,915	216	8,131	74,072	876	74,948
Sholapur										
1	Rice ...	278	...	278	1	...	1	3,190	40	3,230
2	Wheat ...	1,739	28	1,767	29	...	29	16,895	790	17,685
3	Barley ...	18	...	18	...	...	...	871	12	883
4	Jowari ...	7,710	5	7,715	74	...	74	51,399	1,334	52,733
5	Bajri ...	639	...	639	...	...	...	4,176	311	4,487
6	Maize ...	482	...	482	...	...	...	6,378	121	6,499
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,496	...	1,496	21	...	21	4,759	151	4,910
8	Sugarcane ...	1,700	350	2,050	...	...	...	1,404	22	1,426
9	Other food crops ...	281	...	281	45	...	45	8,008	136	8,144
10	Cotton ...	3,353	85	3,438	11	...	11	11,841	740	12,581
11	Other non-food crops.	2,894	6	2,900	5	...	5	22,439	572	23,011
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	20,599	474	21,073	185	...	185	130,323	4,127	134,450
	Area irrigated more than once.	1,618	11	1,629	11	...	11	25,429	424	25,853
	Net irrigated area ...	18,981	463	19,444	174	...	174	104,894	3,703	108,593

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Ahmednagar										
...	609	2	602	Rice	1
...	53,544	365	53,849	Wheat	2
...	88	...	88	Barley	3
...	46,916	472	47,388	Jowari	4
...	8,371	10	8,381	Rajri	5
...	794	1	795	Maize	6
...	11,506	237	11,543	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	14,524	1,634	16,158	Sugarcane	8
...	16,565	69	16,634	Other food crops	9
...	3,885	122	4,010	Cotton	10
...	17,283	166	17,449	Other non-food crops.	11
...	173,856	3,041	176,897	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	21,028	346	21,374	Area irrigated more than once.	
...	152,828	2,695	155,523	Net irrigated area.	
Poona										
18	...	18	...	...	...	2,092	...	2,092	Rice	1
339	...	339	1	...	1	20,166	285	20,441	Wheat	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	193	...	193	Barley	3
1,371	...	1,371	3	...	3	59,771	60	59,831	Jowari	4
180	...	280	...	...	...	16,232	435	16,667	Rajri	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	1,154	...	1,154	Maize	6
307	...	307	...	...	...	19,250	120	19,370	Other cereals and pulses.	7
401	...	401	51	...	51	13,129	7	13,136	Sugarcane	8
356	...	356	35	...	35	37,446	435	37,881	Other food crops	9
208	...	208	...	...	...	16,387	...	16,387	Cotton	10
66	...	66	20	...	20	14,696	10	14,706	Other non-food crops.	11
3,348	...	3,348	110	...	110	194,566	1,372	195,938	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
440	...	440	4	...	4	49,613	230	49,843	Area irrigated more than once.	
2,908	...	2,908	106	...	106	153,893	1,092	154,985	Net irrigated area.	
Sholapur										
1	...	1	...	...	...	3,470	40	3,510	Rice	1
161	...	161	...	...	...	18,523	318	19,641	Wheat	2
...	889	11	900	Barley	3
195	...	195	...	...	...	59,378	1,238	60,616	Jowari	4
...	4,815	311	5,126	Rajri	5
35	...	35	...	...	...	5,893	121	6,014	Maize	6
4	...	4	...	...	...	6,260	151	6,411	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	3,113	372	3,485	Sugarcane	8
...	9,331	126	9,457	Other food crops	9
...	15,205	825	16,030	Cotton	10
126	...	126	...	...	...	25,464	378	26,042	Other non-food crops.	11
532	...	532	...	...	...	156,644	4,001	156,245	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
58	...	58	...	...	...	27,116	435	27,551	Area irrigated more than once.	
474	...	474	...	...	...	124,528	4,166	128,694	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop.	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Satara										
1	Rice	219	22	241	13,934	1,033	14,967	1,264	45	1,309
2	Wheat	963	73	1,036	13,513	682	14,200	12,219	436	12,654
3	Barley	63	...	63	765	97	862	246	8	254
4	Jowari	3,253	103	3,356	14,682	424	15,112	16,868	496	17,364
5	Bajri	171	...	171	682	...	682	3,193	18	3,211
6	Maize	147	39	186	326	17	343	2,327	120	2,447
7	Other cereals and pulses.	639	10	699	5,938	363	6,321	6,854	128	6,982
8	Sugarcane	1,069	303	1,392	1,573	209	1,782	8,775	307	8,962
9	Other food crops	732	39	771	5,060	237	5,297	10,265	317	10,602
10	Cotton	62	...	62	66	...	66	1,086	22	1,108
11	Other non-food crops.	1,219	221	1,440	3,309	89	3,398	17,300	564	17,864
Total area under all irrigated crops.		8,607	810	9,417	59,859	3,171	63,030	80,917	2,380	83,297
Area irrigated more than once.		926	27	953	11,232	529	11,761	14,075	546	14,621
Net irrigated area ...		7,681	783	8,464	48,627	2,642	51,269	66,842	1,834	68,676
Total Deccan										
1	Rice	3,549	22	3,571	15,730	1,033	16,763	5,696	87	5,783
2	Wheat	40,746	133	40,879	21,105	762	21,867	104,685	1,707	106,392
3	Barley	201	...	201	766	97	863	1,256	19	1,275
4	Jowari	50,031	133	50,167	18,467	434	18,901	130,973	2,226	133,199
5	Bajri	6,379	...	6,379	2,507	125	2,632	25,367	669	26,036
6	Maize	1,142	39	1,481	400	17	417	10,445	242	10,687
7	Other cereals and pulses.	21,124	115	21,239	10,781	423	11,204	43,543	500	44,043
8	Sugarcane	23,881	2,273	22,159	3,257	209	3,466	17,846	249	18,095
9	Other food crops	23,692	54	23,706	11,535	253	11,788	83,558	964	84,522
10	Cotton	14,020	210	14,230	89	...	89	16,646	762	17,408
11	Other non-food crops.	17,935	247	18,182	7,676	89	7,765	37,925	1,340	39,165
Total area under all irrigated crops.		205,963	3,231	209,194	92,273	3,447	95,720	537,860	8,765	546,625
Area irrigated more than once.		22,840	258	23,098	18,573	589	19,162	98,485	1,316	99,801
Net irrigated area ...		183,123	2,973	186,096	73,700	2,858	76,558	439,375	7,449	446,824
Belgaum										
1	Rice	36	...	36	391	...	391	444	...	444
2	Wheat	15	...	15	43	...	43	450	...	450
3	Barley	183	...	183	46	...	46	1,774	300	2,074
4	Jowari	910	...	910	9	...	9	4,031	431	4,462
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	45
6	Maize	1,505	...	1,505	13	...	13	5,090	65	5,155
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,661	...	1,661	290	...	290	3,114	97	3,211
8	Sugarcane	327	...	327	563	18	601	10,199	249	10,447
9	Other food crops	1,059	...	1,059	146	4	150	6,098	397	6,495
10	Cotton	1,071	...	1,071	3	...	3	624	...	624
11	Other non-food crops.	982	...	982	244	1	245	9,095	396	9,491
Total area under all irrigated crops.		7,756	...	7,756	1,768	23	1,791	41,846	1,949	43,795
Area irrigated more than once.		696	...	696	163	...	163	3,730	152	3,882
Net irrigated area ...		7,060	...	7,060	1,605	23	1,628	38,116	1,797	39,913

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Satara										
...	7	10	17	15,424	1,110	16,534	Rice ...	1
...	126	16	142	26,826	1,236	28,062	Wheat ...	2
...	1,074	105	1,179	Barley ...	3
...	9	...	9	34,511	1,023	35,534	Jowari ...	4
...	4,016	19	4,035	Rajri ...	5
...	302	151	453	3,102	327	3,429	Maize ...	6
...	1	...	1	13,482	521	14,003	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	338	86	424	11,775	805	12,580	Sugarcane ...	8
...	61	10	71	16,138	63	16,201	Other food crops ...	9
...	1,314	22	1,336	Cotton ...	10
...	1,178	74	1,252	23,505	968	24,473	Other non-food crops.	11
			2,015	347	2,362	151,398	6,708	158,106	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
			...	...	...	26,233	1,102	27,335	Area irrigated more than once.	
			2,015	347	2,362	125,165	5,606	130,771	Net irrigated area.	
Total Deccan										
13	...	70	30	10	30	25,014	1,152	26,166	Rice ...	1
54	...	504	157	16	173	167,197	2,618	169,815	Wheat ...	2
1	...	1	...	...	...	2,224	116	2,340	Barley ...	3
55	...	1,566	15	...	15	201,075	2,793	203,868	Jowari ...	4
57	...	289	...	...	...	34,333	794	35,127	Rajri ...	5
35	...	36	304	151	457	12,639	449	13,088	Maize ...	6
311	...	311	38	...	38	75,217	1,038	76,255	Other cereals and pulses.	7
101	...	401	339	86	425	51,774	2,522	54,296	Sugarcane ...	8
179	...	370	1,898	10	1,908	117,83	1,216	119,049	Other food crops ...	9
14	...	203	...	...	...	3,163	972	4,135	Cotton ...	10
15	...	205	1,235	74	1,360	124,927	1,750	126,677	Other non-food crops.	11
3,911	...	3,901	4,109	347	4,456	344,106	15,790	359,896	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
498	...	498	16	...	16	140,412	2,163	142,575	Area irrigated more than once.	
3,403	...	3,403	4,093	347	4,440	203,694	13,627	217,321	Net irrigated area.	
Belgaum										
58	...	7,236	956	...	956	9,115	...	9,115	Rice ...	1
59	...	10	20	...	20	338	...	338	Wheat ...	2
...	21	...	21	2,029	300	2,329	Barley ...	3
...	4	...	4	4,954	431	5,385	Jowari ...	4
...	30	15	45	Rajri ...	5
...	24	...	24	7,532	65	7,597	Maize ...	6
113	...	113	382	...	382	5,357	97	5,454	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	611	1,936	2,547	13,916	398	14,314	Sugarcane ...	8
...	19	316	335	7,668	418	8,086	Other food crops ...	9
...	1,998	...	1,998	Cotton ...	10
...	367	...	367	10,688	397	11,085	Other non-food crops.	11
8,239	...	8,239	4,116	139	4,255	63,725	2,111	65,836	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
17	...	17	240	...	240	4,846	152	4,998	Area irrigated more than once.	
8,222	...	8,222	3,876	139	4,015	58,879	1,959	60,838	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV-

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bijapur										
1	Rice	...	...	...	14	...	14	558	...	558
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	767	...	767
3	Barley	...	...	...	4	...	4	3,371	...	3,371
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,994	...	8,994
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,259	...	1,259
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	62	...	62	5,984	...	5,984
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	13	...	13	691	...	691
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	23	...	23	7,962	...	7,962
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,717	...	2,717
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	5	...	5	7,350	...	7,350
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	121	...	121	39,653	...	39,653
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	1	...	1	3,023	...	3,023
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	120	...	120	36,630	...	36,630
Dharwar										
1	Rice	5,068	...	5,068	...	...	...	180	...	180
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	179	...	179	...	...	...	471	...	471
9	Other food crops	61	...	61	...	...	...	1,549	6	1,555
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	316	...	316	...	...	...	1,305	58	1,363
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	5,624	...	5,624	...	...	...	3,505	62	3,567
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	202
	Net irrigated area	5,624	...	5,624	...	...	...	3,303	62	3,365
Total Karnatak										
1	Rice	5,106	...	5,106	406	...	406	1,182	...	1,182
2	Wheat	15	...	15	43	...	43	1,217	...	1,217
3	Barley	188	...	188	50	...	50	5,145	300	5,445
4	Jowari	910	...	910	9	...	9	13,025	491	13,516
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	45
6	Maize	1,505	...	1,505	13	...	13	7,249	66	7,315
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,661	...	1,661	362	...	362	9,095	97	9,192
8	Sugarcane	506	...	506	596	16	614	11,361	245	11,606
9	Other food crops	1,120	...	1,120	169	4	173	15,609	403	16,012
10	Cotton	1,071	...	1,071	3	...	3	3,341	...	3,344
11	Other non-food crops	1,298	...	1,298	243	1	250	17,750	432	18,182
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	13,330	...	13,330	1,839	23	1,912	85,004	2,011	87,015
	Area irrigated more than once.	696	...	696	162	...	162	6,955	152	7,107
	Net irrigated area	12,634	...	12,634	1,725	23	1,748	78,049	1,859	79,902

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Bijapur										
178	...	178	...	...	...	750	...	750	Rice	1
...	767	...	767	Wheat	2
18	...	18	...	...	...	8,993	...	8,993	Barley	3
...	8,994	...	8,994	Jowari	4
...	1,259	...	1,259	Bajri	5
...	6,046	...	6,046	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
89	...	89	...	...	...	743	...	743	Sugarcane	8
458	...	458	...	...	...	8,443	...	8,443	Other food crops	9
...	2,717	...	2,717	Cotton	10
421	...	421	...	...	...	7,776	...	7,776	Other non-food crops	11
1,114	...	1,114	...	...	...	40,888	...	40,888	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
81	...	81	...	...	...	3,105	...	3,105	Area irrigated more than once.	
1,033	...	1,033	...	...	...	37,783	...	37,783	Net irrigated area.	
Dharwar										
77,499	152	77,651	2,109	...	2,109	84,856	152	85,008	Rice	1
...	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
1,689	6	1,695	34	...	34	2,843	6	2,849	Sugarcane	8
1,090	...	1,090	210	...	210	2,910	6	2,916	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
785	...	785	175	...	175	2,551	56	2,607	Other non-food crops	11
81,003	158	81,161	2,528	...	2,528	92,660	220	92,880	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
423	...	423	...	...	...	625	...	625	Area irrigated more than once.	
80,580	158	80,738	2,528	...	2,528	92,035	220	92,255	Net irrigated area.	
Total Karnatak										
84,963	152	85,115	3,065	...	3,065	94,721	152	94,873	Rice	1
10	...	10	20	...	20	1,305	...	1,305	Wheat	2
18	...	18	21	...	21	5,422	300	5,722	Barley	3
...	4	...	4	13,948	481	14,379	Jowari	4
...	80	15	95	Bajri	5
113	...	113	352	...	352	8,791	65	8,856	Maize	6
...	11,608	97	11,705	Other cereals and pulses	7
2,509	6	2,515	2,030	122	2,152	17,002	394	17,396	Sugarcane	8
1,367	...	1,367	566	17	613	19,021	424	19,445	Other food crops	9
...	4,415	...	4,415	Cotton	10
1,178	...	1,178	542	...	542	21,115	453	21,568	Other non-food crops	11
90,356	158	90,514	6,644	139	6,783	197,273	2,331	199,604	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
521	...	521	240	...	240	8,576	152	8,728	Area irrigated more than once.	
89,835	158	89,993	6,404	139	6,543	188,697	2,179	190,876	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop.	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Thana									
1	Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	163
9	Other food crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,761	14	5,775
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	4	1,113
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,033	18	7,051
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	137
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,896	18	6,914
	Bombay Suburban									
1	Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Other food crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	629	...	629
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	650
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	588
	Kolaba									
1	Rice ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
9	Other food crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	244
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	250

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
									Thana	
...	Rice	1
...	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
20	...	20	...	...	...	183	...	183	Sugarcane	8
87	...	87	...	...	...	5,548	14	5,562	Other food crops	9
40	...	40	...	...	...	1,149	4	1,153	Cotton	10
...	Other non-food crops	11
147	...	147	...	...	...	7,180	18	7,198	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	137	...	137	Area irrigated more than once.	
147	...	147	...	...	...	7,043	18	7,061	Net irrigated area.	
									Bombay Suburban	
...	Rice	1
...	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
...	629	...	629	Sugarcane	8
...	Other food crops	9
...	21	...	21	Cotton	10
...	Other non-food crops	11
...	550	...	550	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	62	...	62	Area irrigated more than once.	
...	588	...	588	Net irrigated area.	
									Kolaba	
...	Rice	1
...	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	1	...	1	1	...	1	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
1	...	1	40	5	45	47	5	52	Sugarcane	8
35	...	35	761	13	774	1,040	13	1,053	Other food crops	9
...	23	...	22	22	...	22	Cotton	10
...	Other non-food crops	11
36	...	36	824	18	842	1,110	18	1,128	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	Area irrigated more than once.	
36	...	36	824	18	842	1,110	18	1,128	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ratnagiri										
1	Rice	...	...	...	532	1,340	1,872	598	1,303	1,901
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses	...	...	...	119	1,070	1,189	452	2,352	2,841
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	3	5	8	305	306	611
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	255	697	952	1,623	2,106	3,759
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	355	927	1,285	911	1,616	1,997
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	1,267	4,039	5,306	3,889	7,083	10,912
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	186	310	496	459	543	1,001
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	1,081	3,729	4,810	3,430	6,540	9,911
Kanara										
1	Rice	...	...	...	3,244	...	3,244	46	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses	...	...	...	304	...	304	3	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	287	...	287	845	...	...
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	14	...	14	165	...	...
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	...
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	3,763	...	3,763	1,075	...	1,075
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	3,763	...	3,763	1,075	...	1,075
Total Konkan										
1	Rice	...	...	...	3,775	1,340	5,115	646	1,303	1,944
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses	...	...	...	323	1,070	1,393	455	2,352	2,841
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	290	5	295	1,319	306	1,615
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	270	697	967	8,420	2,106	10,343
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	372	927	1,299	2,055	1,020	3,171
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	5,030	4,039	9,069	12,897	7,101	19,968
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	186	310	496	658	543	1,201
	Net irrigated area	...	...	...	4,844	3,729	8,573	12,239	6,558	18,767

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Ratnagiri										
468	1,160	1,618	765	2,757	3,522	2,363	6,550	8,913	Rice	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize	6
...	5	5	817	3,160	3,977	1,368	6,387	7,975	Other cereals and pulses	7
...	...	...	35	64	119	313	395	78	Sugarcane	8
22	22	54	101	763	864	2,011	3,598	3,599	Other food crops	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton	10
53	95	148	174	120	294	1,496	2,158	3,654	Other non-food crops	11
533	1,272	1,825	1,892	6,884	8,776	7,601	19,278	26,879	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
350	838	1,188	798	1,355	2,153	1,793	3,046	4,839	Area irrigated more than once.	
203	434	637	1,094	5,529	6,623	5,808	16,232	22,040	Net irrigated area.	
Kanara										
12,823	...	12,823	4,467	...	4,467	20,582	...	20,582	Rice	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize	6
9	...	9	125	...	125	341	...	341	Other cereals and pulses	7
585	...	585	632	...	632	2,349	...	2,349	Sugarcane	8
87	...	87	62	...	62	328	...	328	Other food crops	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton	10
3	...	3	12	...	12	43	...	43	Other non-food crops	11
13,507	...	13,507	5,298	...	5,298	23,643	...	23,643	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
8	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	Area irrigated more than once.	
13,499	...	13,499	5,298	...	5,298	23,635	...	23,635	Net irrigated area.	
Total Konkan										
13,301	1,160	14,441	5,234	2,757	7,990	22,945	6,550	29,495	Rice	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize	6
9	5	14	912	3,160	4,102	1,729	6,567	8,316	Other cereals and pulses	7
606	...	606	707	89	796	2,922	400	3,322	Sugarcane	8
341	22	263	923	776	1,699	9,656	3,615	13,471	Other food crops	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton	10
96	95	191	208	121	329	2,731	2,182	4,993	Other non-food crops	11
14,243	1,272	15,515	8,014	6,902	14,916	40,184	19,314	59,498	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
358	638	1,196	798	1,355	2,153	2,000	3,046	5,046	Area irrigated more than once.	
13,885	634	14,319	7,216	5,547	12,763	38,184	16,368	54,452	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
	Total Bombay Presidency	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Rice	18,722	256	19,003	20,154	2,373	22,527	9,188	1,520	10,708
2	Wheat	41,954	216	42,170	21,148	762	21,910	124,977	3,174	128,151
3	Barley	444	5	449	816	97	913	9,222	753	9,975
4	Jowari	53,993	133	51,126	18,466	434	18,900	144,700	2,675	147,375
5	Bajri	6,380	...	6,380	2,507	125	2,632	25,584	696	26,270
6	Maize	2,949	39	2,988	443	17	460	18,203	307	18,510
7	Other cereals and pulses.	24,047	127	24,174	11,456	1,493	12,949	53,644	3,004	56,648
8	Sugarcane	30,544	2,280	32,824	4,148	232	4,380	36,393	1,069	37,462
9	Other foodcrops ...	22,019	54	22,073	12,033	969	13,053	118,887	4,319	123,106
10	Cotton	13,573	210	15,783	92	...	92	25,704	898	26,542
11	Other non-food crops.	19,427	217	19,674	8,307	1,017	9,324	144,324	3,308	147,630
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	233,052	3,597	236,649	99,630	7,509	107,139	710,816	21,551	732,367
	Area irrigated more than once.	23,788	262	24,050	18,943	899	19,822	108,352	3,314	110,666
	Net irrigated area ...	209,264	3,335	212,599	80,707	6,610	87,317	602,464	19,237	621,701

IRRIGATION—concl'd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Total Bombay Presidency	
21,562	1,453	104,415	8,601	2,779	11,380	159,628	9,411	168,039	Rice	1
966	34	1,000	682	41	723	159,727	4,227	163,954	Wheat	2
29	...	29	119	25	144	10,630	880	11,510	Barley	3
1,566	...	1,566	19	...	19	215,744	3,243	218,986	Jowari	4
250	...	250	1	...	1	34,752	611	35,363	Bajri	5
36	...	36	335	151	486	21,966	514	22,480	Maize	6
455	5	440	1,508	3,210	4,718	91,090	7,839	98,929	Other cereals and pulses.	7
532	6	3,662	3,259	301	3,560	77,930	3,888	81,818	Sugarcane	8
209	22	2,325	3,303	806	4,609	159,002	6,060	165,062	Other food crops	9
723	...	723	246	...	246	42,338	1,048	43,386	Cotton	10
1,510	95	1,605	2,310	205	2,515	175,878	4,870	180,748	Other non-food crops.	11
4,366	1,615	115,921	20,884	7,518	28,402	1,178,688	41,790	1,220,478	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
1,377	838	2,215	1,054	1,355	2,409	153,494	5,668	159,162	Area irrigated more than once.	
2,923	777	113,706	19,830	6,163	25,993	1,025,194	36,122	1,061,316	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IVa IRRIGATION—

Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation

Serial No.	District	Area irrigated from					Total
		Government Canals	Private Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad ...	5,061	438	1,748	35,950	1,277	44,494
2	Kaira ...	7,531	.....	1,806	28,276	688	37,703
3	Broach & Panch- Mahals.	1,205	.....	442	5,938	350	7,835
4	Surat ...	.....	.....	2,495	6,108	82	8,685
	Total Gujarat ...	13,819	438	5,991	76,172	2,247	98,667
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh ...	9,184	717	.....	18,409	129	28,439
6	East Khandesh ...	1,384	.....	21	29,429	1,169	32,003
7	Nasik ...	26,242	13,385	.....	46,605	674	86,906
8	Ahmednagar ...	52,466	2,882	.....	100,155	.....	155,503
9	Poona ...	66,892	8,131	2,908	74,948	106	154,985
10	Sholapur ...	19,444	174	474	108,602	.....	128,694
11	Satara ...	8,464	51,269	.....	66,675	2,262	130,771
	Total Deccan ...	186,096	76,558	3,403	446,824	4,440	717,321
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum ...	7,060	1,628	8,222	39,913	4,015	60,838
13	Bijapur ...	.....	120	1,033	36,650	.....	37,793
14	Dharwar ...	5,624	.....	80,738	3,365	2,528	92,255
	Total Karnatak ...	12,684	1,748	89,993	79,908	6,543	190,876
Konkan							
15	Thana ...	.....	.....	147	6,914	.....	7,061
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	588	.....	588
17	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	36	250	842	1,128
18	Ratnagiri ...	.....	4,810	637	9,970	6,624	22,040
19	Kanara ...	.....	3,763	13,499	1,075	3,298	20,635
	Total Konkan ...	.....	8,573	14,319	18,797	12,763	54,452
	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	212,599	87,317	113,706	621,701	25,993	1,061,316

(Summary of Table IV ante)

and under various irrigated crops in 1935-36

Crops irrigated						District	Serial No.
Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari	Bajri	Maize		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
6,394	17,852	3,054	418	.....	510	Ahmedabad ..	1
8,172	3,942	195	351	190	29	Kaira	2
552	1,002	199	.....	1	6	Brosch & Panch- Mahals.	3
2,387	38	.....	.....	.....	...	Surat	4
17,505	22,834	3,448	769	191	445	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,206	13,343	.....	9	199	632	West Khandesh ...	5
185	9,670	.....	12	.....	62	East Khandesh ...	6
2,135	24,534	.....	146	870	992	Nasik	7
602	53,849	68	47,388	8,381	795	Ahmednagar ...	8
2,092	20,441	193	59,831	16,687	1,154	Poona	9
3,510	19,641	900	60,616	5,126	6,014	Sholapur	10
18,534	28,032	1,179	35,534	4,064	3,429	Satara	11
26,166	169,815	2,340	208,838	35,327	13,078	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
9,115	538	2,329	5,335	45	7,597	Belgaum	12
750	767	3,393	8,994	.....	1,259	Bijapur	13
53,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Harwar	14
94,873	1,305	5,722	14,379	45	8,856	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Thana	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Koisaba	17
8,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Ratnagiri	18
20,582	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Kanara	19
29,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Total Konkan	
168,039	193,954	11,510	218,986	35,563	22,480	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE IVa—IRRIGATION

Serial No. 1	District 2	Crops irrigated—contd			
		Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton
		15	16	17	18
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat				
1	Ahmedabad	999	493	5,009	6,465
2	Kaira	165	756	3,151	568
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	894	3,044	1,746	.....
4	Surat ... ..	.....	2,191	2,974	.....
	Total Gujarat ...	2,058	6,504	12,880	7,036
	Deccan				
5	West Khandesh	2,661	1,062	3,013	.....
6	East Khandesh	1,939	767	11,632	.....
7	Nasik	20,936	7,408	24,878	271
8	Ahmednagar	11,543	16,168	16,654	4,010
9	Poona	19,370	13,136	37,881	10,387
10	Sholapur	6,411	3,485	8,470	16,730
11	Satara	14,003	12,580	16,741	1,332
	Total Deccan ...	76,855	64,696	119,269	31,933
	Karnatak				
12	Belgaum	5,654	14,304	8,086	1,696
13	Bijapur	6,046	743	8,445	2,717
14	Dharwar ... ..	.....	2,349	2,916	.....
	Total Karnatak ...	11,700	17,396	19,447	4,413
	Konkan				
15	Thana ... ..	.....	163	5,862	.....
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	629	.....
17	Kolaba ... ..	.....	52	1,053	.....
18	Ratnagiri	7,975	738	5,699	.....
19	Kanara	341	2,349	325	.....
	Total Konkan ...	8,316	3,322	13,471	.....
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	98,929	81,818	165,065	43,386

(Summary of Table IV ante)—concl'd.

Other non-food crops	Total Crops irrigated	Deduct Crops Irrigated more than once	Net Irrigated area	District	Serial No.
19	20	21	22	23	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					
Gujarat					
4,510	45,697	1,203	44,494	Ahmedabad	1
21,683	39,232	1,529	37,703	Kaira	2
391	7,835	.....	7,835	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
1,126	8,716	81	8,635	Surat	4
27,710	101,480	2,813	98,667	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan					
10,478	32,500	4,061	28,439	West Khandesh	5
10,139	34,406	2,403	32,003	East Khandesh	6
23,359	105,664	18,958	86,906	Nasik	7
17,419	176,897	21,374	155,523	Ahmednagar	8
14,706	195,878	40,893	154,985	Poona	9
26,042	166,245	27,551	138,694	Sholapur	10
24,474	158,106	27,935	130,171	Satara	11
126,677	859,896	142,575	717,321	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak					
11,035	65,836	4,998	60,838	Belgaum	12
7,770	40,888	3,105	37,783	Bijapur	13
2,637	92,880	625	92,255	Dharwar	14
21,468	199,604	8,728	190,876	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan					
1,153	7,198	137	7,061	Thana	15
21	650	62	588	Bombay Suburban	16
22	1,128	.....	1,128	Kolaba	17
3,634	26,879	4,839	22,040	Ratnagiri	18
43	23,643	8	23,635	Kanara	19
4,883	59,498	5,046	54,452	Total Konkan.	
180,748	1,220,478	159,162	1,061,316	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V—OUTTURN
 Estimated outturn of principal Kharif and Rabi
 (twelve-anna crop) in each district

Serial No.	District	Outturn per cent. of								
		Kharif								
		Jowari	Rajri	Rice	Kodra	Ragi	Vari	Tur	Udid and Mung	Sesung
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY										
Gujarat										
1	Ahmedabad	67	67	49	58	67	67	33	33	42
2	Kaira	82	83	64	80	98	...	77	78	71
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	75	75	67	75	75	...	72	75	58
4	Surat	94	93	91	92	...	93	83	55	58
Deccan										
5	West Khandesh	67	67	67	75	67	67	67	67	67
6	East Khandesh	83	83	83	...	...	75	83	53	53
7	Nasik	83	108	108	100	100	...	92	103	106
8	Ahmednagar	...	67	83	75	75	75	58	61	67
9	Poona	67	67	83	75	83	83	75	67	67
10	Sholapur	...	50	79	67	58	63	50	58	67
11	Satara	74	58	85	67	83	...	75	67	75
Karnatak										
12	Belgaum	58	58	58	...	75	50	58	58	58
13	Bijapur	...	58	58	50	58	58	58	58	58
14	Dharwar	58	58	47	...	67	67	58	58	67
Konkan										
15	Thana	83	...	92	92	83	75	75	75	75
16	Bombay Suburban.	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	...	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	Ratnagiri	...	...	92	83	92	92	92	92	83
19	Kanara	67	...	75	...	67	...	67	67	67

(PER CENT. OF THE NORMAL)

crops in parts of 100 (100 denoting a normal, i.e., of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1935-36)

Cotton		Rabi							Peren- nial	District	Serial No.
Early	Late	Jowari	Wheat	Gram	Tobacco	Linseed	Rape and Mustard	Sugar-cane			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1	
see Normal											
Per cent. of the normal											
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
...	50	67	45	67	39	33	50	83*	Ahmedabad	...	1
...	87	...	53	51	84	...	81	88	Kaira	...	2
...	75	75	75	75	75	67	67	75	Brosach and Panch Mahals	...	3
...	97	94	83	98	97	...	83	95	Surat	...	4
Deccan											
67	...	67	67	67	75	58	67	92	West Khandesh	...	5
75	...	83	75	83	92	53	83	92	East Khandesh	...	6
108	...	83	98	98	83	92	100	108	Nasik	...	7
67	...	67	67	71	75	67	...	100	Ahmednagar	...	8
73	...	67	75	67	71	67	67	92	Poona	...	9
67	...	67	77	67	67	58	...	83	Sholapur	...	10
75	...	68	79	75	83	75	...	92	Satara	...	11
Karnatak											
...	58	58	58	50	75	58	67	75	Belgaum	...	12
...	58	67	67	67	67	67	38	75	Bijapur	...	13
...	58	50	58	58	67	58	58	67	Dharwar	...	14
Konkan											
...	...	...	83	75	67	...	...	83	Thana	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban	...	16
...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	92	Kolaba	...	17
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	Ratnagiri	...	18
...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	75	Kanara	...	19

TABLE V-A—AREA

Area under food-grain crops (cereals and pulses),
and its estimated outturn

Serial No.	District	A—Cereals					
		1. Rice					
		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
3	4	5	6	7	8		
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	16,787	5,374	60,577	28,285	57,979	31,530
2	Kaira ...	83,470	31,341	116,537	56,306	93,652	42,570
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	109,583	34,244	112,420	48,577	104,638	40,799
4	Surat ...	108,002	68,391	106,667	65,563	104,610	63,796
	Total Gujarat ...	317,842	139,250	396,201	198,751	365,849	178,985
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	49,157	15,978	46,716	16,994	47,016	17,115
6	East Khandesh ...	782	315	784	283	592	238
7	Nasik ...	65,014	28,907	65,347	26,160	68,415	22,178
8	Ahmednagar ...	22,095	8,699	22,145	8,693	22,267	9,494
9	Poona ...	89,904	37,537	88,825	33,378	88,352	36,723
10	Sholapur ...	6,984	1,988	5,947	1,556	6,058	1,826
11	Satara ...	66,026	23,194	68,261	23,433	67,380	23,759
	Total Deccan ...	299,963	121,518	298,025	115,397	300,080	116,363
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	113,437	36,549	120,629	47,384	120,453	51,723
13	Bijapur ...	7,673	1,687	4,930	1,306	7,904	1,997
14	Dharwar ...	151,833	35,802	154,556	45,886	155,700	72,624
	Total Karnatak ...	272,943	73,038	280,115	94,476	284,057	126,344
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	331,549	162,814	329,358	161,738	327,870	146,371
16	Bombay Suburban ...	12,871	4,596	14,868	7,301	14,777	6,597
17	Kolaba ...	276,313	148,346	277,079	160,804	277,171	123,737
18	Ratnagiri ...	293,077	134,161	298,245	147,123	298,086	135,129
19	Kanara ...	155,720	68,821	153,628	67,334	154,361	68,225
	Total Konkan ...	1,076,130	508,738	1,073,168	544,300	1,072,265	480,052
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	1,971,877	842,544	2,047,509	952,924	2,022,251	901,744

AND OUTTURN

in each district of the Bombay Presidency
during 1935-36 and preceding two years

2. Wheat						District	Serial No.
1935-36		1934-35		1933-34			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
302,695	27,855	168,377	26,408	249,918	46,429	Ahmadabad ...	1
16,134	3,179	19,576	3,200	21,060	3,723	Kaira ...	2
51,415	15,834	80,140	14,744	101,472	19,618	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3
12,218	2,976	10,116	1,937	15,547	3,336	Surat ...	4
302,485	49,837	278,209	46,289	387,997	73,106	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
127,541	26,177	180,065	30,798	153,371	34,034	West Khandesh ...	5
47,491	12,013	46,310	13,281	40,626	11,516	East Khandesh ...	6
232,509	57,635	263,661	48,241	272,703	43,249	Nasik ...	7
159,411	48,318	206,544	44,638	228,197	40,285	Ahmednagar ...	8
73,414	14,668	74,956	14,372	75,254	13,710	Poona ...	9
31,554	9,314	34,342	7,767	34,142	10,909	Sholapur ...	10
58,194	18,326	61,045	21,279	60,147	19,632	Satara ...	11
789,484	187,051	817,113	180,381	864,440	173,338	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
114,438	16,870	122,290	21,152	130,542	33,042	Belgaum ...	12
245,254	29,774	255,119	34,179	279,823	29,336	Bijapur ...	13
236,142	30,783	231,634	25,853	233,339	19,635	Dharwar ...	14
596,834	77,427	639,043	81,184	673,764	82,003	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
92	17	91	20	94	21	Thana ...	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban ...	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba ...	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri ...	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara ...	19
92	17	91	20	94	21	Total Konkan.	
1,929,545	314,332	1,734,453	307,874	1,926,295	328,468	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	A—Cereals—					
		3. Barley					
		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	3,144	1,485	2,623	1,005	2,756	1,175
2	Kaira ...	195	93	184	64	378	151
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	5,233	1,129	5,754	1,145	4,143	506
4	Surat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Gujarat ...	8,572	2,707	8,561	2,214	7,277	2,222
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	East Khandesh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Nesik ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Ahmednagar ...	929	59	176	72	226	54
9	Poona ...	854	148	937	170	689	92
10	Sholapur ...	2,634	595	1,497	422	1,189	237
11	Satara ...	3,055	1,175	2,794	1,041	3,471	946
	Total Deccan ...	6,772	1,977	5,404	1,705	5,575	1,449
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	2,362	1,145	904	429	716	399
13	Bijapur ...	3,416	1,235	3,964	1,576	3,273	1,445
14	Dharwar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Karnatak ...	5,778	2,383	4,868	2,005	3,989	1,745
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Bombay Suburban ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Kolaba ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Ratnagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Kanara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Konkan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	21,122	7,067	18,853	5,924	16,841	5,416

OUTTURN—contd.

continued						District	Serial No.
4. Jowari							
1935-36		1934-35		1933-34			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	2	1
21	22	23	24	25	26		
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
466,991	130,529	373,717	130,136	392,188	126,035	Ahmedabad ...	1
42,758	16,376	37,797	12,049	46,470	14,754	Kaira ...	2
127,748	43,999	117,768	35,747	116,918	28,077	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
94,234	30,117	75,686	20,865	76,604	21,478	Surat	4
670,721	221,021	604,958	188,797	633,180	190,344	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
195,959	41,999	205,454	49,527	166,251	40,077	West Khandes ...	5
238,296	90,615	350,438	104,041	347,790	111,608	East Khandesh ..	6
139,354	26,998	138,263	21,420	155,676	20,070	Nasik ...	7
1,043,914	147,572	1,060,216	166,992	1,122,248	141,751	Ahmednagar ...	8
1,015,861	175,513	1,060,927	176,211	1,046,862	197,455	Poona ...	9
1,373,645	244,849	1,465,707	263,550	1,462,966	205,328	Sholapur ...	10
614,485	150,275	562,534	161,965	602,206	140,068	Satara ...	11
4,721,577	878,122	4,853,939	943,736	4,903,999	856,357	Total Deccan	
						Karnatak	
621,762	130,425	575,387	154,365	548,754	130,820	Belgaum ...	12
1,286,795	207,349	1,337,077	188,465	1,198,372	202,605	Bijapur ...	13
540,754	136,375	573,016	137,173	476,464	147,963	Dharwar ...	14
2,449,311	474,149	2,485,480	530,043	2,223,590	481,388	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
725	121	609	102	604	101	Thana ...	15
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Kolaba ...	17
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Ratnagiri ...	18
442	65	201	30	311	46	Kanara ...	19
1,127	186	810	132	915	147	Total Konkan.	
7,842,776	1,573,478	7,945,187	1,662,708	7,761,684	1,528,236	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No. 1	District 2	A—Cereals—					
		5. Bajri					
		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres 27	Outturn in tons 28	Area in acres 29	Outturn in tons 30	Area in acres 31	Outturn in tons 32
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	165,961	41,490	154,895	38,724	165,814	36,260
2	Kaira ...	148,880	53,714	131,112	40,737	141,807	39,392
3	Pronch and Panch Mahals ...	30,233	7,693	29,559	5,935	19,325	4,430
4	Surat ...	4,731	1,172	4,590	1,014	4,915	982
	Total Gujarat	349,810	104,069	320,156	86,400	332,461	81,074
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	292,621	43,516	279,008	46,720	281,678	47,156
6	East Khandesh ...	251,339	35,569	281,500	40,380	251,619	35,683
7	Nasik ...	890,274	155,005	916,018	98,313	829,367	88,870
8	Ahmednagar ...	696,819	70,934	731,498	74,416	633,488	71,657
9	Poona ...	452,154	46,239	447,874	45,599	457,239	46,608
10	Sholapur ...	142,725	10,378	98,570	7,260	124,271	10,314
11	Satara ...	224,115	30,495	322,026	39,557	321,300	34,564
	Total Deccan	3,050,047	392,136	3,125,874	352,145	2,898,962	335,652
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	131,861	13,720	1,63,178	19,452	151,779	18,093
13	Bijapur ...	309,624	25,502	329,699	23,543	305,383	32,720
14	Dharwar ...	7,237	850	6,942	645	7,359	660
	Total Karnatak	448,722	40,372	499,729	43,640	464,527	51,673
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kanara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Konkan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Bombay Presidency	3,848,579	536,577	3,945,759	482,185	3,695,950	467,801

OBTURN—contd.

continued						District	Serial No.
6. Ragi							
1935-36		1934-35		1933-34			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
3,704	1,568	3,985	1,321	2,651	1,279	Ahmedabad	1
55,302	29,922	46,658	21,015	49,773	22,398	Kaira	2
20,351	4,842	21,231	11,212	30,828	16,227	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
8,054	3,812	8,289	3,701	8,695	3,339	Surat	4
87,411	40,164	79,303	37,249	91,947	43,243	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
17,518	4,720	12,795	3,427	14,661	4,203	West Khandesh	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	East Khandesh	6
121,209	45,994	124,742	35,530	138,464	35,048	Nasik	7
25,231	7,604	25,801	7,714	24,460	9,009	Ahmednagar	8
32,955	10,934	32,641	10,930	34,735	11,630	Poona	9
14	4	.....	.....	5	1	Sholapur	10
44,684	14,962	43,301	14,501	43,025	14,405	Satara	11
241,411	84,218	239,080	72,102	255,340	74,296	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
20,337	9,277	28,894	7,789	27,880	8,413	Belgaum	12
89	21	65	17	90	25	Bijapur	13
31,729	11,331	27,480	10,515	25,150	7,859	Dharwar	14
62,515	20,629	56,439	18,321	53,120	16,297	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
43,782	12,542	45,291	11,626	46,653	12,017	Thana	15
...	...	16	5	9	2	Bombay Suburban	16
34,700	12,393	34,617	12,363	34,555	11,305	Kolaba	17
192,534	63,354	192,142	62,924	193,706	58,718	Rainagiri	18
1,508	704	1,023	504	1,002	494	Kanara	19
272,554	78,993	273,089	87,422	275,925	82,536	Total Konkan.	
663,931	224,004	647,911	215,094	676,332	216,372	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

1 Serial No.	District 2	A—Cereals—					
		7. Maize					
		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres 39	Outturn in tons 40	Area in acres 41	Outturn in tons 42	Area in acres 43	Outturn in tons 44
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	5,328	1,763	5,106	1,837	4,523	1,557
2	Kaira ...	1,866	746	1,018	324	764	239
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	127,431	55,694	120,581	53,986	121,375	42,973
4	Surat ...	68	31	109	47	98	33
	Total Gujarat ...	134,393	58,234	126,814	56,144	126,760	45,122
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	6,479	1,597	6,712	1,642	4,918	1,130
6	East Khandesh ...	580	207	841	167	825	270
7	Nasik ...	3,377	1,474	3,389	1,168	3,211	1,074
8	Ahmednagar ...	887	668	1,117	804	1,045	732
9	Poona ...	1,345	677	1,611	620	1,305	453
10	Sholapur ...	7,751	3,871	7,950	3,935	7,233	3,590
11	Satara ...	10,535	3,434	11,140	3,572	11,491	3,341
	Total Deccan ...	30,954	11,928	32,760	11,908	30,029	10,520
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	12,438	5,404	12,596	6,190	11,689	4,341
13	Bijapur ...	1,471	693	1,032	911	1,196	659
14	Dharwar ...	25	9	43	14	58	18
	Total Karnatak ...	13,934	6,106	14,571	7,115	12,943	4,918
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	24	5	31	6	19	4
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
18	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kanara ...	8	2	5	1	3	2
	Total Konkan ...	33	7	37	7	23	6
	Total Bombay Presi- dency ...	179,364	76,275	174,182	75,174	169,760	60,576

OUTTURN—contd.

continued						District	Serial No.
8. Kodra							
1935-36		1934-35		1933-34			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
45	46	47	48	49	50	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
5,254	1,806	5,308	1,824	3,665	1,440	Ahmedabad ...	1
75,954	34,586	76,248	32,918	69,852	28,159	Kaira ...	2
28,180	10,994	29,157	12,079	30,132	11,012	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3
11,162	5,118	10,856	4,399	11,158	5,345	Surat ...	4
120,559	51,804	121,069	51,220	114,808	45,956	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
15,337	4,628	11,195	2,999	12,996	4,350	West Khandesh ...	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	East Khandesh ...	6
7	3	11	2	11	2	Nasik ...	7
7	2	12	3	7	2	Ahmednagar ...	8
243	65	1	.....	7	1	Poona ...	9
25	6	1	.....	1	.....	Sholapur ...	10
24	5	45	11	55	15	Satara ...	11
15,663	4,709	11,265	3,015	13,077	4,370	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Belgaum ...	12
47	9	466	127	414	99	Bijapur ...	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dharwar ...	14
47	9	466	127	414	98	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
4,486	1,177	4,364	1,144	4,551	1,053	Thana ...	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban ...	16
3,287	1,210	3,445	1,190	3,458	1,131	Kolaba ...	17
48,953	12,253	44,202	12,215	43,756	13,186	Ratnagiri ...	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara ...	19
56,836	14,670	52,011	14,489	51,775	15,400	Total Konkan.	
193,105	71,192	184,811	68,551	180,074	65,824	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

A—Cereals—							
9. Other Cereals							
Serial No.	District	1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	11,756	3,795	11,003	4,355	8,992	3,861
2	Kaira ...	5,801	2,705	5,225	2,155	6,439	2,345
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	26,999	10,990	27,334	13,257	28,255	11,651
4	Surat ...	525	223	259	125	513	195
	Total Gujarat ...	44,981	17,723	43,851	19,595	44,209	18,062
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	19,092	5,114	37,858	10,143	24,841	6,554
6	East Khandesh ...	1,363	348	1,226	384	1,608	435
7	Nasik ...	35,851	13,449	35,465	9,390	34,508	9,578
8	Ahmednagar ...	45,350	11,507	23,551	6,529	22,307	6,005
9	Poona ...	21,625	6,842	20,114	5,744	22,518	7,657
10	Sholapur ...	3,039	542	1,315	355	1,430	406
11	Satara ...	39,702	10,337	38,305	10,788	40,653	9,721
	Total Deccan ...	166,032	49,339	157,894	43,333	147,665	39,856
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	91,503	11,589	77,165	20,626	79,244	19,853
13	Bijapur ...	25,526	4,653	32,018	5,005	19,619	5,004
14	Dharwar ...	84,141	23,026	70,272	16,845	53,906	23,125
	Total Karnatak ...	201,170	39,268	179,455	42,476	182,769	44,985
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	15,152	5,330	15,065	5,233	14,828	5,210
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	22,566	11,484	22,690	11,548	22,904	11,636
18	Ratnagiri ...	49,926	18,338	25,533	9,771	30,273	11,164
19	Kanara ...	118	27	77	20	38	11
	Total Konkan ...	87,762	35,329	64,365	26,632	68,043	28,071
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	499,945	141,559	445,565	132,036	442,636	130,944

OUTTURN—contd.

10. Total Cereals						District	Serial No.
1935-36		1934-35		1933-34			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
57	58	59	60	61	62	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
820,520	215,639	764,681	223,595	688,484	250,196	Ahmedabad ...	1
430,180	172,562	434,385	163,765	434,135	163,731	Kaira ...	2
547,090	184,718	543,934	196,622	557,609	175,763	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
333,384	111,840	216,102	97,674	224,140	98,454	Surat ...	4
2,036,774	634,809	1,979,122	686,659	2,104,438	678,144	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
720,654	143,729	729,803	162,235	705,732	154,719	West Khandesh ...	5
633,823	139,058	684,499	153,416	643,061	159,675	East Khandesh ...	6
1,502,205	329,465	1,547,116	240,224	1,502,145	220,074	Nasik ...	7
2,033,943	295,863	2,090,890	309,761	2,054,245	279,302	Ahmednagar ...	8
1,690,063	292,623	1,717,886	287,024	1,728,961	313,759	Poona ...	9
1,568,401	271,847	1,615,359	284,685	1,637,295	232,701	Sholapur ...	10
1,160,821	258,403	1,155,601	281,177	1,149,728	251,371	Satara ...	11
9,321,902	1,730,998	9,541,354	1,723,722	9,419,167	1,611,601	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
1,123,563	223,982	1,101,043	277,407	1,071,057	256,486	Belgaum ...	12
1,882,925	271,223	1,995,200	255,049	1,516,060	273,560	Bijapur ...	13
1,061,861	236,176	1,063,943	286,931	1,012,036	269,087	Dharwar ...	14
4,068,354	733,381	4,160,186	819,387	3,899,173	809,453	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
396,800	182,006	394,809	179,929	394,619	164,807	Thana ...	15
13,371	4,596	14,684	7,306	14,786	6,599	Bombay Suburban ...	16
337,567	173,433	337,333	185,845	338,089	146,869	Kolaba ...	17
530,480	206,186	561,112	232,033	565,531	219,190	Batnagiri ...	18
157,896	69,619	154,934	67,889	155,720	68,778	Kanara ...	19
1,494,614	637,340	1,463,571	673,002	1,469,045	606,233	Total Konkan.	
16,311,644	3,787,023	17,144,333	3,902,770	16,891,873	3,705,431	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	B-Pulses					
		11. Tur					
		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	5,438	453	4,962	724	4,586	753
2	Kaira ...	32,884	7,766	26,759	4,264	25,809	5,175
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	21,706	4,060	20,148	2,415	19,073	3,414
4	Surat ...	18,599	4,941	11,815	3,811	13,331	3,304
	Total Gujarat ...	78,627	17,220	63,684	10,214	62,801	12,556
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	34,864	9,966	23,827	7,660	19,202	6,171
6	East Khandesh ...	26,986	9,639	29,235	10,441	24,450	8,743
7	Nasik ...	18,894	7,423	17,567	5,020	16,778	4,796
8	Ahmednagar ...	49,078	12,016	41,167	11,768	36,388	9,155
9	Poona ...	19,861	5,463	15,213	3,756	14,662	3,637
10	Sholapur ...	50,233	10,794	41,034	11,724	29,334	8,581
11	Satara ...	39,269	12,623	41,721	14,900	37,736	10,762
	Total Deccan ...	238,205	67,925	209,784	65,269	178,560	51,616
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	30,868	10,033	51,066	12,782	46,451	14,947
13	Bijapur ...	44,523	11,131	36,476	7,816	46,520	13,121
14	Dharwar ...	40,990	12,810	45,357	14,177	41,450	14,815
	Total Karnatak ...	126,381	33,974	132,879	34,775	134,421	42,883
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	5,417	672	5,984	740	5,869	726
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	2,163	395	2,161	395	2,128	358
18	Ratnagiri ...	2,384	419	1,167	206	1,186	206
19	Kanara ...	91	14	24	4	32	5
	Total Konkan ...	10,055	1,500	9,326	1,345	9,215	1,295
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	432,268	120,619	415,683	111,603	385,077	108,523

OUTTURN—contd.

19. Gram						District	Serial No.
1935-36		1934-35		1933-34			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
69	70	71	72	73	74	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
16,151	2,423	19,984	2,311	31,914	4,793	Ahmedabad	1
7,106	807	14,329	1,423	11,774	1,484	Kaira	2
72,511	13,371	70,489	8,839	77,470	13,821	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
2,941	624	2,756	452	2,380	387	Surat	4
98,709	17,231	107,558	13,025	123,538	20,485	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
41,891	6,753	36,964	6,072	38,426	6,659	West Khandesh	5
9,398	1,750	11,937	2,222	9,202	1,713	East Khandesh	6
106,062	22,650	128,597	21,111	122,330	19,643	Nasik	7
54,557	13,647	115,191	17,545	105,637	16,091	Ahmednagar	8
79,032	13,656	75,039	13,312	76,916	13,440	Poona	9
61,860	8,111	60,157	9,180	52,382	8,294	Sholapur	10
91,067	15,074	91,344	17,109	91,170	15,721	Satara	11
473,871	81,642	519,229	86,551	496,063	87,571	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
34,324	3,162	40,235	4,830	45,357	6,097	Belgaum	12
40,416	4,090	46,741	3,547	40,902	4,771	Bijapur	13
39,910	5,202	47,203	6,153	43,692	7,314	Dharwar	14
115,150	12,454	134,179	14,530	129,951	18,182	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
1,555	208	1,989	253	1,875	251	Thana	15
.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
578	105	565	104	543	86	Kolaba	17
153	23	69	10	50	6	Ratnagiri	18
425	61	129	18	74	12	Kanara	19
2,721	397	2,654	385	2,546	355	Total Konkan.	
690,461	111,724	763,820	114,491	752,098	120,593	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	B—Pulses—					
		13. Other Pulses					
		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	57,852	4,391	56,424	7,374	62,495	9,661
2	Kaira ...	47,457	9,068	43,040	7,167	45,007	6,932
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	81,320	12,887	85,776	13,009	82,608	14,004
4	Surat ...	66,185	12,833	62,889	9,208	68,916	11,907
	Total Gujarat ...	251,814	39,199	247,131	36,758	259,026	42,694
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	157,560	28,483	170,944	34,776	145,461	26,759
6	East Khandesh ...	259,421	48,370	261,082	45,043	234,079	40,025
7	Nasik ...	189,291	40,985	192,569	29,177	193,830	27,016
8	Ahmednagar ...	173,457	23,051	179,416	26,900	166,080	22,820
9	Poona ...	94,158	15,861	84,252	12,192	84,645	13,231
10	Sholapur ...	70,631	9,982	43,830	5,822	42,112	7,057
11	Satara ...	141,643	23,173	158,890	26,296	144,156	21,973
	Total Deccan ...	1,086,581	189,858	1,085,923	180,205	1,010,363	158,881
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	103,062	13,821	125,618	18,370	121,827	17,195
13	Bijapur ...	95,530	12,439	85,689	12,146	96,323	15,554
14	Dharwar ...	159,237	24,668	155,763	21,904	160,183	25,096
	Total Karnatak ...	357,829	50,928	367,070	52,420	378,333	57,847
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	17,781	2,358	18,171	2,434	19,454	2,572
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	7	1	9	1
17	Kolaba ...	17,572	3,688	17,383	3,648	17,171	3,396
18	Ratnagiri ...	55,466	9,101	84,659	12,409	81,822	13,245
19	Kanara ...	5,154	771	4,703	699	4,873	799
	Total Konkan ...	95,973	15,918	124,923	19,191	123,328	20,005
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	1,792,197	295,903	1,825,047	288,574	1,771,050	279,427

OUTTURN—*contd.*

concluded						District	Serial No.
14. Total Pulses							
1935-35		1934-35		1933-34			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
81	82	83	84	85	86	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
79,441	7,273	80,370	10,409	98,997	15,409	Ahmedabad ...	1
87,447	17,661	84,128	12,854	82,690	13,689	Kaira ...	2
175,537	30,318	176,415	24,263	179,151	31,239	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
86,725	18,398	77,460	12,471	84,627	15,698	Surat ...	4
429,150	73,650	418,373	59,997	445,365	75,835	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
234,325	45,201	231,735	48,508	203,089	39,599	West Khandesh ...	5
256,205	59,758	302,254	57,706	267,761	50,481	East Khandesh ...	6
314,247	71,011	338,733	55,308	332,938	51,454	Nasik ...	7
306,122	48,716	335,794	56,213	308,105	46,016	Ahmednagar ...	8
193,055	34,982	174,504	29,260	176,223	30,310	Poona ...	9
192,724	28,887	145,021	28,726	123,828	23,732	Sholapur ...	10
271,979	50,870	286,895	58,304	273,062	48,476	Satara ...	11
1,798,657	339,425	1,814,936	332,025	1,685,006	292,068	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
177,754	27,016	216,889	35,982	213,665	38,239	Belgaum ...	12
180,469	27,660	168,906	23,509	183,745	33,516	Bijapur ...	13
240,137	42,680	248,333	42,234	246,355	47,327	Dharwar ...	14
598,360	97,356	634,128	101,725	642,765	118,982	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
94,753	3,898	96,044	3,427	27,198	3,649	Thana ...	15
.....	.....	9	1	13	1	Bombay Suburban ...	16
20,313	4,188	20,109	4,147	19,342	3,839	Kolaba ...	17
58,013	9,543	86,895	12,625	83,058	13,460	Ratnagiri ...	18
5,670	846	4,856	721	4,978	809	Kanara ...	19
168,745	17,815	136,913	20,921	135,089	21,658	Total Konkan.	
2,994,916	528,246	3,004,350	514,668	2,908,225	508,543	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND OUTTURN—concl'd.

Serial No.	District	Cereals and Pulses					
		15. Total, Cereals and Pulses					
		1935-36		1934-35		1933-34	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	899,961	282,962	865,061	294,004	967,481	265,605
2	Kaira ...	517,827	190,223	518,533	181,822	516,785	167,320
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	722,627	215,036	720,349	220,885	736,820	207,002
4	Surat ...	326,705	130,238	293,562	110,145	308,767	114,082
	Total Gujarat ...	2,465,224	758,459	2,397,495	746,656	2,549,853	753,979
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	954,979	188,930	961,538	310,749	908,921	194,218
6	East Khandesh ...	936,028	198,826	986,753	316,122	910,822	210,156
7	Nasik ...	1,829,462	400,476	1,885,249	295,532	1,835,083	371,523
8	Ahmednagar ...	2,340,065	344,579	2,428,684	365,974	2,362,350	327,318
9	Poona ...	1,889,110	327,605	1,892,390	316,284	1,903,184	344,069
10	Sholapur ...	1,751,125	300,734	1,760,380	311,611	1,761,123	266,433
11	Satara ...	1,432,500	309,273	1,442,696	339,461	1,422,790	299,547
	Total Deccan ...	11,120,559	2,078,423	11,366,290	2,056,747	11,104,173	1,903,667
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	1,301,322	250,908	1,317,932	313,389	1,284,722	304,725
13	Bijapur ...	2,063,364	298,833	2,164,106	278,558	1,999,825	307,396
14	Dharwar ...	1,931,968	280,856	1,313,276	329,165	1,257,391	313,314
	Total Karnatak ...	4,656,714	830,737	4,794,314	921,112	4,541,938	925,435
	Konkan						
15	Thane ...	490,563	185,244	490,563	183,356	421,817	163,356
16	Bombay Suburban ...	12,871	4,596	14,593	7,307	14,799	6,600
17	Kolaba ...	357,880	177,621	357,941	189,992	357,931	150,698
18	Ratnagiri ...	648,493	217,729	647,007	244,668	648,829	228,650
19	Kanara ...	163,566	70,465	159,790	68,610	160,698	69,527
	Total Konkan ...	1,603,363	656,635	1,600,484	693,932	1,604,134	627,891
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	19,846,500	4,315,274	20,148,583	4,417,438	19,800,098	4,313,974

TABLE VI—PRICES
1935-36

TABLE VI—

Retail Prices (prevailing at harvest time) of Staple Articles
each District of the Bombay Presidency

Serial No.	District Head-quarter Station	Rate per rupee					
		Jowari	Bajri	Wheat	Rice	Nachni (Bagi)	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	14-50	11-38	8-31	7-50	.....	11-63
2	Kaira ...	13-69	17-31	11-44	9-38	25-06	14-19
3	Broach } Broach and Panch	15-25	11-25	10-00	8-00	.....	12-19
4	Godhra } Mahals.	25-00*	12-50	12-31	12-00	24-25	17-25
5	Surat ...	11-31	11-31	9-25	7-38	.....	12-13
	Average ...	15-95	12-75	10-26	8-85	24-66	13-38
	Deccan						
6	Dhulia (West Khan- desh).	16-44	13-06	11-31	7-87	.....	13-00
7	Jalgaon (East Khan- desh).	14-44	12-31	11-50	8-00	.....	13-57
8	Nasik ...	12-00	13-50	12-69	9-38	16-25	12-50
9	Ahmednagar ...	21-81	17-31	13-75	8-69	.....	16-69
10	Poona ...	17-25	14-13	9-44	9-13	8-25	13-31
11	Sholapur ...	20-63	16-31	11-00	8-94	.....	13-51
12	Satara ...	17-63	16-56	9-63	9-19	.....	13-13
	Average ...	17-17	14-31	11-33	8-74	12-25	13-63
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	15-13	14-05	11-44	9-25	15-94	11-25
14	Bijapur ...	22-06	22-19	14-31	8-63	.....	13-44
15	Dharwar ...	15-31	15-31	12-69	9-25	.....	11-63
	Average ...	17-50	17-19	12-81	9-04	15-94	13-11
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	.....	10-00	8-06	7-81	.....	10-06
17	Alibag (Kolaba) ...	.....	.....	6-50	7-56	.....	7-38
18	Ratnagiri ...	11-00	10-87	7-56	11-31	14-69	10-44
19	Karwar (Kanara) ...	10-13	.....	8-63	10-44	10-44	11-94
	Average ...	10-56	10-44	7-69	9-28	12-57	9-95

* For Maize.

PRICES

and of Fodder at the Headquarter Station of
during 1935-36.

In seers of 80 Tola				Price per Indian Maund of 3,200 Tolas		District Head- quarter Station	Serial No.
Turdal	Gul	Tobacco	Cotton (cleaned)	Dry Grass	Jowari Kadbi		
9	10	11	12	13	14	3	1
Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
6-63	4-50	1-25	1-75	1 3 2	1 7 0	Ahmedabad	1
9-00	6-44	3-25	1-75	.....	0 7 5	Kaira	2
5-60	6-00	1-50	2-56	1 14 4	2 2 2	Broach } Broach and Panch {	3
9-75	7-56	2-00	1-63	0 3 7	.....	Godhra } Mahals. {	4
7-19	5-00	1-38	1-87	1 9 7	0 10 8	Surat	5
8-13	5-90	1-88	1-91	1 3 8	1 2 10	Average.	
Deccan							
6-61	7-56	3-25	1-87	1 1 4	.....	Dhulia (West Khan- desh).	6
5-57	6-44	2-31	.....	0 3 2	0 14 3	Jalgaon (East Khan- desh).	7
6-63	5-23	2-00	.....	1 0 0	0 11 2	Nasik	8
5-13	7-44	3-00	.....	.....	0 9 9	Ahmednagar	9
5-96	9-25	4-50	1-87	0 13 9	1 0 0	Poona	10
5-63	8-00	2-19	.....	.....	1 0 0	Sholapur	11
10-73	5-00	2-75	.....	1 11 9	0 9 7	Satara	12
3-41	7-42	2-86	1-87	0 12 5	0 12 9	Average.	
Karnatak							
7-63	5-91	2-00	.....	0 15 3	.....	Belgaum	13
8-00	8-00	3-00	.....	.....	0 9 4	Bijapur	14
7-25	8-44	2-00	2-00*	0 6 7	0 3 8	Dharwar	15
7-63	8-46	2-33	2-00	0 10 11	0 6 6	Average.	
Rice Straw. Konkan							
6-67	4-44	2-00	.....	0 14 3	1 2 10	Thana	16
6-38	5-38	1-38	.....	2 0 0	0 15 4	Alibag (Kolaba)	17
6-87	6-75	2-38	.....	0 10 6	0 14 9	Ratnagiri	18
6-06	5-19	1-44	.....	.....	0 9 6	Karwar (Kanara)	19
6-55	5-44	1-80	.....	1 2 11	0 14 7	Average.	

* Wholesale price for Hubli.

Report.

Season and Crop — of
Presidency proper for
1935-36.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 119/245.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1937.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture (Mr. B. S. Patel),
No. P. 11, dated the 3rd October 1936—Submitting the Season and
Crop Report of the Presidency proper for the year 1935-36.

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

N. A. FARUQUI,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioners of Divisions,
The Director of Agriculture,
All Collectors,
The Director of Land Records,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The High Commissioner for India, London (by letter).

CONTENTS.

	Paras.	Pages.
FORWARDING LETTER		iii
ANNUAL SEASON AND CROP REPORT	1-31	1-107
<i>I—Character of the Season—</i>		
General remarks on the character of the Season	1-3	1-7
<i>II—Area cultivated and uncultivated</i>		
4-11	8-9	
<i>III—Cropped Area—</i>		
General remarks on <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> harvests	12-15	10-11
Detailed remarks on the principal food and non-food crops grown	16-17	11-14
<i>IV—Irrigated Area—</i>		
General remarks on the different sources of irrigation and on crops irrigated	18-22	15-16
<i>V—Outturn of Crops—</i>		
General remarks on the estimate of outturn of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops : acreage and outturn (in tons) of food-grain crops for 1933-34, 1934-35, 1935-36	23-24 25	17-19 20
<i>VI—Prices, Trade and Stock—</i>		
General remarks : variations in prices of staple crops and food stock	26	21-24
<i>VII—Agricultural Stock</i>	27	25
<i>VIII and IX—Conditions of the Agricultural Population</i>	28-31	26-27
APPENDICES		
A—Area cultivated and uncultivated		29
B—Cropped area		30
C—Distribution of crops		31-33
D—Irrigated area		34
STATISTICAL TABLES		
I—Rainfall		35-37
II—Total area : area cultivated and uncultivated		38-43
III—Cropped area		44-65
IV—Irrigated area (details)		66-83
IV-A— (summary)		84-87
V—Estimated outturn of <i>kharif</i> and <i>rabi</i> crops in parts of 1900		88-89
V-A—Area under food-grain crops in each district of the Bombay Presidency and its estimated outturn during 1936-37 and preceding two years		90-104
VI—Prices of staple articles of food and of fodder		105-107

No. P. 11 of 1937.

From

W. J. JENKINS, Esq.,
M.A., B.Sc., I.A.S.,
Director of Agriculture,
Bombay Presidency, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 29th September 1937.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st July 1937.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. J. JENKINS,

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1936-37.

CHAPTER I—CHARACTER OF THE SEASON.

1. **General.**—The agricultural season of 1936-37 may, in general, be considered to have been fair over a large part of the Presidency. The rainfall received during the year was, in general, unevenly distributed, both as regards periodicity of fall and area and it was characterised by long breaks which had an adverse effect on agricultural operations and crops. In July and August the rainfall was markedly deficient over almost all the Presidency and caused considerable anxiety in the early part of the season. A long period of dry climatic conditions prevailed at this time and failure of *kharif* crops seemed imminent in parts of North Gujarat and in the eastern districts of the South Deccan and the Karnatak. In other parts of the Presidency the situation was not so acute but was by no means satisfactory. Very opportune and welcome rains in September considerably alleviated the position of the agriculturists, especially, in the drought-affected tracts and the cultivators who had suffered the complete or partial failure of their *kharif* crops, became more hopeful of a good *rabi* cropping season. The dry conditions, which prevailed in October, somewhat falsified these hopes and a second acute situation ensued which, however, was somewhat relieved by substantial rainfall in the month of November. Owing to this uncertain condition of rainfall, combined with other adverse factors such as the prevalence of dry easterly winds, low temperature and heavy attack of insect pests and plant diseases in many tracts, the yields of crops were considerably reduced in a number of districts in which "scarcity" conditions prevailed necessitating measures for the relief of the agriculturists. Accordingly, the season under review may be characterised as disappointing over large tracts of the Presidency and it was only the rainfall received in September and November which saved many districts from almost complete failure of the crops. The prolonged and unfortunate breaks in the rains resulted in considerable scarcity of fodder, grazing and drinking water in numerous centres in North Gujarat, East Deccan and East Karnatak districts which suffered most from the insufficient and unevenly distributed precipitation.

The characteristic features of the season under review may be summarised briefly as follows :—

- (a) Light to fair ante-monsoon showers in the Deccan, the Karnatak and the South Konkan.
- (b) Deficiency of rain in the first half of June except in the Konkan, the Mawal tract in the Deccan and the Surat district in Gujarat where rain was fairly substantial.

(c) Good and beneficial rain in the latter half of June almost throughout the Presidency.

(d) Serious deficiency of rain in July-August, although moderate rain in most of the Konkan, the Western portions of the Deccan and the Karnatak and the Surat district in Gujarat.

(e) September rain widespread and very opportune over most of the Presidency.

(f) Rain in October only in the first half of the month, light to fair in the Karnatak and the South Konkan but scanty or negligible elsewhere in the Presidency.

(g) November rains most opportune and much in excess of the normal all over the Presidency.

(h) Absence of rain in December and January except some light showers in the Karnatak in December. Advent of cold spell in North Gujarat at the end of December and the early part of January.

(i) February rainfall light to fair in East Karnatak but only local showers elsewhere in the presidency during this month and also in March.

(j) There were as usual intermittent attacks of stemborer, wilt, aphid, caterpillars and other pests in several parts of the Presidency varying in extent and intensity.

Details regarding the season in its various aspects, viz., the amount and distribution of rainfall and their effect on the character of the season in the different Divisions of the Presidency are described in the following paragraphs.

2. **Distribution of Rainfall.**—Statement I (pages 36-37) compares the rainfall during the year under review with the average fall of rain at each representative station in the Bombay Presidency. The average rainfall figures for each station are those supplied by the India Meteorological Department.

Kharif Rains.—The *kharif* rains during the season under report were somewhat above the average at Thana and Ratnagiri in the Konkan. At all other district headquarter stations in the Presidency, including the hilly tracts in the Deccan and the Karnatak, these rains were much below the amount usually received.

Rabi Rains.—These were above the average everywhere in Gujarat and the Konkan except at Thana in the Konkan where they were somewhat below the standard. In the Deccan, the *rabi* rains were in excess of the normal at Dhulia (West Khandesh), Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Nasik and Sholapur and below normal elsewhere in the Division. In the Karnatak, these rains fell much below the average at all the district headquarter stations in the Division except in the hilly tracts where they slightly exceeded the usual amount.

Hot Weather Rains.—These did not present any features of special importance during the season under review.

Nature of the Season in different Divisions.

3. **Gujarat.**—There were no ante-monsoon showers in the Division. Regular monsoon commenced from about the middle of June and there was sufficient rainfall in the whole Division to start *kharif* sowings. Sowing of all *kharif* crops such as cotton, *bajri*, kodre, maize, groundnut, etc., was undertaken in right earnest and the germination of crops was also satisfactory. There were good showers in the early part of July which helped much in establishing the crops. Season seemed favourable also for interculturing operations which not only kept the fields clear and well mulched but also reduced weeding expenses considerably. Rain in the latter part of the month, however, was light and scattered and proved barely adequate for the general growth of crops. August also brought meagre rains. July and August are considered to be the heavy rainfall months and on the rain received during these months the sowing and germination of principal *kharif* crops generally depend. Due to failure of rains during these months *kharif* prospects over a large part of the Division appeared uncertain. Crops in many parts were withering and also failed wholly or partially in some areas due to inadequate soil-moisture. This was especially the case in the northern tracts of the Division. Conditions in the South were comparatively better, although even here usual vigour was wanting in the growth of crops and more rain was badly needed. Paddy was in a critical stage and in need of urgent rain nearly everywhere in the Division. In short, at the end of August many parts were threatened with famine and scarcity of water and fodder was felt over most parts of the Division. Fortunately, the good rains received in the first half of September proved a definite boon in that the standing crops in many parts regained vigour and *rabi* prospects appeared promising. The rain, however, came rather too late for the early sown *kharif* crops which had gone beyond the hope of recovery in many places and more especially in the north. Rain again ceased from the middle of September and the whole of October was practically dry and hot. This caused further deterioration of the crops which stood in urgent need of rain. The most opportune rain in the middle of November proved very beneficial. It revived the crops which were suffering from lack of moisture and also stimulated *rabi* sowings. After this there was no further rain till the end of the season. Unfortunately a cold wave of severe intensity passed over the tract at the end of December and in the early part of January and damaged the standing crops to a varying extent. The season under review was thus marked with various adverse factors and irregular rain and weather conditions and was, on the whole, disappointing.

With regard to crop pests and diseases, hairy caterpillars seriously damaged maize in the Broach and Panch Mahals districts and *bajri*, *til* and pulse crops in the Kaira district and these had, therefore, to be resown. Rust on wheat in the Ahmedabad and the Broach and Panch Mahals districts was very serious and damaged both fodder and grain considerably. Mango-hoppers caused much damage to mango trees all over Gujarat. Slight damage to crops by grasshoppers and

stem-borer was reported from some areas. Cotton suffered somewhat in places from leaf-roller, boll-worm and wilt. Flag-leaf was noticed on *jowar* and scale disease on sugarcane was reported from places in the Broach and Panch Mahals districts.

North Deccan.—There were light showers of rain in the Division during the pre-monsoon period and the rain received in the first half of June was also too slight to be of any material use for sowing. Towards the end of June, however, the precipitation was favourable for sowing and growth of crops. The month of July produced inadequate rainfall and created an anxious situation as crops in some areas especially those on the lighter soils, were showing signs of withering due to want of requisite supply of soil-moisture. In August, the rainfall was again deficient almost throughout the whole Division. This further aggravated the situation and crop prospects appeared gloomy. The anxious situation was, however, greatly relieved by the widespread and copious rains received in September which not only revived the withering crops but also facilitated *rabi* sowings. In fact, these rains proved a turning point in the fortunes of the season and *rabi* prospects also appeared promising. The dry period in October that followed, however, marred the prospects over the greater part of the Division. The drought continued till the second week of November and caused suspension in *rabi* operations and deterioration in the crops already sown. There were also no further signs of rain. However, in the second week of November a strong cyclone developed and gave soaking rains lasting over ten days almost everywhere in the Division. This averted the critical situation and considerably brightened the agricultural outlook in the Division. *Rabi* sowings received an impetus as a result of these rains and the crops already sown grew with renewed vigour. The prospects of *rabi* crops were thus assured and the water supply problem which had commenced to give cause for anxiety in some areas from August onwards was practically solved. The *jowar* crop, however, was overtaken during harvest by these rains and this resulted in the lodging of the standing crop and wetting the harvested one. Fortunately the greater part of cotton harvest was over before the arrival of these rains and in parts where the crop was not yet harvested it suffered to some extent due to wetting and shedding of bolls. There was no further rain of importance in the season after this but owing to the abundant moisture in the soil left by November rains *rabi* crops on the whole, did fairly well.

As regards crop pests and diseases the wheat crop in the Nasik district was severely damaged by rust resulting in shrivelled grain and less outturn. Wilt on cotton in the East Khandesh district was less this year. *Aphis*, prevailed on the pulse crops and grasshoppers appeared in parts. Onions and lucerne were affected by *thrips* and *aphis* respectively. The attack of leaf-curl disease was slight. *Anthracnose* and downy mildew were rather severe on grapes after the heavy rains of November and reduced the yield and spoilt the quality of the berries. Wheat was attacked by rats in some parts but the damage was negligible.

South Deccan.—There was light to fair rain during the ante-monsoon period and in the early part of June also rainfall was inadequate in the eastern portions. As a result, *kharif* sowings were confined to favourable localities only and the crops sown did not show healthy growth. The general rain received towards the end of the month, however, enabled the cultivators to undertake sowings on an extensive scale and also helped the crops in improving their condition. In the months of July and August, rainfall was considerably below the normal, particularly in the east, where it was scanty or negligible. Some useful rain was received in the tracts adjoining the Western Ghats where the crops progressed well but, in the rest of the Division, many areas were left unsown and the crops sown in anticipation of rain stood in a precarious condition and had almost withered in the lighter soils due to insufficient soil-moisture. This created considerable anxiety and the *kharif* season seemed a failure. In fact it looked like famine in the major portion of the Division and Government declared "scarcity" in some areas. Very opportune and beneficial rain in the month of September came to the immense relief of the cultivators and saved the situation. It put new life in the wilting crops and the cultivators who had given up hopes for *kharif* crops were now looking ahead for the *rabi* season. *Rabi* sowings seemed secured in most parts as a result of this rain and the situation held out promise of good yields. The absence of rain again in October, however, was unfortunate. In many places in the eastern part of the Division, lands were still left unsown for want of sufficient soil-moisture and the crops already sown were deteriorating for the same reason. In the Mawal tract crops were able to withstand the strain of the drought on account of the moisture retained by previous rain, yet even here as elsewhere in the Division more rain was badly needed to ensure successful growth of *rabi* crops and if it had not been for the substantial and general rains received in the second week of November most of the crops would have suffered heavily. The rain proved somewhat harmful to *kharif* crops ready for harvest. On the whole, however, *rabi* crops were immensely benefited by it. Later rains almost failed and although the crops in the West and those sustained on irrigation thrived well, those in the eastern parts did not succeed owing to deficiency of soil-moisture. Excessive cold and occurrence of diseases in places also had a detrimental effect on the growth of crops. The season under review was thus characterised by periods of trying conditions all along but September and November rains averted what otherwise would have been a year of scarcity and famine over most of the Division. The partial failure of crops as a result of drought necessitated granting remissions and suspensions in some areas.

As regards crop pests and diseases the potato crop suffered rather badly from rust and borer and although the crops were dusted with sulphur and lime, on a large scale, the diseases could not be completely controlled. The peas-crop was affected by mildew but dusting of sulphur checked the disease. *Jowar* suffered from *Khairya* (Scab-mite) disease while *bajri* was attacked by blister-beetles in places. Several plantations were affected by roof-fungus and die-back, while lucerne, cabbage and many other vegetables suffered from *aphis*. The irrigated cotton was attacked by caterpillars and boll-worm. The sugarcane crop suffered

from borer, tip-burn and scorching of leaves during hot weather. Trouble of grasshoppers was observed on the Pravara Canals and at some other places and the crop was deprived of leaves. The grasshoppers, however, disappeared after September rains.

Karnatak.—Some light to fair showers were received during May which helped the preliminary field operations. Regular monsoon commenced in June but the rain in that month was patchy and the substantial rain received during the latter half of the month being confined to the western portion of the Division *kharif* sowings, in consequence, were restricted to areas of sufficient soil-moisture only. July rains were just sufficient in the west to keep the crops growing, although even here they needed further rain for their vigorous growth. In the east, however, rainfall was scanty so much so that a great portion of area remained unsown for want of adequate moisture in the soil and what little was sown in anticipation of rain was fading. Conditions of July prevailed in August being aggravated to a considerable degree. The crops in the West though managed to hold their own on account of some fair amount of rain received in that month still required urgent rain to save them from deterioration. Elsewhere, the situation was getting rather serious as rains in both July and August were scanty and deficient. The crops here were withering fast and practically failed in many parts. Paddy was in a critical stage and needed rain urgently everywhere. Even garden crops such as vegetables and fruit trees suffered owing to inadequate water supply in irrigation sources. Cotton sowing also was seriously disturbed due to deficient soil-moisture. Supply of fodder and drinking water had become scarce in some parts. The drought, which continued till about the middle of September, created a threatening situation and the tract seemed to face a severe famine. Situation in the west was comparatively better but far from satisfactory. Good general rain in the latter part of September greatly relieved the tension by giving a new lease of life to the withering crops. The paddy crop in the lower fields was improved but the early rice varieties in the upper fields as also the early crops like *udid*, groundnut and potatoes had passed the stage of recovery. It was after this rain that the sowing of cotton and of *rabi* crop was undertaken in right earnest. October rain, however, was received in small quantities which again led to suspension of *rabi* operations and poor germination of the crops sown. Opportune rain in the first half of November materially improved the general outlook by giving impetus to *rabi* operations, while the crops also being benefited by increased soil-moisture were stimulated in growth. The situation in the east still remained unsatisfactory there being no rain in the latter half of the month. Rainfall practically ceased from the last week of November till the end of January and the crops in the west though generally fair, those in the east showed poor development due to insufficiency of soil-moisture having been affected by disease, dry easterly winds and severe cold. Some unexpected showers in the beginning of February in the Bijapur district also proved harmful to crops. Thus, except in the west where it was only moderate, the season under review was very unsatisfactory in the Division necessitating suspensions and remissions to a varying extent in all the three districts.

With regard to crop pests and diseases the dry easterly winds were rather severe and affected the crops much during the year. The red-leaf disease to Dharwar-American and upland cottons was also severe. The *jowar* crop suffered from *Chikta* disease (exudation of sugary secretion) in place damage to crops by grasshoppers was reported from some areas in the Dharwar district.

Konkan.—The ante-monsoon rains were confined to the south of the Division where they proved helpful for preparatory tillage and it was also found possible to commence paddy sowing in some areas. Regular monsoon set in in June and gave enough rain for *kharif* sowings. These were duly finished under the ample rains of July which also enabled the undertaking of rice transplantation over most of the Division. More rain, however, was found necessary in some places in the north for further growth of crops and also for the continuance of transplanting operations. In August the rainfall was considerably below the normal with the result that crops in some parts stood in need of more rain at the end of the month. Rainfall in the first half of September was fairly heavy in amount and widespread and proved beneficial to crops. Later in the month the rain was somewhat light but although more rain was required in some areas the general outlook in the Division was satisfactory. Harvesting of early rice was by this time commenced. October rainfall was light to fair only during the first week of the month and was confined to the south of the Division. But as there was substantial previous rain, the crops had ample soil-moisture to fall back upon. The month of November brought fairly heavy rains. It was again received mostly in the first half of the month and proved somewhat excessive in places where harvesting operations were impeded and the harvested crops lying exposed on the threshing yards were damaged to some extent. The late varieties of rice were spoilt in quality by the rain resulting in the shedding of grain. These rains were also responsible for more leafy growth on mango plants but the cold weather in December caused the plants to produce new flowers. Weather conditions later in the month (*i.e.*, November) being favourable, the situation improved. The monsoon weakened considerably during the latter half of November and all crops, including the garden crops were in a flourishing condition. The early crops which are by far the most important crops in the Division, however, returned yields somewhat less than expected due to unsatisfactory distribution of the rains of the season.

As regards crop pests and diseases, the rice crop in the Kanara district was attacked by Kanne pest (Black rust) in many places and consequently the yields were reduced. In the Ratnagiri district, the attack of mango-hoppers and mildew was severe and had the effect of reducing the crop to some extent. The betelnut crop in the Kanara district suffered from Koleroga but was saved to a considerable extent by spraying and the yields of sprayed gardens were much more than those kottetyed. Wild elephants also appeared in some villages in the Kanara district and caused damage to crops.

CHAPTER II—AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.

(Statement No. II, pages 38-43.)

4. **Number of villages.**—The total number of villages in the Bombay Presidency decreased by one, from 22,857½ in 1935-36 to 22,856½ during the year under report. This decline was due to two villages in the Newase taluka of the Ahmednagar district being amalgamated with the adjoining villages on account of territorial changes for administrative convenience.

Sixty-seven villages in the Akrani mahal of the West Khandesh district were newly surveyed during the year under review and, hence, transferred from the class of “unavailable statistics” to that of “available statistics”.

Total Area and Reporting and Non-reporting Area.

5. **Total Area.**—This showed a slight expansion of 693 acres. The increase of 496 acres in the Dharwar district was due to the proper adjustment of figures in the survey records and of 587 acres in the Kanara district due to correction of mistakes in the previous records in respect of forest areas. Against this, there was a decrease of about 320 acres in the Thana district and of about 158 acres in the Surat district mostly due to corrections in survey records.

6. **Reporting Area.**—The total area, for which statistics are regularly collected and reported showed a net decline of 55,000 acres. The most noticeable decrease of 123,000 acres occurred in the East Khandesh district due to the area being now correctly classified as “Unsurveyed” which was previously shown as “Surveyed” through mistake and a decrease of about 17,000 acres in the Dharwar district due to correction in survey measurements. Against this there was an increase of about 86,000 acres in the West Khandesh district as a result of more survey operations. The variations in other districts are small and are mostly due to corrections in survey records.

7. **Non-reporting Area.**—The variations under this head generally correspond with those under “Reporting Area” which have been referred to above and, hence, call for no remarks.

Cropped Areas.

8. **Gross and Net Cropped Areas.**—Both these areas showed a slight decline as compared with the previous year. Thus, the gross cropped area decreased by 202,000 acres, from 29,373 thousand acres, in 1935-36 to 29,171 thousand acres in 1936-37 or by only 0·7 per cent. while the net cropped area showed a decline by 386,000 acres from 28,540 thousand acres in 1935-36 to 28,154 thousand acres during the year under report or by 1·4 per cent.

9. **Twice Cropped Area.**—This, however, showed an appreciable expansion of 184,000 acres or by 22·1 per cent. having increased from 833 thousand acres to 1,017 thousand acres. The increase was noticeable in North Gujarat, North Deccan and West Karnatak where the favourable late rains of the season enabled a second crop to be taken over larger areas than in the previous year.

10. **Assessed and Unassessed Area.**—The assessed area remained almost stationary as compared with the previous year, the increase being only 56,000 acres from 33,417 thousand acres to 33,473 thousand acres or by 0·2 per cent. only. The unassessed area, however, showed a slight increase of 4,000 acres from 270 thousand acres in 1935-36 to 274 thousand acres in 1936-37 or by 1·5 per cent.

11. **Temporary cultivation in Forest Lands and Culturable Waste.**—About 121,000 acres of forest lands were given out for temporary cultivation mainly in Ahmednagar (30,000 acres), West Khandesh (28,000 acres), Thana (24,000 acres), Sholapur (19,000 acres), Nasik (13,000 acres), Surat (4,000 acres), East Khandesh (2,000 acres), and Poona (1,000 acres) districts; while about 109,000 acres of culturable waste mainly in the West Khandesh (58,000 acres), Nasik (17,000 acres), Ahmednagar and Thana (7,000 acres each), Sholapur (5,000 acres), Ahmedabad, Poona and Belgaum (3,000 acres each), Kaira, Surat, East Khandesh, Satara, Kolaba and Kanara (1,000 acres each) districts were similarly dealt with.

CHAPTER III—CROPPED AREA.

(Statement III, pages 44-65)

12. **Variations in Cropped Area.**—The main features of the season and of its effects on the area and the yield of the crops have been described elsewhere in the Report. Appendix B (page 30) shows the effect of the season under review on the areas sown as compared with the average (of ten years from 1921-22 to 1930-31) and with the preceding year's area under the principal crops.

13. **Food Crops.**—The area under food crops, i. e., cereals and pulses, sugarcane, and fruits and vegetables, showed a rise of 71,000 acres or 0·3 per cent. over the previous year and of 709,000 acres or 3·6 per cent. as compared with the average. Among the *kharif* crops, *bajri* and rice dropped by 1,260,000 acres or 32·7 per cent. and by 141,000 acres or 7·2 per cent. respectively, as compared with the previous year. The big fall in the area under *bajri* was due partly to the extended cultivation under *kharif jowar*, but chiefly to insufficient sowing rain over a large part of the Deccan, which is the chief *bajri* tract in the Presidency, and also in many places in the Karnatak. The reduction under rice may be attributed to deficient rains at the time of sowing especially in Gujarat, where it was mainly noticeable. The area under *jowar* which is grown both as a *kharif* and *rabi* crop, showed a considerable extension of 2,098,000 acres or 26·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Under the *rabi* crops wheat showed a decrease of 37,000 acres or 2·2 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed an appreciable increase of 231,000 acres or 16·2 per cent. as compared with the average. The area under gram also showed a reduction of 49,000 acres or 7·1 per cent. when compared with the area occupied by the crop during the preceding year.

14. **Non-food Crops.**—The area under non-food crops, which comprise cotton, tobacco and oil-seeds, showed a decrease of 273,000 acres or 3·0 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed an increase of 182,000 acres or 2·1 per cent. when compared with the average. The most noticeable decrease was in the area under cotton which showed a decline by 449,000 acres or 10·8 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The area under tobacco also declined by 15,000 acres or 9·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Oil seeds on the other hand, showed an expansion of 188,000 acres or 9·6 per cent. over the preceding year and this increase may be attributed mainly to the extended cultivation under groundnut during the year under report. The net result of these variations in the food and non-food crops, as noted above, was that the total cropped area showed a slight decrease of 202,000 acres or 0·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year but an increase of 891,000 acres or 3·2 per cent. when compared with the average.

15. **Kharif and Rabi Areas.**—The following table compares, as usual, the area under the *kharif* and *rabi* crops of the year under report with those of the preceding two years :—

(Area in thousands of acres.)

Details.	1934-35.			1935-36.			1936-37.		
	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Cereals.	Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ..	9,619	1,946	11,565	9,560	1,974	11,534	8,064	1,688	9,752
Rabi ..	7,528	1,058	8,584	7,352	961	8,313	9,376	822	10,198
Total ..	17,145	3,004	20,149	16,912	2,935	19,847	17,440	2,505	19,945

It will be seen from the above table that the *kharif* area during the year under review showed a considerable decline of 1,787,000 acres below the area of the previous year (1935-36) and of 1,818,000 acres when compared with the year previous to the last (1934-35). The *rabi* area, on the other hand, showed an increase of 1,885,000 acres and 1,614,000 acres, respectively, over the last year (1935-36) and the year preceding the last (1934-35). The net result of these variations was that the total area under cereals and pulses expanded by 98,000 acres or 0.5 per cent. over the previous year but contracted by 204,000 acres or 1.0 per cent. when compared with the year 1934-35.

16. **Variations under Principal Crops.**—The detailed remarks below explain the variations under the principal crops.

Jowari and Bajri.—The sub-joined table compares the extent of variations in area under these staple crops in the different Divisions of the Bombay Presidency :—

(Area in thousands of acres.)

Divisions.	Jowari.			Bajri.		
	Average*.	1935-36.	1936-37.	Average*.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Gujarat	600	672	721	349	350	331
Deccan	4,737	4,722	6,252	3,274	3,050	2,008
Karnatak	2,590	2,449	2,968	423	449	250
Total, Bombay Presidency.	7,927	7,843	9,941	4,046	3,849	2,589

* Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

It will be seen from the above table that the area under *jowar* (chiefly *rabi*) showed an appreciable expansion of 2,098,000 acres or 26·8 per cent. and of 2,014,000 acres or 25·4 per cent., respectively, over the previous year and the average. The increase was general in all the Divisions of the Presidency, but was marked in the Deccan (+ 1,530,000 acres) and the Karnatak (+ 519,000 acres) due to favourable rains at the time of sowing. The area under *bajri*, on the other hand, showed a considerable reduction of 1,260,000 acres or 32·7 per cent. and of 1,457,000 acres or 36·0 per cent., respectively, when compared with the previous year and the average. This decrease also was general but was chiefly noticeable in the Deccan (— 1,042,000 acres) and the Karnatak (— 199,000 acres) and was, as stated before, due partly to the extended cultivation under *kharij* *jowar* but chiefly to the insufficient sowing rains in both the Divisions.

Rice. The area under this crop decreased by 141,000 acres or 7·2 per cent. below the previous year from 1,972,000 acres in 1935-36 to 1,831,000 acres during the year under report. The decrease was chiefly noticeable in Gujarat (— 105,000 acres) and may be attributed to deficient rains at the sowing season. The Deccan (— 19,000 acres) and the Karnatak (— 17,000 acres) also contributed to the decrease. In the Konkan the area remained almost stationary.

Wheat. The area under wheat declined by 37,000 acres or 2·2 per cent. below the previous year, although it showed an appreciable increase of 231,000 acres or 16·2 per cent. as compared with the average. The decrease was noticeable in Gujarat (— 83,000 acres) and South Deccan (— 66,000 acres) as a result of inadequate rains at the time of sowing. Against this there was an increase in the Karnatak (+ 66,000 acres) and the North Deccan (+ 46,000 acres) which was due to the beneficial rains in November, as many lands, which were left unsown owing to previous lack of rain, were brought under cultivation.

Oil-seeds.—The area under oil-seeds increased by 188,000 acres or 9·6 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The groundnut crop alone (+ 95,000 acres), was mainly responsible for the increase during the year under review, the variations under other oil-seeds being generally small.

The following table and the succeeding remarks explain the variations in area under the principal oil-seeds as compared with the previous year :—

Increase or decrease in thousands of acres as compared with the last year.

Oil-seeds.				Bombay Presidency.
Linseed	..	..	..	+ 9
Sesamum	..	..	..	—38
Rape seed and Mustard	..	..	..	....
Groundnut	..	..	..	+ 95
Castor seed	..	..	..	+ 4

Groundnut.—The area under groundnut increased by 95,000 acres or 10·7 per cent. from 892,000 acres in 1935-36 to 987,000 acres during the year under review. The increase was shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency as the raising of this crop requires less expense and secures ready sale in the market.

Sesamum.—The area under this crop decreased by 38,000 acres from 170,000 acres in the previous year to 132,000 acres during the year under report. The decrease was shared by all the Divisions in the Presidency and may be attributed to the insufficient rains at the time of sowing over a large part of the Presidency.

Castor-seed.—The area under castor-seed showed a slight expansion of 4,000 acres as compared with the previous year. The most noticeable increase was in Gujarat (+ 9,000 acres) as a result of favourable rain at the time of sowing. Against this there was some decrease in North Deccan (— 4,000 acres) and the Karnatak (— 1,000 acres) which may be traced to the indifferent rains at the sowing season.

Linseed.—The area under this oil-seed, which is almost exclusively a rabi crop and grown principally in the Deccan and the Karnatak showed an extension of 9,000 acres over the previous year, as the substantial rains received in November encouraged more cultivation under this crop.

Rape-seed and Mustard.—These oil-seeds are of minor importance in the Presidency, the cultivation of which is mainly confined to the North Gujarat. The area under them showed a slight decrease of 500 acres only from 18,800 acres in the previous year to 18,300 acres during the year under review. The small decrease calls for no remarks.

Cotton.—The area under cotton showed a decline of 449,000 acres from 4,163,000 acres in 1935-36 to 3,714,000 acres during the year under report or by 10·8 per cent. The decrease was noticeable in all the districts in the Deccan (— 207,000 acres) except West Khandesh and the Karnatak (— 430,000 acres) and may be attributed to inadequate rains at the sowing period. Against this there was an increase in all the districts of Gujarat (+ 188,000 acres) as a result of sufficient and favourable rain at the time of sowing.

Sugarcane.—The area under this crop remained almost stationary the variation being of 300 acres only from 83,400 acres in the previous year to 83,700 acres during the year under review or by 0·3 per cent. only. The small variation calls for no remarks.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco contracted by 15,000 acres or 9·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year, although it expanded by 26,000 acres or 21·8 per cent. when compared with the average. The decrease was general in all the districts of the Presidency as a result of insufficient rains at the time of sowing.

Fruits and Vegetables.—The area under these showed a rise of 4,000 acres or 2·0 per cent. having increased from 199,000 acres in the previous year to 203,000 acres during the year under report. Most of the increase occurred in the Deccan (+ 4,000 acres).

17. Appendix C (pages 31-33) shows, as usual, the distribution (in each district of the Bombay Presidency) of the principal food and non-food crops in terms of percentage of the gross area cropped.

CHAPTER IV—IRRIGATED AREA.

(Statements IV and IV-A, pages 66-83 and 84-87.)

18. Variations in the Irrigated Area and Crops.—Appendix D (page 34) exhibits variations under the several heads of irrigation and crops irrigated as compared with similar details of the previous year.

19. Area Irrigated.—This showed an expansion of 45,000 acres or 4·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, having increased from 1,061,000 acres in 1935-36 to 1,106,000 acres during the year under review. The increase was mainly noticeable in the Deccan (+ 52,000 acres) where owing to the unfavourable character of rains, more necessity was felt to resort to the irrigation sources. Gujarat (+ 4,000 acres) and Konkan (+ 3,000 acres) also contributed to the increase. Against this there was a decrease of 15,000 acres in the Karnatak.

20. Area Irrigated from different Sources of Irrigation.

Government Canals.—The area irrigated from Government canals showed an expansion of 46,000 acres or 21·6 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The increase was marked in the Deccan (+ 56,000 acres) where owing to deficient rains and long breaks the cultivators had to resort to this important source of irrigation. Karnatak also showed a slight increase of 3,000 acres. Against this there was a decrease of 12,000 acres in North Gujarat.

Private Canals.—Irrigation from private canals, on the other hand showed a setback of 28,000 acres or 32·2 per cent. from 87,000 acres in 1935-36 to 59,000 acres during the year under report. Almost the whole of the decline was noticed in the Deccan, but the variations in each district being generally small call for no special remarks. In the Karnatak and the Konkan, irrigation by private canals almost remained stationary, while in Gujarat irrigation from this source was practically absent.

Wells.—Well-irrigation extended by 45,000 acres or 7·2 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by North Gujarat (+ 21,000 acres) and the Deccan (+ 24,000 acres) where owing to deficient and unseasonable rains greater necessity was felt to help the more valuable crops by resorting to this laborious and expensive method of irrigating the crops.

Tanks.—The area irrigated by tanks decreased by 33,000 acres or 29·2 per cent. from 113,000 acres in the previous year to 80,000 acres during the year under report. Almost the whole of the decrease occurred in the Karnatak, where owing to deficient rainfall and long breaks there was no sufficient stock of water in tanks.

Other Sources.—The area under irrigation from "Other Sources" showed an expansion of 15,000 acres or 57·7 per cent. having increased

from 26,000 acres in the preceding year to 41,000 acres during the year under review. Most of the increase was noticed in the Dharwar district of the Karnatak.

21. **The ratio of the irrigated area to the net cropped area.**—This was 3·9 per cent.

22. **Crops Irrigated.**

Jowar.—The area under irrigated *jowar* rose by 72,000 acres or 33·0 per cent. over the previous year. The increase occurred mostly in the Deccan (+ 64,000 acres) and exclusively in the south of the Division, where, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the rains, the crop had to be helped with irrigation on an extensive scale. Gujarat (+ 6,000 acres) also contributed to the increase.

Bajri.—Irrigated bajri also showed an increase of 15,000 acres or 42·9 per cent. as compared with the previous year. As in the case of *jowar*, the increase was contributed by the Deccan (+ 9,000 acres) and the Gujarat (+ 5,000 acres) and was due to the same reasons as mentioned under that crop.

Rice.—The area under irrigated rice declined by 31,000 acres or 18·5 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The decrease was shared by the Karnatak (—15,000 acres), the Gujarat (—14,000 acres) and the Deccan (—5,000 acres) and was in sympathy with the reduction in the total area under the crop in these Divisions. Against this there was a small rise of 3,000 acres in the Konkan.

Wheat.—Irrigated wheat also showed a reduction of 8,000 acres or 4·1 per cent. having declined from 194,000 acres in the previous year to 186,000 acres during the year under review. This decrease may be attributed to the same reasons as noted under the rice crop mentioned above.

Cotton.—The area under irrigated cotton advanced by 8,000 acres or 18·6 per cent. when compared with the previous year. The increase was shared by North Gujarat (+ 5,000 acres) and the Deccan (+ 3,000 acres) where due to insufficient moisture more necessity was felt to help this valuable crop with artificial water supply.

Sugarcane.—As already noted while dealing with the crop in Chapter III, the area under sugarcane remained practically the same as in the previous year, viz., 82,000 acres.

CHAPTER V—OUTTURN OF CROPS.

(Statements V and V-A pages 88-89 and 90-104.)

23. **Yield of Principal Crops.**—Statement V (pages 88-89) shows the estimated yield of the principal *kharif* and *rabi* crops, taking 100 as representing the normal. It is prepared from the district estimates which are returned in annas on the basis of twelve annas denoting the normal crop. The figures are, therefore, only approximate. The character of the season has already been described elsewhere in the Report.

24. Outturn of crops in parts of the normal.

A—Kharif Crops—

Jowar.—The outturn of *kharif jowar* was only half the normal in the Ahmedabad district in Gujarat and the Poona district in the Deccan due to deficiency or absence of rain during the growing period. It ranged between 58 and 67 per cent. of the normal in the Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals districts in Gujarat, West Khandesh district in the Deccan and Belgaum and Dharwar districts in the Karnatak. It rose to about 75 per cent. of the normal in the East Khandesh, Nasik and Satara districts in the Deccan and Kanara districts in the Konkan and to 83 per cent. of the normal in the Surat district in Gujarat as a result of good rains in September.

Bajri.—The yield of the crop fell down to only half the normal in the Ahmedabad district in Gujarat and the Poona district in the Deccan as a result of deficient rain and long breaks in the middle of the season, while it varied from 54 to 67 per cent. of the normal in the Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals districts in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik and Satara districts in the Deccan and Belgaum and Dharwar districts in the Karnatak. The outturn of the crop ranged between 70 and 83 per cent. of the normal in the Surat and East Khandesh districts. It was, however, poor, viz., less than half the normal in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts in the Deccan and the Bijapur district in the Karnatak due to scanty rains of the season.

Rice.—With the exception of Nasik, Thana and Ratnagiri districts where the yield of the crop was about 83 per cent. of the normal and of Kolaba district where it nearly approached the normal, the outturn of the crop in other parts of the Presidency varied from 54 to 77 per cent. of the normal. In Gujarat, the crop was practically a failure being only 23 per cent. of the normal in the Kaira district and 33 per cent. in the Ahmedabad and Broach and Panch Mahals districts owing to the deficiency or absence of rain. Similarly, the outturn of the crop was only 42 per cent. of the normal in Bijapur and Dharwar districts of the Karnatak due to long breaks in the middle of the season.

Cotton.—The outturn of the late varieties of cotton was only 35 per cent. of the normal in Ahmedabad and Bijapur districts and about 53 per cent. of the normal in Broach and Panch Mahals, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. In the remaining parts of Gujarat it varied from 62 to 88 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan, where the early varieties of cotton are generally cultivated, the yield of the crop varied from 50 to 68 per cent. of the normal in all the districts except East Khandesh and Sholapur where it ranged between 71 and 78 per cent. of the normal. It was only 36 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmednagar district. As regards the actual outturn of the crop as estimated by the number of bales it may be stated that so far as the area factor is concerned it showed a reduction of 635,000 acres or 9·6 per cent. when compared with the previous year. Thus, the total area in the Bombay Presidency including Indian States stood at 5,991,000 acres during the year under report against 6,626,000 acres in the preceding year (1935-36). The outturn also declined by 246,000 bales or by 18·2 per cent. below the previous year, i.e., from 1,350,000 bales to 1,104,000 bales. This decrease may be attributed to the prolonged breaks during the growing period and unfavourable weather conditions at the time of maturity of the crop. Of this outturn of 1,104,000 bales, 311,000 bales or 28·4 per cent. represented the yield of the long stapled cotton, viz., Broach, Dharwar and Kumpta varieties, while the remaining 790,000 bales or 71·6 per cent. belonged to the short stapled varieties of North Gujarat, Western India States Agency and Khandesh. As compared with the previous year the outturn of both the long and short staple varieties of cotton fell by 17·4 and 18·6 per cent. respectively.

Sesamum.—This oil-seed yielded between 50 and 58 per cent. of the normal in West Khandesh, Nasik and Poona districts in the Deccan, Belgaum and Dharwar districts in the Karnatak and Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals districts in Gujarat, while its outturn ranged between 67 and 75 per cent. of the normal in the East Khandesh and Satara districts in the Deccan and Thana and Kanara districts in the Konkan. The yield of the crop was very poor, being only 25 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmednagar district and 33 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Bijapur districts. It rose to about 83 per cent. of the normal in the Surat and Ratnagiri districts while it reached the full normal in the Kolaba district.

B—Rabi Crops—

Jowar (Rabi).—The *rabi jowar* yielded only half the normal in the Ahmedabad and Broach and Panch Mahals districts in Gujarat due to deficient soil moisture. In other parts of the Presidency the outturn of the crop varied from 58 to 75 per cent. of the normal except in the Ahmednagar and Bijapur districts where it came to only 42 to 33 per cent. of the normal, respectively. It rose to about 83 per cent. of the normal in the Surat district in Gujarat.

Wheat.—The yield of wheat crop was only 42 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmednagar district due to insufficient rain and between 52 and 58 per cent. of the normal in the Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Poona districts. In the remaining districts of the Presidency, the outturn of the crop varied from 64 to 78 per cent. of the normal except in the East Khandesh and Nasik districts where it came up to 83 per cent. of the normal. In the Bijapur district the crop suffered seriously from deficient soil moisture and gave only 33 per cent. of the normal.

Gram.—The outturn of gram was only one third of the normal in the Ahmedabad and Bijapur districts and about half the normal in Broach and Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts. It ranged between 56 and 79 per cent. of the normal in Kaira, Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Thana and Kanara districts while it nearly approached the normal in East Khandesh, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts.

Tobacco.—The outturn of the crop ranged between 51 and 67 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach and Panch Madals districts in Gujarat, in West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts in the Deccan, in Dharwar district in the Karnatak and Thana district in the Konkan. In the East Khandesh, Nasik and Satara districts the yield came up to about 83 per cent. of the normal and in the Surat and Belgaum districts between 75 and 79 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop was definitely poor in the Bijapur district being only 33 per cent. of the normal as a result of the absence or deficiency of rain.

Linseed.—The cultivation of this oil-seed is almost exclusively confined to the Deccan and the Karnatak. In the former Division the outturn of the crop varied from 50 to 75 per cent. of the normal in all the districts except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur where it came to only 42 per cent. of the normal. In the latter Division (viz. the Karnatak) the crop yielded between 58 and 67 per cent. of the normal except in the Bijapur district where the outturn came to only 33 per cent. of the normal.

Rape and mustard.—These oil-seeds gave an outturn of only half the normal in the West Khandesh district and about 58 per cent. of the normal in Poona, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. Their yields varied from 67 to 83 per cent. of the normal in Nasik and East Khandesh districts, and from 33 to 42 per cent. of the normal in the Ahmedabad and Broach and Panch Mahals districts, while it nearly approached the full normal in the Surat district in Gujarat.

Sugarcane.—The outturn of sugarcane ranged between 72 and 83 per cent. of the normal in all the districts of the Presidency except in the East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara and Kolaba districts where the crop gave an yield of about 92 per cent. of the normal. It ranged between 58 and 67 per cent. of the normal in Bijapur and Dharwar districts.

25. **Outturn in Tons of Food-grain Crops.**—Statement V-A (pages 90-104) compares the average under food-grain crops (Cereals and pulses) in each district of the Bombay Presidency and their approximate outturn in tons during the year under report with similar statistics for the two preceding years.

The following table sums up the results :—

Division.	Area in thousands of acres.			Outturn in thousands of tons.		
	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat ..	2,398	2,466	2,126	746	758	485
Deccan ..	11,356	11,121	11,219	2,056	2,070	1,805
Karnatak ..	4,704	4,657	4,995	921	831	780
Konkan ..	1,601	1,603	1,605	694	656	605
Total, Bombay Presidency.	20,149	19,847	19,945	4,417	4,315	3,675

It will be seen from the above table that although the area increased by about 0·5 per cent. the yield decreased by 14·8 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

CHAPTER VI—PRICES, TRADE AND STOCK.

(Statement VI, pages 105-107.)

26. **Prices of Principal Articles.**—Statement VI—Prices—shows the retail prices of the principal staples and of fodder, ruling at the harvest time at each district headquarter station in the Bombay Presidency. The following remarks show variations in the prices of the principal articles as compared with those during the previous year.

Jowar.—With the exception of Belgaum and Dharwar in the Karnatak, where the price of jowar was cheaper by three-fourth of a seer and one and three-fifth of a seer per rupee, respectively, it ruled dearer by one-fourth of a seer to five seers per rupee at Broach in Gujarat Sholapur in the Deccan and Bijapur in the Karnatak. At other stations in the Presidency the price of jowar rose by six and one-fifth of a seer and seven seers per rupee at Satara and Ahmednagar, respectively, in the Deccan.

Bajri.—The price of Bajri ruled easier by one-eighth of a seer to one seer per rupee at Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Belgaum in the Karnatak, while at other stations in the Presidency it was dearer from one-eighth of a seer to four and one-fourth of a seer per rupee except at Ahmednagar and Satara in the Deccan and Bijapur in the Karnatak where the price of Bajri rose by six and one-eighth of a seer to eight and one-fifth of a seer per rupee.

Wheat.—The price of wheat ruled dearer at all the stations in the Presidency from one-fifth of a seer to three and one-fourth of a seer per rupee except at Kaira in Gujarat, Nasik and Ahmednagar in the Deccan and Bijapur in the Karnatak where it rose from about four seers to five seers per rupee.

Rice.—With the exception of Jalgaon (East Khandesh) and Sholapur in the Deccan, where the price of rice remained almost stationary, it was cheaper by one-eighth of a seer to one and one-fourth of a seer at Satara in the Deccan, all the reporting stations in the Karnatak and Alibag (Kolaba) and Karwar (Kanara) in the Konkan. At the remaining places in the Presidency, the price of rice rose from one-eighth of a seer or two and one-fourth of a seer per rupee.

Gram.—The price of gram ruled dearer from two-fifth of a seer to three and two-fifth of a seer at all the district headquarter stations in the Presidency except at Kaira and Godhra (Panch Mahals) in Gujarat, Ahmednagar in the Deccan and Bijapur in the Karnatak where it rose from four and one-fourth of a seer to five and one-half of a seer per rupee. On the other hand, the price of the article ruled cheaper by one-half of a seer per rupee at Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

Tur Dal.—The price of tur dal ruled cheaper from one-eighth of a seer to four-fifth of a seer per rupee at Dhulia (West Khandesh) Nasik and Sholapur in the Deccan and at Bijapur and Dharwar in the Karnatak. At the remaining stations in the Presidency the price of this commodity rose from one-eighth of a seer to three seers per rupee.

Gul.—With the exception of Alibag (Kolaba) in the Konkan where the price of gul remained stationary it ruled easier by one-fourth of a seer to three and three-fourth of a seer per rupee at almost all the stations in the Presidency except at Satara in the Deccan where it was cheaper by six seers per rupee.

Tobacco.—The price of tobacco ruled easier by one-eighth of a seer to about one and one-half of a seer per rupee at Kaira and Surat in Gujarat, Jalgaon (East Khandesh) and Nasik in the Deccan, Belgaum in the Karnatak and Ratnagiri and Karwar (Kanara) in the Konkan. On the other hand, the price of the article rose from one-fourth of a seer to about three-fourth of a seer per rupee at Poona, Sholapur and Satara in the Deccan and Bijapur in the Karnatak. At the remaining stations in the Presidency, the price of tobacco remained stationary.

Cotton.—The variations in the area and outturn of this crop as compared with the figures of the last year have already been noted in the respective chapters and need not be repeated here. The following table compares the prices of the article during the year under report with those of the previous year (1935-36) and the averages of the preceding five years :—

Variety.	Price per bale of 400 lbs.			Variations.	
	Average of the five years ending 1935.	Average of the seven months ending 31st July		Compared with the average in column 2.	Compared with the prices in 1936.
		1936.	1937.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Broach	108	109	116	+ 9·3	8·3
Khandesh	93	93	106	+13·0	13·0
Kumpta*	(Not available).	(Not available).	131	(Not available).	(Not available).

*As it was not found possible to quote the prices of "saw-ginned Dharwar" cotton, this variety being more or less non-existent from the Trade point of view, "Kumpta" cotton has been substituted during year under report. The prices of this variety for the previous years, however are not available.

Converting the above figures into prices per khandi (of 784 lbs.) they are as follows :—

Variety.	Price per khandi of 784 lbs.			Variations	
	Average of the five years ending 1935.	Average of the seven months ending 31st July		Compared with the average in column 2.	Compared with the prices in 1936.
		1936.	1937.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Broach	212	214	232	+ 9.4	+ 8.4
Khandesh	182	182	207	+13.7	+13.7
Kumpta*	(Not available).		257	(Not available).	

*As it was not found possible to quote the prices of "saw-ginned Dharwar" cotton, this variety being more or less non-existent from the trade point of view, "Kumpta" cotton has been substituted during the year under report. The prices of this variety for the previous years however, are not available.

It will be seen from the above table that the prices of first two varieties, viz., Broach and Khandesh showed an improvement over those of the previous year and the averages of the five years ending 1935. It is important, however, to remember that the cotton prices, were, as usual, very sensitive to fluctuations in foreign markets. The actual fluctuations in the cotton prices will be seen from the following statement which gives the prices in rupee per khandi of Broach cotton at Bombay during the year under report :—

Year and month.	Price per khandi of 784 lbs.	Year and month.	Price per khandi of 784 lbs.
1936.	Rs.	1937.	Rs.
August	228	January	213
September	217	February	233
October	215	March	246
November	208	April	243
December	208	May	236
		June	238
		July	215

Dry Grass.—The price of Dry Grass ruled cheaper by about one anna to seven and one-fourth annas per Indian Maund at Surat in Gujarat,

Belgaum and Dharwar in the Karnatak and Alibag (Kolaba) in the Konkan. It was dearer from about an anna to about six and half annas per Indian Maund at Ahmedabad in Gujarat, Dhulia (West Khandesh), Nasik and Poona in the Deccan, while at Jalgaon (East Khandesh) and Satara in the Deccan it was dearer by fourteen annas to about a rupee per Indian Maund. At the remaining stations in the Presidency the price of dry grass was almost the same as during the previous year.

Jowari Kadbi.—The price of jowari kadbi ruled dearer from an anna to eight and half annas per Indian Maund at Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat in Gujarat, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur in the Deccan and Dharwar in the Karnatak, while at Ahmednagar and Satara in the Deccan it ruled still dearer by about a rupee per Indian Maund. At the remaining places the price of Jowari kadbi was the same as during the previous year except at Jalgaon (East Khandesh) and Bijapur where the price was cheaper by three annas to about five annas per Indian Maund. In the Konkan where rice straw is used in place of Jowari kadbi the price of rice straw was stationary at Thana, Alibag (Kolaba) and Karwar (Kanara), while at Ratnagiri it was cheaper by about an anna per Indian Maund.

CHAPTER VII—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

27. Information under this head is collected only once in five years. The result of the last enumeration has been published in the *Season and Crop Report* of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1934-35.

CHAPTERS VIII AND IX.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

28. As already stated in Chapter I of the Report the season under review was not favourable. The unsatisfactory nature of the season is reflected in the considerable drop in the estimated outturn of food grain crops shown in the table below, in spite of a slight increase in the area sown. The average outturn of grain crops per acre was considerably lower than in the previous year. This decrease is attributable to the irregular and scanty rainfall which occurred over large tracts of the Presidency and by the effects of other adverse factors already detailed in Chapter I. The long breaks gave cause for considerable anxiety over most of the Presidency, and had it not been for the opportune and beneficial rains of September and November many tracts would have experienced scarcity and even famine conditions. Such was particularly the case in North Gujarat and the South-eastern portion of the Presidency which suffered most from the insufficient and unevenly distributed precipitation. As a result, shortage of drinking water prevailed and fodder and grazing presented serious difficulty in these areas. There was also considerable migration of cattle, from these tracts to more favourable localities and numerous cattle were disposed of at low prices by the cultivators who were unable to maintain them. This led Government to declare existence of "scarcity" conditions in some parts. The credit of the agriculturists was thus sinking owing to scarcity coupled with trade depression and there was no visible improvement in his general economic condition. On the other hand, the adverse conditions described above combined to depress the economic condition of the agricultural classes especially in the drought-affected areas. Government granted remissions and suspensions, distributed tagavi loans and doles and opened scarcity works to relieve the distressing situation and to ameliorate the poor lot of the agricultural classes. The following tabular statement compares the actual acreage sown and the estimated tonnage of the food grain crops in the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 :—

Division.	Area in thousands of acres.		Estimated outturn in thousands of tons.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Acre.	Acre.	Tons.	Tons.
Gujarat	2,466	2,126	758	485
Deccan	11,121	11,219	2,070	1,805
Karnatak	4,657	4,995	831	780
Konkan	1,603	1,605	656	605
Total, Bombay Presidency ..	19,847	19,945	4,315	3,675

29. Although the depression in the prices of agricultural produce which became accentuated in 1930-31, still persisted during the year under report, slight signs of improvement were visible both in food and cash crops in most important centres of the Presidency. This welcome tendency is illustrated in the subjoined statement :—

Prices prevailing at harvest time for agricultural produce in seers of 80 tolas per rupee except for cotton which are recorded in rupees per Khandi of 784 lbs.

Articles.	Centre.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
A—Food crops—		Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Jowari	Sholapur ..	21	20	15	21	16
Bajri	Nasik ..	12	12	11	13	11
Rice	Thana ..	9	9	9	8	7
B—Export Crop—						
Wheat	Ahmedabad ..	9	11	11	8	7
Groundnut	Karad ..	10	17	18	13	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton	Bombay (Broach) ..	199	207	261	207	234

30. As regards cattle diseases although rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases prevailed as usual in some districts they did not assume such a serious aspect as to interfere with agricultural operations.

31. Wages of agricultural labour remained almost stationary except during the scarcity period when they went down in some parts.

W. J. JENKINS,
Director of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AREA

[Area in thousands of acres (i.e. 000 omitted)]

Bombay Presidency				
Details	1936-37	1935-36	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
1	2	3	4	
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	
A.—Cultivated Area				
Gross cropped area	29,171	29,373	- 0·7	
Area cropped more than once	1,017	833	+ 22·1	
Net area cropped	28,154	28,540	- 1·4	
Current fallows	5,593	5,147	+ 8·7	
Assessed	33,473	33,417	+ 0·2	
Unassessed	274	270	+ 1·5	
Total Cultivated Area ...	33,747	33,687	+ 0·2	
B.—Uncultivated Area				
Available for cultivation (culturable waste)...	878	861	+ 2·0	
Not available for cultivation. {	Forest	8,413	8,492	- 0·9
	Others	5,683	5,680	+ 0·1
Total Uncultivated Area ...	14,974	15,033	- 0·4	
Total Area ...	48,721	48,720	.....

APPENDIX B

CROPPED AREA

[Area in thousands of acres (i.e., 000 omitted)]

Crops	Bombay Presidency				
	Average*	1935-36	1936-37	Percentage by which area in 1936-37 exceeds (+) or falls short of (-) that in	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—Food Crops.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Per cent.
(a) Cereals and Pulses—					
Jowari	7,927	7,843	9,941	+25.4	+26.8
Bajri	4,046	3,849	2,599	-36.0	-32.7
Rice	1,930	1,972	1,831	-5.1	-7.2
Wheat	1,423	1,691	1,654	+16.2	-2.2
Gram	513	690	641	+25.0	-7.1
Others	3,441	3,802	3,289	-4.4	-13.5
Total Cereals and Pulses ...	19,980	19,847	19,945	+3.4	+0.5
(b) Sugarcane	63	83	84	+36.6	+1.2
(c) Other food crops†	380	430	403	+5.8	-6.5
Total Food Crops ...	19,722	20,360	20,431	+3.6	+0.3
II.—Non-food Crops.					
(a) Tobacco	119	160	145	+21.8	-9.4
(b) Oil seeds	1,256	1,358	2,146	+70.9	+9.6
(c) Cotton	4,283	4,163	3,714	-13.3	-10.8
(d) Other non-food crops‡	2,900	2,732	2,735	-5.7	+0.1
Total Non-food Crops ...	8,558	9,013	8,740	+2.1	-3.0
Total Crops ...	28,280	29,373	29,171	+3.2	-0.7

* Average of ten years 1921-22 to 1930-31.

† These include "Condiments and Spices", "Fruits and Vegetables" and "Miscellaneous Food Crops".

‡ These include "Dyes", "Drugs and Narcotics" excluding Tobacco which has been separately noted, "Fodder" and "Miscellaneous Non-food Crops".

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C—

Percentage of the gross cropped area in each

Serial No.	District	Food									
		Cereals and pulses									
		Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari	Bajri	Ragi	Maize	Gram	Other cereals & pulses	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
1	Ahmedabad ...	...	10	...	26	9	...	...	...	1	2
2	Kaira ...	...	4	2	...	5	17	2	...	1	16
3	Broach and Panch Mahals...	...	6	4	...	12	3	1	10	4	11
4	Surat ...	...	12	1	...	10	...	1	...	...	10
	Average ...	{ 1936-37 ...	5	5	...	15	7	1	3	2	9
		{ 1935-36 ...	7	7	...	15	7	2	3	2	11
Deccan											
5	West Khandesh ...	...	3	7	...	18	15	1	1	3	14
6	East Khandesh ...	...	...	3	...	17	12	...	...	1	17
7	Nasik ...	...	3	12	...	11	32	5	...	4	9
8	Ahmednagar ...	...	1	6	...	65	7	1	...	3	2
9	Poona ...	...	4	3	...	54	14	2	...	3	3
10	Sholapur ...	...	...	1	...	75	...	...	...	3	1
11	Satara ...	...	3	3	...	30	12	2	1	4	9
	Average ...	{ 1936-37 ...	2	5	...	40	13	1	...	3	8
		{ 1935-36 ...	2	5	...	30	20	1	...	3	10
Karnatak											
12	Belgaum ...	...	6	6	...	35	7	2	1	2	14
13	Bijapur ...	...	...	10	...	62	4	...	...	2	3
14	Dharwar ...	...	6	11	...	25	...	2	...	2	13
	Average ...	{ 1936-37 ...	4	10	...	43	3	1	...	2	9
		{ 1935-36 ...	4	8	...	35	6	1	...	2	10
Konkan											
15	Thana ...	...	53	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7
16	Bombay Suburban ...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba ...	...	65	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	11
18	Ratnagiri ...	...	37	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	20
19	Kanara ...	...	64	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	Average ...	{ 1936-37 ...	51	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13
		{ 1935-36 ...	51	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	12
	Average of Bom-	{ 1936-37 ...	6	6	...	34	9	2	1	2	8
	bay Presidency.	{ 1935-36 ...	7	5	...	27	13	2	1	2	10

DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS

district of the Bombay Presidency for 1936-37

Serial No.	District	Total			Non-food crops				crops		
		Total food and non-food crops	Non-food crops	Food crops	Cotton	Oil seeds	Other non-food crops	Total non-food crops	Total food crops	Other food crops	Cereals & pulses
1	2	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
1	Ahmedabad	100	51	49	51	10	7	34	49	1	48
2	Kaira	100	49	51	49	95	8	15	51	1	50
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	100	48	52	48	11	8	99	52	1	51
4	Surat	100	64	36	64	37	1	26	36	2	34
	1936-37 } Average	100	52	48	52	18	6	28	48	1	47
	1935-36 } Average	100	44	56	44	17	4	23	56	2	54
Deccan											
5	West Khandesh	100	37	63	37	1	7	99	63	1	62
6	East Khandesh	100	48	52	48	1	12	36	52	9	50
7	Nasik	100	22	78	22	12	6	4	22	2	76
8	Ahmednagar	100	14	86	14	2	10	2	14	1	85
9	Poona	100	14	86	14	7	6	1	14	3	83
10	Sholapur	100	20	80	20	11	8	1	20	1	79
11	Satara	100	34	66	34	24	10	...	34	3	63
	1936-37 } Average	100	36	74	36	8	2	9	74	2	72
	1935-36 } Average	100	27	73	27	9	8	10	73	2	71
Karnatak											
12	Belgaum	100	24	76	24	10	6	8	24	3	73
13	Bijapur	100	18	82	18	1	7	10	18	1	81
14	Dharwar	100	37	63	37	5	6	26	63	4	59
	1936-37 } Average	100	26	74	26	5	6	15	74	2	72
	1935-36 } Average	100	32	68	32	5	6	21	68	2	66
Konkan											
15	Thana	100	32	68	32	31	1	...	32	1	67
16	Bombay Suburban	100	48	52	48	46	2	...	52	8	44
17	Kolaba	100	15	85	15	14	1	...	15	1	84
18	Ratnagiri	100	17	83	17	13	4	...	17	2	81
19	Kanara	100	26	74	26	21	5	...	26	6	68
	1936-37 } Average	100	22	78	22	20	2	...	78	2	76
	1935-36 } Average	100	22	78	22	20	2	...	78	2	76
	1936-37 } Average of Bombay Presidency	100	30	70	30	10	7	13	70	2	68
	1935-36 } Average of Bombay Presidency	100	31	69	31	10	7	14	69	2	67

APPENDIX D

IRRIGATED AREA

(Area in thousands of acres)

Details 1	Bombay Presidency		
	1935-36 2	1936-37 3	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent. 4
A—Area irrigated.			
Irrigated from Government canals	213	239	+21.6
Do. private canals	87	59	-32.2
Do. wells	622	667	+7.2
Do. tanks	113	90	-29.2
Do. other sources	85	41	+57.7
Total, A—Area irrigated ...	1,061	1,106	+4.2
B—Crops irrigated.			
Rice	185	137	-18.5
Wheat	194	156	-4.1
Barley	13	13	+8.3
Jowari	218	290	+33.0
Bajri	35	50	+43.9
Maize	23	29	+26.1
Other cereals and pulses	99	87	-12.1
Sugarcane	82	82	.....
Other food crops	165	155	-6.1
Cotton	43	51	+18.6
Other non-food crops	181	181	.....
Total, B—Crops irrigated ...	1,220	1,241	+3.4

Note.—The difference in Totals A (Area Irrigated) and B (Crops Irrigated) is due to the inclusion in the latter of the area cropped more than once.

TABLE I

TABLE I—

Rainfall from 1st June 1936 to 31st May 1937, as compared
Districts of the Bombay

Serial No.	District Headquarter Station	Kharif rains (1st June 1936 to 30th September 1936)				Rabi rains (1st October 1936 to 28th February 1937)			
		Average		1936		Average		1936-37	
		Rain-fall 3	Rainy days 4	Rain-fall 5	Rainy days 6	Rain-fall 7	Rainy days 8	Rain-fall 9	Rainy days 10
		Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.
Gujarat									
1	Ahmedabad	27.33	32	21.12	26	0.91	2	1.06	4
2	Kaira	31.53	36	19.69	26	1.06	2	1.11	6
3	Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals)	36.58	41	22.98	29	1.31	3	1.51	6
4	Broach (Broach and Panch Mahals)	37.38	40	20.87	27	1.97	2	4.21	5
5	Surat	38.48	43	24.17	39	2.19	3	3.64	4
Deccan									
6	Dhulia (West Khandesh)	19.30	30	12.94	28	2.82	4	6.42	
7	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	26.26	40	20.03	35	2.19	4	9.38	6
8	Nasik	25.26	41	18.55	43	3.59	6	5.29	6
9	Ahmednagar	17.45	27	7.15	17	3.50	6	3.11	5
10	Poona	20.28	36	13.9.	30	5.00	8	3.53	6
11	Solapur	21.85	31	12.06	27	4.94	7	7.38	7
12	Satara	32.77	53	25.54	53	6.19	9	5.02	8
13	Hilly Deccan Tracts*	63.67	70	57.25	79	4.29	7	3.72	5
Karnatak									
14	Belgaum	38.84	51	34.39	76	6.96	11	5.20	12
15	Bijapur	14.10	23	5.95	12	4.58	7	2.32	5
16	Dharwar	20.08	44	15.19	25	7.68	13	2.56	8
17	Hilly Karnatak Tracts*	58.97	56	58.08	69	5.89	11	7.12	13
Konkan									
18	Thana	92.81	86	128.19	106	3.74	5	3.31	3
19	Allbag (Kolaba)	81.18	76	72.71	82	3.15	4	3.69	6
20	Ratnagiri	93.62	84	101.47	90	4.68	7	7.26	7
21	Karwar (Kannara)	108.50	80	103.16	90	7.87	10	14.80	12

* The figures for Hilly Tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak

RAINFALL

with the average at each of the representative stations of the Presidency.

Hot weather rains (1st March 1937 to 31st May 1937)				Total				District Headquarter Station	Serial No.
Average		1937		Average		1936-37			
Rain-fall 11	Rainy days 13	Rain-fall 13	Rainy days 14	Rain-fall 15	Rainy days 16	Rain-fall 17	Rainy days 18		
Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.	Ins.	No.		1
Gujarat									
0.54	1	...	...	28.83	35	22.19	30	Ahmedabad ...	1
0.46	1	...	...	32.85	39	20.80	31	Kaira ...	2
0.59	1	...	...	38.73	45	24.49	36	Godhra (Broach and Panch Mahals)	3
0.34	1	0.03	...	30.69	43	25.11	32	Broach (Broach and Panch Mahals)	4
0.30	1	...	...	40.97	47	27.81	43	Surat ...	5
Deccan									
0.43	1	...	...	23.54	35	19.36	37	Dhulia (West Khandesh) ...	6
0.61	1	...	...	29.06	45	29.41	41	Jalgaon (East Khandesh) ...	7
1.13	1	...	...	29.98	48	23.78	49	Nasik ...	8
1.38	3	3.02	2	22.33	36	13.23	24	Ahmednagar ...	9
1.53	3	2.41	3	27.11	47	20.15	39	Poona ...	10
1.66	3	4.36	8	38.45	41	23.82	42	Sholapur ...	11
2.49	5	3.26	3	39.75	67	33.82	64	Satara ...	12
1.48	3	1.59	2	69.44	80	62.60	56	Hilly Deccan Tracts*	13
Karnatak									
4.33	9	6.42	7	50.13	81	46.71	95	Belgaum ...	14
2.22	6	4.04	5	20.90	36	12.31	22	Bijapur ...	15
5.12	10	7.75	11	32.88	66	25.50	44	Dharwar ...	16
3.88	7	3.31	6	69.74	84	68.51	68	Hilly Karnatak Tracts*	17
Konkan									
1.04	1	...	...	97.59	92	131.50	111	Thana ...	18
0.96	1	...	...	85.29	81	76.30	88	Alibag (Kolaba) ...	19
1.48	2	1.09	1	99.98	93	109.75	98	Ratnagiri ...	20
3.75	4	7.08	5	120.12	104	125.04	107	Karwar (Kanara) ...	21

* are averages for six and two stations respectively.

TABLE II—

Total area and area cultivated and uncultivated in each District

Serial No.	District	Area by village papers (i.e. Total area of the district)	Area for which no returns exist	Net area for which statistics are available	CULTIVATED		
					*Gross area cropped (i.e. Total area of crops)		
					Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	2,465,537	123,863	2,341,664	1,549,170	88,763	1,637,953
2	Kaira	1,033,456	46,619	986,837	820,066	32,383	852,441
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	1,968,433	135,579	1,832,854	1,129,790	110,173	1,239,963
4	Surat	1,058,221	24,825	1,033,396	796,652	23,814	820,506
	Total Gujarat	6,525,637	330,886	6,194,751	4,236,710	255,153	4,550,863
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	3,480,857	862,468	2,618,389	1,690,394	25,060	1,715,444
6	East Khandesh	2,908,700	124,122	2,784,578	2,019,341	5,212	2,024,553
7	Nasik	3,771,633	15,294	3,756,339	2,264,317	8,540	2,272,857
8	Ahmednagar	4,242,331	33,425	4,208,906	4,525,024	24,833	2,649,567
9	Poona	3,427,676	139,904	3,287,771	2,174,801	21,400	2,196,201
10	Sholapur	2,924,103	72,778	2,851,325	2,160,164	49,851	2,210,015
11	Satara	3,133,800	108,413	3,025,387	2,200,608	69,987	2,270,579
	Total Deccan	23,889,099	1,255,302	22,633,797	15,334,733	204,873	15,539,606
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	2,937,748	74,206	2,863,542	1,866,308	29,787	1,896,095
13	Bijapur	3,652,730	695	3,652,035	2,791,975	311	2,792,286
14	Dharwar	2,949,862	77,225	2,872,637	2,201,876	58,219	2,260,095
	Total Karnatak	9,540,340	152,126	9,388,214	6,860,159	88,317	6,948,476
	Konkan						
15	Thana	2,198,167	34,384	2,163,783	625,753	8,771	634,524
16	Bombay Suburban	91,016	13,477	77,539	22,254	6,742	25,996
17	Kolaba	1,385,625	64,068	1,321,557	396,001	27,177	423,178
18	Ratnagiri	2,564,910	1,888,320	675,990	199,508	604,185	803,693
19	Kanara	2,527,414	.....	2,527,414	241,542	.....	241,542
	Total Konkan	8,766,532	2,000,099	6,766,433	1,485,058	646,875	2,131,933
	Total Bombay Presidency	49,721,608	3,733,413	44,988,195	27,975,660	1,196,218	29,170,876

*These figures differ because some land is cropped more than once

AREA

of the Bombay Presidency in 1936-37

AREA						District	Serial No.
Area cropped more than once			*Net cropped area (i.e. Total area of land under crops)				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
32,516	591	33,107	1,516,654	88,192	1,604,846	Ahmedabad	1
20,073	187	20,260	799,985	32,196	832,181	Kaira	2
62,524	6,820	69,353	1,067,966	103,344	1,170,510	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
50,168	1,085	51,253	746,534	22,799	769,253	Surat	4
165,281	8,692	173,973	4,130,429	246,461	4,376,890	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
153,955	146	154,101	1,536,439	24,904	1,561,343	West Khandesh	5
73,960	.....	73,960	1,945,381	5,212	1,950,593	East Khandesh	6
108,304	161	108,365	2,156,113	8,379	2,164,492	Nasik	7
52,318	234	52,542	2,772,706	24,609	2,797,315	Ahmednagar	8
140,946	1,129	142,075	2,033,355	20,271	2,054,126	Poona	9
31,818	446	32,264	2,125,346	49,405	2,177,751	Sholapur	10
131,799	6,376	138,175	2,068,893	63,611	2,132,504	Satara	11
693,000	8,482	701,482	14,641,733	196,391	14,838,124	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
32,859	264	33,143	1,833,449	29,503	1,862,952	Belgaum	12
14,449	.....	14,449	2,779,526	311	2,779,837	Bijapur	13
19,046	108	19,154	2,182,830	68,111	2,240,941	Dharwar	14
64,354	392	64,746	6,795,805	87,925	6,883,730	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
7,800	61	7,861	617,953	8,710	626,663	Thana	16
134	.....	134	22,120	6,742	28,862	Bombay Suburban	16
16,285	446	16,731	379,718	26,731	406,447	Kolaba	17
9,689	25,186	35,075	189,619	678,999	768,618	Ratnagiri	18
16,857	.....	16,857	224,665	.....	224,665	Kanara	19
50,965	25,693	76,658	1,424,093	621,182	2,055,275	Total Konkan	
973,600	43,259	1,016,859	27,002,060	1,151,959	28,154,019	Total Bombay Presidency.	

within the years shown in columns 9 to 11 of the above Table.

TABLE II—

Serial No.	District	CULTIVATED					
		Current fallows			Total cultivated area		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad ...	243,061	33,969	277,030	1,759,715	122,161	1,881,876
2	Kaira ...	21,727	3,645	25,372	824,712	35,841	860,553
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	105,014	21,064	127,008	1,173,280	124,428	1,297,708
4	Surat ...	29,810	356	21,166	767,334	28,085	790,419
	Total Gujarat ...	394,612	59,054	453,666	4,525,041	305,515	4,830,556
Deccan							
6	West Khandesh ...	133,956	850	134,805	1,670,394	25,754	1,696,148
6	East Khandesh ...	122,264	827	123,091	2,067,646	6,039	2,073,684
7	Nasik ...	355,083	3,244	358,327	2,511,196	11,628	2,522,919
8	Ahmednagar ...	447,485	2,286	449,771	3,220,191	26,826	3,247,096
9	Poona ...	503,028	18,016	521,044	2,636,863	38,227	2,675,170
10	Sholapur ...	363,545	14,548	378,093	2,491,991	63,953	2,555,844
11	Satara ...	193,210	12,522	205,732	2,262,103	76,133	2,338,236
	Total Deccan ...	2,118,570	52,293	2,170,863	16,760,303	248,684	17,009,987
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum ...	329,856	31,344	361,200	2,163,306	50,847	2,214,152
13	Bijapur ...	472,823	90	472,913	3,252,349	401	3,252,750
14	Dharwar ...	183,648	8,729	192,377	2,366,478	66,840	2,433,318
	Total Karnatak ...	986,327	30,163	1,016,490	7,782,132	118,088	7,900,220
Konkan							
15	Thana ...	359,322	24,058	383,380	977,375	32,768	1,010,043
16	Bombay Suburban ...	15,014	3,960	18,974	37,134	10,702	47,836
17	Kolaba ...	369,097	22,514	391,611	748,813	49,245	796,058
18	Ratnagiri ...	236,251	614,021	1,050,272	426,870	1,393,020	1,818,890
19	Kanara ...	107,902	.....	107,902	332,587	.....	332,587
	Total Konkan ...	1,067,586	864,533	1,932,139	2,521,679	1,435,735	4,007,414
	Total Bombay Presidency	4,587,095	1,006,063	5,593,158	31,569,155	2,158,023	33,747,177

AREA—contd.

AREA—contd.						District	Serial No.
Details of cultivated area							
Assessed			Unassessed				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1,756,070	122,147	1,578,817	3,045	14	3,059	Ahmedabad ...	1
822,530	36,814	658,344	2,182	27	2,209	Kaira ...	2
1,172,823	124,423	1,277,251	457	.....	457	Broach and Panch Mahals. ...	3
762,979	23,085	786,064	4,355	.....	4,355	Surat ...	4
4,515,002	305,474	4,820,476	10,039	41	10,080	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,577,513	25,591	1,603,204	92,881	63	92,944	West Khandesh ...	5
2,063,764	6,039	2,069,803	3,881	.....	3,881	East Khandesh ...	6
2,477,719	11,623	2,489,342	33,477	.....	33,477	Nasik ...	7
3,182,847	26,895	3,209,742	37,344	.....	37,344	Ahmednagar ...	8
2,508,509	38,287	2,546,796	28,374	.....	28,374	Poona ...	9
2,467,793	63,953	2,531,746	24,098	.....	24,098	Sholapur ...	10
2,261,759	76,123	2,337,882	1,044	.....	1,044	Satara ...	11
16,539,204	248,621	16,787,825	221,099	63	221,162	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
2,150,158	50,847	2,211,005	3,147	.....	3,147	Belgaum ...	12
3,252,223	401	3,252,624	126	.....	126	Bijapur ...	13
2,366,313	66,540	2,432,853	165	.....	165	Dharwar ...	14
7,778,694	118,088	7,896,782	3,438	.....	3,438	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
940,336	32,768	973,103	36,940	.....	36,940	Thana ...	15
37,086	10,702	47,788	48	.....	48	Bombay Suburban ...	16
747,686	49,245	796,931	1,127	.....	1,127	Kolaba ...	17
425,851	1,393,015	1,818,866	19	5	24	Ratnagiri ...	18
331,507	.....	331,507	1,080	.....	1,080	Kanara ...	19
2,482,465	1,455,730	3,938,195	39,214	5	39,219	Total Konkan.	
31,315,365	2,157,913	33,473,278	273,790	109	273,899	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE II—

Serial No.	District	UNCULTIVATED					
		Culturable waste unoccupied and unassessed			Not available		
					Forest		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	76,725	342	77,067	9,115	.....	9,115
2	Kaira ...	13,948	1,675	15,523	.....	.....	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	100,255	15	100,270	205,635	153	205,778
4	Surat ...	44,924	18	44,942	46,306	.....	46,306
	Total Gujarat ...	235,852	1,950	237,802	260,946	153	261,099
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	162,049	130	162,179	507,487	886,600	1,333,087
6	East Khandesh ...	62,580	.....	62,580	333,381	76,012	409,293
7	Nasik ...	42,892	.....	42,892	501,768	1,268	503,036
8	Ahmednagar ...	32,106	.....	32,106	494,796	.....	494,796
9	Poona ...	12,627	90	12,717	407,489	14	407,503
10	Sholapur ...	16,335	.....	16,335	95,518	.....	95,518
11	Satara ...	19,232	5,123	24,355	441,635	434	442,129
	Total Deccan ...	347,821	5,343	353,164	3,082,034	913,322	3,995,362
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	55,152	856	56,008	447,137	.....	447,157
13	Bijapur ...	37,480	.....	37,480	173,961	.....	173,961
14	Dharwar ...	40,382	261	40,643	236,163	.....	236,163
	Total Karnatak ...	133,014	1,117	134,131	857,261	.....	857,261
	Konkan						
15	Thane ...	51,189	.....	51,189	890,655	655	891,311
16	Bombay Suburban ...	15,252	1	15,253	2,645	.....	2,645
17	Kolaba ...	20,065	104	20,169	327,296	1,357	328,653
18	Retnagiri ...	5,666	3,674	9,340	9,004	3,434	12,438
19	Kanara ...	56,902	.....	56,902	2,064,415	.....	2,064,415
	Total Konkan ...	149,074	3,779	152,853	3,293,916	5,447	3,299,363
	Total Bombay Presidency.	865,761	12,189	877,950	7,494,177	918,928	8,413,105

AREA—concl'd.

AREA						District	Serial No.
for cultivation			Total uncultivated area				
Others			Reported	Estimated	Total		
Reported	Estimated	Total					
33	34	35	36	37	38	9	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
496,109	1,360	497,469	581,949	1,702	583,651	Ahmedabad	1
145,177	9,203	154,380	162,125	10,778	172,903	Kaira	2
353,094	10,983	364,077	659,574	11,151	670,725	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
174,932	1,722	176,654	266,062	1,740	267,802	Surat	4
1,172,912	23,268	1,196,180	1,669,710	25,371	1,695,081	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
278,461	982	279,443	947,997	836,719	1,784,709	West Khandesh	5
322,072	41,071	363,143	717,933	117,083	835,016	East Khandesh	6
400,483	2,403	402,886	1,245,143	3,671	1,248,814	Nasik	7
461,813	6,530	468,343	968,715	6,530	995,245	Ahmednagar	8
430,872	1,413	432,285	850,898	1,517	852,415	Poona	9
247,531	8,825	256,356	359,434	6,925	366,359	Sholapur	10
392,357	26,723	320,080	763,234	32,280	795,514	Satara	11
2,443,639	87,947	2,531,586	5,873,494	1,006,618	6,880,112	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
197,928	23,509	220,437	700,237	23,359	723,596	Belgaum	13
186,245	294	186,539	399,686	294	399,980	Bijapur	13
223,614	10,124	233,738	506,159	10,385	516,544	Dharwar	14
615,787	32,931	648,718	1,606,082	34,638	1,640,720	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
244,614	810	245,424	1,186,658	1,466	1,188,124	Thana	15
22,608	2,774	25,382	40,406	2,775	43,180	Bombay Suburban	16
225,363	13,362	238,725	872,744	14,823	887,567	Kolaba	17
935,450	483,192	1,418,642	250,120	495,300	745,420	Ratnagiri	18
73,509	.....	73,509	2,194,897	.....	2,194,827	Kanara	19
801,764	505,138	1,306,902	4,244,754	514,364	4,759,118	Total Konkan.	
5,034,102	649,274	5,683,376	13,394,040	1,580,391	14,974,431	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE III—
Area under different crops in each District

Serial No.	District	Cereals					
		1. Rice*			2. Wheat		
		Reported	Esti- mated	Total	Reported	Esti- mated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	4,024	75	4,099	149,340	7,235	156,575
2	Kaira	35,543	544	36,087	11,749	698	12,447
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	67,017	8,340	75,357	48,018	1,709	49,727
4	Surat	94,833	2,143	96,976	3,747	7	3,754
	Total Gujarat	201,417	11,102	212,519	209,854	9,649	219,503
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	44,265	1,188	45,453	124,229	2,346	126,575
6	East Khandesh	640	75	715	60,364	...	60,364
7	Nasik	62,531	897	63,428	263,175	1,104	264,279
8	Ahmednagar	19,696	...	19,696	156,104	775	156,879
9	Poona	86,929	2,504	89,433	62,952	1,621	64,573
10	Sholapur	2,498	29	2,527	21,086	541	21,627
11	Satara	55,547	4,180	59,727	53,252	1,602	54,854
	Total Deccan	272,151	8,873	281,024	761,162	8,189	769,351
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	115,910	3,688	119,598	121,141	506	121,647
13	Bijapur	2,302	...	2,302	291,757	...	291,737
14	Dharwar	136,606	949	137,555	243,930	7,851	251,700
	Total Karnatak	254,818	4,637	259,455	656,828	8,357	665,194
Konkan							
15	Thana	329,325	3,670	332,995	102	...	102
16	Bombay Suburban	9,629	2,973	12,602	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	257,527	19,344	276,871	...	...	...
18	Ratnagiri	80,603	218,517	299,120	...	...	...
19	Kanara	155,055	...	155,055	...	...	...
	Total Konkan	832,139	244,504	1,076,643	102	...	102
	Total Bombay Presidency	1,562,525	268,116	1,830,641	1,627,955	26,196	1,654,150

* Of this rice area, Belgaum had 344 acres, Ratnagiri 7,979 acres

† Of this Jowari area the following districts cultivated it as a rabi crop as shown below:—

	Acres		Acres		Acres
Ahmedabad	17,404	Surat	17,532	Nasik	210,108
Kaira	9,344	West Khandesh	207,472	Ahmednagar	1,848,022
Broach and Panch Mahals	131,546	East Khandesh	5,225	Poona	1,118,315

CROPS
of the Bombay Presidency in 1936-37

and Pulses						District	Serial No.
3. Barley			4. Jowarit				
Reported	Esti- mated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
9	10	11	13	13	14	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
4,178	211	4,389	392,676	26,758	419,433	Ahmedabad	1
367	4	371	65,891	2,020	67,911	Kaira	2
1,371	131	1,502	139,493	7,510	147,002	Brosch and Panch Mahals...	3
...	...	...	51,660	3,467	85,127	Surat	4
5,916	346	6,262	679,718	39,755	719,473	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
...	...	...	297,620	8,636	306,256	West Khandesh	5
...	...	...	334,389	1,145	335,534	East Khandesh	6
...	...	...	247,467	407	247,874	Nasik	7
89	3	92	1,833,037	14,955	1,848,022	Ahmednagar	8
463	...	463	1,183,262	6,557	1,190,019	Poona	9
917	7	924	1,619,279	35,137	1,654,436	Sholapur	10
2,706	139	2,845	651,873	17,631	669,504	Satara	11
4,175	149	4,324	6,166,927	34,718	6,251,645	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
2,517	175	2,692	645,853	9,755	655,618	Belgaum	13
5,438	...	5,438	1,740,326	98	1,740,426	Bijapur	13
...	...	...	555,393	16,919	572,312	Dharwar	14
7,955	175	8,130	2,941,584	26,772	2,968,356	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
...	...	...	781	.....	781	Thana	15
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba	17
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	18
...	...	...	493	.....	493	Kanara	19
...	...	...	1,274	.....	1,274	Total Konkan.	
18,046	670	18,716	9,789,503	151,245	9,940,748	Total Bombay Presidency.	

and Kanara 8,191 acres under the late crop, i.e., *saingan* rice.

Sholapur	Acres	...	1,654,436	Bijapur	Acres	...	1,633,607
Satara	...	...	412,379	Dharwar	...	...	106,487
Belgaum	...	...	242,933	Thana	...	...	781

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No. 1	District 2	Cereals and					
		5. Bajri			6. Ragi		
		Reported 15	Estimated 16	Total 17	Re- ported 18	Esti- mated 19	Total 20
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	143,827	5,663	149,490	907	13	920
2	Kaira ...	140,769	6,101	146,870	14,858	1,362	16,216
3	Brosch and Panch. Mahals.	26,290	5,158	31,448	9,451	3,308	12,759
4	Surat ...	3,613	22	3,635	6,516	225	6,741
	Total Gujarat ...	314,499	16,944	331,443	31,727	4,908	36,635
	Deccan						
6	West Khandesh ...	261,536	9,387	263,923	14,200	134	14,334
6	East Khandesh ...	236,737	574	239,311	...	...	...
7	Nasik ...	719,914	1,249	721,163	105,499	620	106,119
8	Ahmednagar ...	199,510	974	200,484	27,118	...	27,118
9	Poona ...	295,291	2,495	297,786	33,551	198	33,749
10	Sholapur ...	8,377	307	8,684	6	...	6
11	Satara ...	269,366	6,520	276,286	38,919	3,845	42,764
	Total Deccan ...	1,992,730	14,906	2,007,636	219,293	4,797	224,090
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	133,184	5,597	138,781	30,316	1,611	31,927
13	Bijapur ...	103,973	34	104,007	81	...	81
14	Dharwar ...	6,641	1,277	6,918	35,589	295	35,884
	Total Karnatak ...	242,798	6,908	249,706	65,986	1,906	67,832
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	43,324	990	43,304
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
17	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	.....	33,637	1,327	34,964
18	Batnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	26,115	166,597	192,712
19	Kanara ...	.....	.....	.....	1,275	...	1,275
	Total Konkan ...	.....	.....	.....	104,052	168,964	272,956
	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	2,550,027	38,758	2,588,785	421,053	180,515	601,573

—contd.

Pulses—continued.						District	Serial No.
7. Maize			8. Gram				
Re-ported 21	Estimated 22	Total 23	Re-ported 24	Esti-mated 25	Total 26			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
5,298	.....	5,298	13,276	151	13,427	Ahmedabad	1
1,887	102	1,989	4,264	405	4,669	Kaira	2
106,364	17,466	123,830	44,433	5,090	49,523	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
62	9	71	2,487	54	2,541	Surat	4
113,611	17,577	131,188	64,460	5,700	70,160	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
8,125	1,220	9,345	47,872	1,457	49,329	West Khandesh	5
578	33	611	19,340	...	19,340	East Khandesh	6
3,952	70	4,022	102,748	614	103,362	Nasik	7
2,339	28	2,467	78,898	667	79,565	Ahmednagar	8
2,080	5	2,085	70,711	1,074	71,785	Poona	9
8,926	164	9,090	47,065	1,503	48,568	Sholapur	10
9,872	537	10,409	79,862	2,332	82,194	Satara	11
35,332	2,051	37,383	446,436	7,647	454,143	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
13,086	98	13,184	34,715	304	35,019	Belgaum	12
2,164	.....	2,164	42,137	2	42,139	Bijapur	13
100	1	101	36,837	740	36,577	Dharwar	14
15,350	99	15,449	113,689	1,046	113,735	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
34	....	34	1,479	41	1,520	Thane	15
...	.....	.....	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban	16
1	.....	1	548	28	576	Kolaba	17
...	.....	.....	5	159	164	Ratnagiri	18
8	.....	8	275	...	275	Kanara	19
43	.....	43	2,307	223	2,530	Total Konkan.	
164,936	19,727	184,663	625,953	14,616	640,569	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE III--CROPS

Serial No. 1	District 2	Cereals and Pulses--concluded.					
		9. Other food-grains including pulses			10. Total Cereals and Pulses		
		Reported 27	Estimated 28	Total 29	Reported 30	Estimated 31	Total 32
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad	37,073	1,957	39,030	750,596	42,063	792,661
2	Kaira	133,231	5,491	138,722	408,584	16,727	425,311
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	122,415	10,431	132,846	561,851	65,163	627,014
4	Surat	79,143	9,522	88,665	272,061	8,449	280,510
	Total Gujarat	371,892	26,421	398,313	1,993,094	132,402	2,125,496
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh	243,951	2,301	246,252	1,041,797	19,669	1,061,466
6	East Khandesh	351,530	945	352,475	1,005,568	2,773	1,008,341
7	Nasik	205,641	1,512	207,153	1,730,977	6,433	1,737,460
8	Ahmednagar	66,616	302	66,918	2,383,467	17,728	2,401,195
9	Poona	73,521	935	74,456	1,508,700	15,609	1,524,369
10	Sholapur	29,787	177	29,964	1,736,936	37,885	1,774,821
11	Satara	203,671	8,746	212,417	1,365,258	46,132	1,411,400
	Total Deccan	1,173,907	14,949	1,188,856	11,072,773	146,279	11,219,052
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	257,765	3,276	261,041	1,354,407	24,010	1,378,507
13	Bijapur	84,215	27	84,242	2,272,365	161	2,272,526
14	Dharwar	292,414	8,515	300,929	1,307,519	36,547	1,344,066
	Total Karnatak	634,394	11,818	646,212	4,934,411	60,718	4,995,129
	Konkan						
15	Thana	40,351	1,131	41,482	414,396	5,822	420,218
16	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	9,629	2,973	12,602
17	Kolaba	44,796	1,194	45,990	336,509	21,888	358,397
18	Ratnagiri	30,006	128,916	158,922	136,728	513,268	650,016
19	Kanara	6,323	.....	6,323	164,130	.....	164,130
	Total Konkan	121,475	130,340	251,815	1,061,392	543,971	1,605,363
	Total Bombay Presidency.	2,301,668	183,528	2,485,196	19,061,670	883,370	19,945,040

—contd.

Oil-seeds						District	Serial No.
11. Linseed			12. Sesame (Til)				
Reported 33	Estimated 34	Total 35	Reported 36	Estimated 37	Total 38			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
13	.....	13	39,651	551	40,182	Ahmedabad	1
17	.....	17	10,870	320	11,190	Kaira	2
103	2	105	13,372	1,900	15,272	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
...	.....	.....	1,204	12	1,216	Surat	4
133	2	135	65,077	2,783	67,860	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
1,571	16	1,587	12,054	518	12,572	West Khandesh	5
1,115	.....	1,115	7,311	285	7,596	East Khandesh	6
22,539	141	22,680	5,248	8	5,256	Nasik	7
33,270	374	33,644	4,689	33	4,723	Ahmednagar	8
686	.....	686	1,161	80	1,241	Poona	9
8,151	118	8,269	1,562	16	1,578	Sholapur	10
2,422	63	2,485	239	6	245	Satara	11
69,754	717	70,471	32,260	951	33,211	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
2,324	2	2,326	1,425	12	1,437	Belgaum	12
36,347	.....	36,347	3,015	1	3,016	Bijapur	13
10,351	138	10,519	8,962	340	9,302	Dharwar	14
52,052	140	52,192	13,402	353	13,755	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
.....	.....	.....	1,148	18	1,166	Thana	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
.....	.....	.....	2,472	80	2,552	Kolaba	17
.....	.....	.....	3,794	10,022	13,816	Ratnagiri	18
6	.....	6	102	.....	102	Kanara	19
6	.....	6	7,516	10,120	17,636	Total Konkan.	
121,945	859	122,804	118,255	14,207	132,462	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Oil-seeds—					
		13. Rape and Mustard			14. Groundnut		
		Reported	Esti- mated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad	14,490	...	14,490	50,242	203	50,445
2	Kaira	277	...	277	44,298	4,424	48,722
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	235	3	238	69,444	12,066	81,510
4	Surat	46	80	126	4,098	94	4,187
	Total Gujarat	15,048	83	15,131	168,077	16,787	184,864
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	567	2	569	84,692	436	85,128
6	East Khandesh	63	...	63	247,294	.....	247,294
7	Nasik	1,873	7	1,880	30,480	67	30,547
8	Ahmednagar	71	...	71	5,894	7	5,901
9	Poona	40	...	40	20,930	569	21,499
10	Sholapur	...	...	...	38,713	1,055	39,768
11	Satara	2	...	2	180,577	7,665	188,242
	Total Deccan	2,616	9	2,625	608,589	9,339	618,428
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	112	...	112	74,251	1,259	75,510
13	Bijapur	...	...	...	53,001	146	53,147
14	Dharwar	413	1	414	50,204	4,524	54,728
	Total Karnatak	525	1	526	177,456	5,929	183,385
Konkan							
15	Thane	...	...	...	25	.....	25
16	Bombay Suburban	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
17	Kolaba	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
18	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	66	137	203
19	Kanara	...	...	...	141	.....	141
	Total Konkan	...	...	...	232	137	369
	Total Bombay Presidency	18,189	93	18,282	964,354	32,692	997,046

—contd.

continued						District	Serial No.
15. Coconut			16. Castor seed				
Reported 45	Estimated 46	Total 47	Reported 48	Estimated 49	Total 50			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
.....	.....	.....	7,395	219	7,614	Ahmedabad	1
.....	.....	.....	12,606	370	12,976	Kaira	2
.....	.....	.....	3,360	626	3,986	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
13	.....	13	5,983	75	6,058	Surat	4
13	.....	13	29,344	1,290	30,634	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
.....	.....	.....	8,230	115	8,345	West Khandesh	5
.....	.....	.....	773	...	773	East Khandesh	6
.....	.....	.....	593	...	593	Nasik	7
.....	.....	.....	116	1	117	Ahmednagar	8
.....	.....	.....	22	...	22	Poona	9
.....	.....	.....	920	23	943	Sholapur	10
5	.....	5	233	7	240	Satara	11
5	.....	5	10,887	146	11,033	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
9	.....	9	728	5	733	Belgaum	12
3	.....	3	333	...	333	Bijapur	13
417	.....	417	3,874	71	3,945	Dharwar	14
429	.....	429	4,940	76	5,016	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
388	.....	388	274	...	274	Thana	15
766	.....	766	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban	16
1,180	.....	1,180	7	...	7	Kolaba	17
8,989	4,340	13,329	...	...	...	Ratnagiri	18
11,801	.....	11,801	18	...	18	Kanara	19
23,124	4,340	27,464	299	...	299	Total Konkan.	
23,571	4,340	27,911	45,470	1,512	46,982	Total Bombay Presidency	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Oil-seeds—concluded					
		17. Other oil-seeds			18. Total oil-seeds		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	51	52	53	54	55	56
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	315	.....	315	112,086	973	113,059
2	Kaira	15	.....	15	68,093	5,114	73,197
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	1,252	36	1,288	57,766	14,633	102,399
4	Surat	33	8	41	11,352	269	11,641
	Total Gujarat	1,615	44	1,659	279,307	20,969	300,296
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh	7,739	51	7,790	114,553	1,188	116,041
6	East Khandesh	3,919	.....	3,919	260,475	285	263,760
7	Nasik	59,740	577	60,317	142,482	800	141,282
8	Ahmednagar	235,373	1,920	237,293	279,619	2,340	281,949
9	Poona	130,130	1,450	131,580	143,275	2,069	143,367
10	Sholapur	116,000	3,067	119,067	165,346	4,279	169,625
11	Satara	40,751	871	41,622	234,229	8,617	232,846
	Total Deccan	604,161	7,936	612,097	1,328,272	19,598	1,347,870
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum	33,341	460	33,801	112,190	1,738	113,928
13	Bijapur	104,175	2	104,177	199,879	149	200,028
14	Dharwar	47,458	1,757	49,215	121,700	6,831	128,540
	Total Karnatak	184,974	2,219	187,193	433,778	8,718	442,496
Konkan							
15	Thana	4,543	187	4,730	6,375	205	6,583
16	Bombay Suburban	.....	.....	.....	766	.....	766
17	Kolaba	873	24	897	4,532	104	4,636
18	Ratnagiri	455	3,187	3,642	13,304	17,686	30,990
19	Kanara	264	.....	264	12,332	.....	12,332
	Total Konkan	6,135	3,398	9,533	37,312	17,995	55,307
	Total Bombay Presidency	796,885	13,597	810,482	2,078,669	67,300	2,145,969

—contd.

Condiments and Spices			Sugars			District	Serial No.
19. Condiments and Spices			20. Sugarcane				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
57	58	59	60	61	62	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1,112	84	1,196	462	21	423	Ahmedabad	1
2,591	34	2,625	813	3	816	Kaira	2
1,866	263	2,129	1,608	193	1,801	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
1,344	162	1,506	2,833	24	2,857	Surat	4
6,913	543	7,456	5,656	243	5,899	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
6,303	80	6,383	947	6	953	West Khandesh	5
16,904	2	16,906	844	.....	844	East Khandesh	6
6,703	37	6,740	7,748	9	7,757	Nasik	7
5,020	77	5,097	16,881	1,549	18,430	Ahmednagar	8
9,120	13	9,133	13,022	.....	13,022	Poona	9
8,444	188	8,632	2,980	274	3,254	Sholapur	10
32,445	1,193	33,638	11,530	842	12,372	Satara	11
83,939	1,585	85,524	53,952	2,690	56,642	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
25,249	339	25,588	13,701	432	14,133	Belgaum	12
4,069	.....	4,069	759	.....	759	Bijapur	13
63,421	487	63,908	1,845	57	1,902	Dharwar	14
94,739	826	95,565	16,335	519	16,854	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
1,730	13	1,743	165	.....	165	Tbana	15
9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
648	6	654	51	5	56	Kolaba	17
806	1,032	1,838	387	416	803	Ratnagiri	18
4,201	.....	4,201	3,255	.....	3,255	Kanara	19
7,443	1,051	8,494	3,858	421	4,279	Total Konkan.	
193,034	4,005	197,039	79,801	3,863	83,664	Total Bombay Presidency	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Sugars—concluded					
		21. Others			22. Total Sugars		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad	31	...	31	433	21	454
2	Kaira ... ..	...	...	...	813	3	816
3	Broach and Pauch Mahals.	161	...	161	1,769	195	1,964
4	Surat	684	116	700	3,417	140	3,557
	Total Gujarat ...	776	116	892	6,432	359	6,791
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh... ..	319	...	319	1,266	6	1,272
6	East Khandesh ... ..	...	...	...	544	...	544
7	Nasik ... ..	...	...	...	7,748	9	7,757
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	...	...	...	16,881	1,549	18,430
9	Poona	117	...	117	13,139	...	13,139
10	Sholapur ... ..	...	...	...	2,980	274	3,254
11	Satara	9	...	9	11,539	842	12,381
	Total Deccan ...	445	...	445	54,397	2,680	57,077
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum	77	...	77	13,778	432	14,210
13	Bijapur ... ..	...	...	...	739	...	739
14	Dharwar	19	...	19	1,864	87	1,951
	Total Karnatak ...	96	...	96	16,431	519	16,950
	Konkan						
15	Thana ... ..	...	...	...	165	...	165
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba	10	...	10	61	5	66
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...	387	416	803
19	Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	3,255	...	3,255
	Total Konkan ...	10	...	10	3,868	421	4,289
	Total Bombay Presidency	1,327	116	1,443	51,128	3,979	55,107

—contd.

Fibres						District	Serial No.
23. Cotton			24. Jute				
Reported 69	Estimated 70	Total 71	Reported 72	Estimated 73	Total 74			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
526,574	37,923	564,502	...	...	...	Ahmedabad ...	1
121,033	3,703	124,736	...	...	...	Kaira ...	2
343,078	13,997	357,075	...	...	...	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
208,509	6,145	212,654	...	...	...	Surat ...	4
1,197,194	61,773	1,258,967	...	...	...	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
504,049	4,000	508,049	...	...	...	West Khandesh ...	5
704,421	2,118	706,539	...	...	...	East Khandesh ...	6
89,716	35	89,751	...	...	...	Nasik ...	7
69,277	1,396	70,673	...	...	...	Ahmednagar ...	8
13,313	...	13,313	...	...	...	Poona ...	9
16,745	811	17,556	...	...	...	Sholapur ...	10
11,231	350	11,581	...	...	...	Satara ...	11
1,408,752	8,710	1,417,462	...	...	...	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
162,117	1,228	163,345	...	...	...	Belgaum ...	12
293,152	...	293,152	...	...	...	Bijapur ...	13
587,572	13,104	590,676	...	...	...	Dharwar ...	14
1,022,841	14,332	1,037,173	...	...	...	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
...	...	...	...	...	...	Thana ...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolaba ...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara ...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Konkan.	
3,628,737	84,815	3,713,602	...	...	...	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Fibres—concluded					
		25. Other Fibres			26. Total Fibres		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,641	.....	2,641	529,215	37,928	567,143
2	Kaira ...	3,312	133	3,450	124,345	3,841	128,186
3	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3,856	758	4,614	346,934	14,755	361,689
4	Surat ...	2,594	21	2,615	209,103	6,166	215,269
	Total Gujarat ...	12,403	917	13,320	1,209,597	62,690	1,272,287
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	10,597	45	10,640	514,646	4,043	518,689
6	East Khandesh ...	7,855	34	7,889	712,276	2,152	714,428
7	Nasik ...	4,561	30	4,591	94,277	65	94,342
8	Ahmednagar ...	4,047	23	4,070	73,324	1,419	74,743
9	Poona ...	1,692	5	1,697	15,005	5	15,010
10	Sholapur ...	2,478	54	2,532	19,223	863	20,086
11	Satara ...	5,434	165	5,599	16,085	515	17,100
	Total Deccan ...	36,664	354	37,018	1,445,416	9,064	1,454,480
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	9,590	37	9,627	171,707	1,365	172,072
13	Bijapur ...	3,434	1	3,435	296,586	1	296,587
14	Dharwar ...	6,078	95	6,173	573,650	13,190	586,840
	Total Karnatak ...	19,102	133	19,235	1,041,943	14,465	1,056,408
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	1,600	64	1,664	1,600	64	1,664
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	167	.....	167	167	.....	167
18	Ratnagiri ...	973	4,508	5,481	978	4,506	5,481
19	Kanara ...	137	.....	137	137	.....	137
	Total Konkan ...	2,877	4,572	7,449	2,877	4,572	7,449
	Total Bombay Presidency	71,046	5,976	77,022	3,639,833	90,791	3,730,624

—contd.

Dyes							District	Serial No.	
27. Indigo			28. Other dyes			2			1
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total				
81	82	83	84	85	86				
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres				
							BOMBAY PRESIDENCY		
							Gujarat		
...	Ahmedabad	1		
...	Kaira	2		
...	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3		
...	Surat	4		
...	Total Gujarat.			
							Deccan		
...	West Khandesh	5		
6	6	947	.....	947	East Khandesh	6	
...	Nasik	7		
...	Ahmednagar	8		
...	Poona	9		
...	Sholapur	10		
...	Satara	11		
6	6	947	.....	947	Total Deccan.		
							Karnatak		
...	Belgaum	12		
...	Bijapur	13		
...	Dharwar	14		
...	Total Karnatak.			
							Konkan		
...	Thana	15		
...	Bombay Suburban	16		
...	Kolaba	17		
...	Batnagiri	18		
...	2	.....	2	Kanara	19		
...	2	.....	2	Total Konkan.			
5	6	949	.....	949	Total Bombay Presidency.		

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Dyes—concluded			Drugs		
		29. Total dyes			30. Opium		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Gujarat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	East Khandesh	953	.....	953	.....	.....	.....
7	Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Poona ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Satara ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Deccan	953	.....	953	.....	.....	.....
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Bijapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Dharwar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Karnatak ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Konkan						
15	Thana ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kanara	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total Konkan	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Total Bombay Presidency	955	.....	955	.....	.....	.....

—contd.

and Narcotics						District	Serial No.
31. Coffee			32. Tea				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
93	94	95	96	97	98	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
...	Ahmedabad	1
...	Kaira	2
...	1	.....	1	Breach and Panch Mahals	3
...	2	.....	2	Surat	4
...	3	.....	3	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
...	West Khandesh	5
...	East Khandesh	6
...	Nasik	7
...	Ahmednagar	8
...	Poona	9
...	Sholapur	10
...	4	.....	4	Satara	11
...	4	.....	4	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
...	5	.....	5	Belgaum	12
...	Bijapur	13
...	Dharwar	14
...	5	.....	5	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
...	Thana	15
...	Bombay Suburban	16
...	Kolaba	17
...	Ratnagiri	18
4	4	...	.....	...	Kanara	19
4	4	...	.....	...	Total Konkan.	
4	4	12	.....	12	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	33. Tobacco						34. Cinchona	
		Reported		Estimated		Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		99	100	101	102	103	104		
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
	Gujarat								
1	Ahmedabad	3,275	38	3,313	...	...	...	...
2	Kaira	67,062	962	68,024	...	...	...	...
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	2,389	229	2,618	...	...	...	...
4	Surat	533	32	565	...	...	...	...
	Total Gujarat	73,259	1,261	74,520	...	...	...	...
	Deccan								
5	West Khandesh	93	...	93	...	...	...	...
6	East Khandesh	677	...	677	...	...	...	...
7	Nasik	354	...	354	...	...	...	...
8	Ahmednagar	1,155	13	1,171	...	...	...	...
9	Poona	611	...	611	...	...	...	...
10	Sholapur	759	13	772	...	...	...	...
11	Satara	14,014	344	14,358	...	...	...	...
	Total Deccan	17,666	370	18,036	...	...	...	...
	Karnatak								
12	Belgaum	50,299	77	50,376	...	...	...	...
13	Bijapur	1,107	...	1,107	...	...	...	...
14	Dharwar	765	2	767	...	...	...	...
	Total Karnatak	52,171	79	52,250	...	...	...	...
	Konkan								
15	Thana	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Konkan	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Total Bombay Presidency	143,098	1,710	144,808	...	...	...	...

—contd.

35. Indian Hemp			36. Other drugs and Narcotics			District	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
105	106	107	108	109	110	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
...	Ahmedabad ...	1
...	Kaira ...	2
...	1	.....	1	Brosch and Panch Mahals.	3
...	6	.....	6	Surat ...	4
...	7	.....	7	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
...	1,053	.....	1,053	West Khandesh ...	5
...	315	.....	315	East Khandesh ...	6
...	394	.....	394	Nasik ...	7
...	313	.....	313	Ahmednagar ...	8
...	749	.....	749	Poona ...	9
...	300	.....	300	Sholapur ...	10
...	1,241	76	1,317	Satara ...	11
...	4,374	76	4,450	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
...	882	7	889	Belgaum ...	12
...	176	.....	176	Bijapur ...	13
...	1,775	18	1,793*	Dharwar ...	14
...	2,833	25	2,858	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
...	566	.....	566	Thana ...	15
...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	470	.....	470	Kolaba ...	17
...	1,227	1,257	2,484	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	17,045	.....	17,045	Kanara ...	19
...	19,308	1,257	20,565	Total Konkan.	
...	26,522	1,358	27,880	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No.	District	Drugs and Narcotics— <i>consolid.</i>			Fodder crops		
		37. Total, drugs and Narcotics			38. Fodder		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		111	112	113	114	115	116
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	3,275	85	3,313	144,354	6,908	151,262
2	Kaira ...	57,062	962	58,024	144,455	5,697	150,092
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	2,391	229	2,620	122,913	14,521	137,494
4	Surat ...	511	32	573	239,838	8,137	297,970
	Total Gujarat ...	73,269	1,261	74,530	701,555	35,263	736,818
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	1,146	.....	1,146	1,775	15	1,796
6	East Khandesh ...	992	.....	992	4,287	.....	4,287
7	Nasik ...	748	.....	748	262,370	1,097	263,467
8	Ahmednagar ...	1,471	13	1,484	51,793	1,576	53,369
9	Poona ...	1,360	.....	1,360	142,841	3,242	146,083
10	Sholapur ...	1,068	13	1,081	218,708	6,189	224,847
11	Satara ...	15,269	420	15,679	519,299	11,646	530,945
	Total Deccan ...	22,044	446	22,490	1,208,076	23,718	1,231,794
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	51,186	84	51,270	127,428	1,595	129,023
13	Bijapur ...	1,283	.....	1,283	8,642	.....	8,642
14	Dharwar ...	2,540	20	2,560	118,946	566	119,532
	Total Karnatak ...	55,009	104	55,113	254,716	2,481	257,197
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	568	.....	568	193,904	2,645	196,549
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	9,541	3,406	13,237
17	Kolaba ...	470	.....	470	51,414	5,018	56,432
18	Ratnagiri ...	1,227	1,257	2,484	40,771	60,935	101,706
19	Kanara ...	17,049	.....	17,049	28,137	.....	28,137
	Total Konkan ...	19,314	1,257	20,571	324,057	72,004	396,061
	Total Bombay Presidency	169,636	3,068	172,704	2,458,404	133,466	2,621,870

—contd.

Fruits and Vegetables (including root crops)			Miscellaneous			District	Serial No.
39. Fruits and Vegetables including root crops			40. Food crops				
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
117	118	119	120	121	122	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
7,917	768	8,685	18	.....	18	Ahmedabad	1
3,690	61	3,751	269	4	273	Kaira	2
4,162	308	4,470	80	11	91	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
8,842	449	9,291	.....	.....	.....	Surat	4
24,611	1,586	26,197	367	15	382	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
8,371	46	8,417	13	.....	13	West Khandesh	5
17,731	.....	17,731	66	.....	66	East Khandesh	6
30,590	59	30,649	374	.....	374	Nasik	7
13,231	131	13,362	130	.....	130	Ahmednagar	8
33,997	442	34,439	8	.....	8	Poona	9
7,371	208	7,579	38	.....	38	Sholapur	10
15,102	508	15,610	884	114	998	Satara	11
116,393	1,389	117,782	1,513	114	1,627	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
10,221	322	10,543	26	2	28	Belgaum	12
8,180	.....	8,180	145	.....	145	Bijapur	13
10,520	162	10,682	.....	.....	.....	Dharwar	14
28,921	484	29,405	171	2	173	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
6,747	32	6,779	.....	.....	.....	Thana	15
1,989	363	2,352	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
2,192	156	2,348	.....	.....	.....	Koleba	17
5,312	5,063	10,375	.....	.....	.....	Batnagiri	18
7,801	.....	7,801	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	19
24,041	5,604	29,645	.....	.....	.....	Total Konkan.	
193,966	9,063	203,029	2,051	131	2,182	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE III—CROPS

Serial No. 1	District 2	Miscellaneous—concl'd.			42. Total Reported 126
		41. Non-Food crops			
		Reported 123 Acres	Esti- mated 124 Acres	Total 125 Acres	Reported 126 Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					
Gujarat					
1	Ahmedabad	162	.....	162	1,549,170
2	Kaira	166	.....	166	520,038
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	53	35	93	1,129,790
4	Surat	179	10	189	796,692
	Total Gujarat	565	45	610	4,295,710
Deccan					
5	West Khandesh	221	.....	221	1,600,394
6	East Khandesh	245	.....	245	2,019,341
7	Nasik	48	.....	48	2,264,317
8	Ahmednagar	98	.....	98	2,825,044
9	Poona	293	.....	293	2,174,501
10	Sholapur	50	.....	50	2,160,164
11	Satara	2	.....	2	2,300,692
	Total Deccan	967	.....	967	15,334,733
Karnatak					
12	Belgaum	26	.....	26	1,866,308
13	Bijapur	7	.....	7	9,791,975
14	Dharwar	7	.....	7	2,201,876
	Total Karnatak	40	.....	40	6,860,159
Konkan					
15	Thana	215	.....	215	635,733
16	Bombay Suburban	31	.....	31	32,254
17	Kolaba	8	.....	8	396,001
18	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	199,508
19	Kanara	4,498	.....	4,498	241,543
	Total Konkan	4,752	.....	4,752	1,465,069
	Total Bombay Presidency	6,314	45	6,359	27,975,660

* These areas differ because some land is cropped

area of crop*		43. Total area of land under crop*			District	Serial No.
Esti- mated 127	Total 128	Reported 129	Esti- mated 130	Total 131			2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
Gujarat						
68,783	1,637,953	1,516,654	88,192	1,604,846	Ahmedabad	1
32,383	852,441	799,985	33,196	832,181	Kaira	2
110,173	1,239,963	1,067,266	103,344	1,170,610	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
23,814	820,506	745,524	22,729	768,253	Surat	4
255,153	4,550,863	4,130,429	246,461	4,376,890	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan						
25,050	1,715,444	1,536,439	24,904	1,561,343	West Khandesh	5
5,212	2,024,563	1,945,381	5,212	1,950,593	East Khandesh	6
8,540	2,272,857	2,156,113	8,379	2,164,492	Nasik	7
24,833	2,849,857	2,772,705	24,609	2,797,315	Ahmednagar	8
31,400	2,196,201	2,083,555	20,271	2,054,126	Poona	9
49,851	2,210,015	2,126,346	49,406	2,177,751	Sholapur	10
69,987	2,370,679	2,068,893	63,611	2,132,504	Satara	11
204,873	15,539,608	14,641,733	196,391	14,838,124	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak						
29,767	1,896,095	1,833,449	29,503	1,862,952	Belgaum	12
311	2,792,286	2,779,526	311	2,779,837	Bijapur	13
58,219	2,260,095	2,182,830	58,111	2,240,941	Dharwar	14
88,317	6,948,476	6,795,805	87,925	6,883,730	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan						
8,771	634,524	617,953	8,710	626,663	Thana	15
6,742	28,996	22,120	6,742	28,862	Bombay Suburban	16
27,177	423,178	379,716	26,731	406,447	Kolaba	17
634,136	1,03,693	1,99,619	578,999	768,613	Balnagiri	18
...	241,542	224,525	...	224,685	Kanara	19
646,875	2,131,933	1,434,093	621,182	2,055,275	Total Konkan.	
1,195,218	29,170,878	27,002,060	1,151,959	28,154,019	Total Bombay Presidency.	

more than once during the year.

TABLE IV—

Area under various crops irrigated by different sources of irrigation

Serial No.	Name of crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
	Ahmedabad	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Rice	99	...	99	10	...	10	375	9	384
2	Wheat	5	...	5	11	...	11	18,793	1,650	20,443
3	Barley	2	...	2	...	...	...	3,595	186	4,181
4	Jowari	...	...	...	36	...	36	5,327	1,276	6,603
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,523	329	3,853
6	Maize	2	...	2	17	...	17	927	...	927
7	Other cereals and pulses.	11	...	11	1	...	1	816	28	844
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	10	...	10	333	23	356
9	Other food crops	10	...	10	87	...	87	3,109	334	3,443
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,571	1,027	11,598
11	Other non-food crops	...	...	...	126	...	126	5,432	145	5,577
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	59	...	59	298	...	298	53,257	5,007	58,264
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,254	385	3,639
	Net irrigated area	59	...	59	298	...	298	50,003	4,622	54,625
	Kaira									
1	Rice	383	...	383	...	...	...	1,048	...	1,048
2	Wheat	58	...	58	...	...	...	5,341	96	5,439
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	367	4	371
4	Jowari	14	...	14	...	...	...	962	6	968
5	Bajri	28	...	28	...	...	...	1,523	7	1,530
6	Maize	15	...	15	...	...	...	33	...	33
7	Other cereals and pulses.	9	...	9	...	...	...	13	...	13
8	Sugarcane	13	...	13	...	...	...	691	1	692
9	Other food crops	18	...	18	...	...	...	3,219	36	3,255
10	Cotton	24	...	24	...	...	...	328	...	328
11	Other non-food crops	40	...	40	...	...	...	19,342	145	19,487
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	602	...	602	...	...	...	32,867	237	33,104
	Area irrigated more than once.	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,672	60	1,732
	Net irrigated area	601	...	601	...	...	...	31,195	237	31,432
	Broach and Panch Mahals									
1	Rice	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	60	...	60	...	...	...	391	127	518
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	6	...	6	...	...	...	22	...	22
7	Other cereals and pulses.	30	...	30	...	...	...	183	30	213
8	Sugarcane	9	...	9	...	...	...	1,467	150	1,617
9	Other food crops	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,061	51	1,112
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops	53	...	53	...	...	...	567	6	573
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	161	...	161	...	...	...	3,896	364	4,060
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Net irrigated area	161	...	161	...	...	...	3,891	364	4,055

IRRIGATION

in each district of the Bombay Presidency for 1936-37

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Ahmedabad										
12	...	12	157	...	157	583	9	592	Rice	1
330	...	330	1,732	...	1,732	20,871	1,850	22,521	Wheat	2
6	...	6	154	...	154	4,157	186	4,343	Barley	3
6	...	5	35	...	35	5,403	1,376	6,679	Jowari	4
...	1	...	1	5,530	329	3,859	Bajri	5
...	5	...	5	951	...	951	Maize	6
11	...	11	4	...	4	543	28	871	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	57	...	57	400	23	423	Sugarcane	8
1	...	1	187	...	187	3,374	334	3,708	Other food crops	9
5	...	5	53	...	53	10,639	1,027	11,856	Cotton	10
8	...	8	170	...	170	5,766	145	5,931	Other non-food crops.	11
378	...	378	2,535	...	2,535	56,527	5,007	61,534	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	2	...	2	3,256	385	3,641	Area irrigated more than once.	
378	...	378	2,533	...	2,533	53,271	4,622	57,893	Net irrigated area.	
Kaira										
338	...	332	8	...	8	1,771	...	1,771	Rice	1
86	...	66	267	15	282	5,732	113	5,845	Wheat	2
...	967	4	371	Barley	3
...	22	...	22	939	6	1,004	Jowari	4
1	...	1	...	...	...	1,552	7	1,559	Bajri	5
...	48	...	48	Maize	6
...	22	...	22	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	93	2	95	797	3	800	Sugarcane	8
3	...	3	90	11	101	3,330	47	3,377	Other food crops	9
8	...	5	62	...	62	422	...	422	Cotton	10
39	...	39	176	20	196	19,597	165	19,762	Other non-food crops.	11
449	...	449	718	48	766	34,636	345	34,981	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
4	...	4	...	...	...	1,677	60	1,737	Area irrigated more than once.	
445	...	445	718	48	766	32,959	285	33,244	Net irrigated area.	
Broach and Panch Mahals										
43	...	43	...	...	...	45	...	45	Rice	1
...	65	15	80	516	142	658	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	55	20	75	273	50	323	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
20	...	20	...	...	...	1,496	150	1,646	Sugarcane	8
7	...	7	...	...	...	1,069	51	1,120	Other food crops	9
...	620	6	626	Cotton	10
...	Other non-food crops.	11
70	...	70	120	35	155	4,047	399	4,446	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	5	...	5	Area irrigated more than once.	
70	...	70	120	35	155	4,042	399	4,441	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Surat										
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,768	24	2,792
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,388	117	2,505
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	996	150	1,146
Total area under all irrigated crops.		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,155	291	6,446
Area irrigated more than once.		...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69
Net irrigated area		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,086	291	6,377
Total Gujarat										
1	Rice	414	...	414	10	...	10	1,423	9	1,432
2	Wheat	133	...	133	11	...	11	24,525	1,875	26,400
3	Barley	2	...	2	...	...	...	4,362	190	4,552
4	Jowari	14	...	14	36	...	36	6,290	1,282	7,572
5	Bajri	29	...	29	...	...	...	5,062	336	5,398
6	Maize	23	...	23	17	...	17	984	...	984
7	Other cereals and pulses.	50	...	50	1	...	1	1,017	58	1,075
8	Sugarcane	22	...	22	10	...	10	5,259	198	5,457
9	Other food crops	29	...	29	87	...	87	9,777	536	10,313
10	Cotton	24	...	24	...	...	...	10,899	1,027	11,926
11	Other non-food crops.	93	...	93	126	...	126	26,387	445	26,832
Total area under all irrigated crops.		822	...	822	298	...	298	95,975	5,959	101,934
Area irrigated more than once.		1	...	1	...	...	...	5,000	445	5,445
Net irrigated area		821	...	821	298	...	298	90,975	5,514	96,489

IRRIGATION—*contd.*

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Surat										
973	...	973	...	...	...	973	...	973	Rice	1
22	...	22	...	...	..	22	...	22	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	1	...	1	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	2	...	2	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
50	...	59	6	...	6	2,833	24	2,857	Sugarcane	8
8	...	8	73	...	73	2,469	117	2,586	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
2	...	2	4	...	4	1,002	160	1,152	Other non-food crops.	11
1,064	...	1,064	83	...	83	7,302	291	7,593	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
22	...	22	...	...	...	91	...	91	Area irrigated more than once.	
1,042	...	1,042	83	...	83	7,211	291	7,502	Net irrigated area.	
Total Gujarat										
1,360	...	1,360	165	...	165	3,372	9	3,381	Rice	1
418	...	418	2,064	30	2,094	27,141	1,905	29,046	Wheat	2
6	...	6	154	...	154	4,534	190	4,714	Barley	3
5	...	5	57	...	57	6,402	1,282	7,684	Jowari	4
1	...	1	1	...	1	5,082	336	5,418	Bajri	5
...	5	...	5	1,029	...	1,029	Maize	6
11	...	11	59	20	79	1,138	78	1,216	Other cereals and pulses.	7
79	...	79	156	2	158	5,526	200	5,726	Sugarcane	8
19	...	19	330	11	341	10,242	549	10,791	Other food crops	9
13	...	13	115	...	115	11,061	1,027	12,078	Cotton	10
49	...	49	350	20	370	27,005	466	27,471	Other non-food crops.	11
1,961	...	1,961	3,456	83	3,539	102,512	6,042	108,554	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
26	...	26	2	...	2	5,029	445	5,474	Area irrigated more than once.	
1,935	...	1,935	3,454	83	3,537	97,483	5,597	103,080	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
	West Khandesh	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Rice	593	...	593	...	...	...	9	...	9
2	Wheat	3,976	...	3,976	137	...	137	9,289	...	9,289
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	19	...	19	...	...	...	391	...	391
6	Maize	101	...	101	3	...	3	96	...	96
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,197	...	1,197	44	...	44	944	...	944
8	Sugarcane	801	...	801	1	...	1	145	6	161
9	Other food crops	1,211	...	1,211	28	...	28	1,545	2	1,847
10	Cotton	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops..	1,135	...	1,135	84	...	84	5,171	...	5,171
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	9,231	...	9,231	297	...	297	17,890	8	17,898
	Area irrigated more than once.	1,572	...	1,572	59	...	59	3,488	...	3,488
	Net irrigated area ...	7,659	...	7,659	238	...	238	14,402	8	14,410
	East Khandesh									
1	Rice	1	...	1	...	...	...	129	...	129
2	Wheat	1,373	...	1,373	...	...	...	11,785	...	11,785
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	14	...	14	...	...	...	16	...	16
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	6	...	6	...	...	...	88	...	88
7	Other cereals and pulses.	386	...	386	...	...	...	8,148	...	3,148
8	Sugarcane	60	...	60	...	...	...	784	...	784
9	Other food crops	751	...	751	24	...	24	9,833	...	9,833
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	304	...	304	...	...	...	7,034	...	7,034
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	2,795	...	2,795	24	...	24	32,817	...	32,817
	Area irrigated more than once.	200	...	200	...	...	...	2,995	...	2,995
	Net irrigated area ...	2,595	...	2,595	24	...	24	29,822	...	29,822
	Nasik									
1	Rice	2,256	...	2,256	49	...	49	83	...	83
2	Wheat	10,745	...	10,745	545	...	545	14,774	...	14,774
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	306	...	306	...	...	...	38	...	38
5	Bajri	6,493	...	6,493	20	...	20	1,424	...	1,424
6	Maize	210	...	210	3	...	3	941	...	941
7	Other cereals and pulses.	6,585	...	6,585	213	...	213	7,047	...	7,047
8	Sugarcane	4,749	...	4,749	241	...	241	2,748	...	2,748
9	Other food crops	9,010	...	9,010	442	...	442	13,009	...	13,009
10	Cotton	1,860	...	1,860	10	...	10	215	...	215
11	Other non-food crops.	8,123	...	8,123	240	...	240	15,751	...	15,751
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	50,437	...	50,437	1,763	...	1,763	56,030	...	56,030
	Area irrigated more than once.	16,340	...	16,340	85	...	85	5,447	...	5,447
	Net irrigated area ...	34,097	...	34,097	1,678	...	1,678	50,583	...	50,583

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop.	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
West Khandesh										
...	602	...	602	Rice ...	1
156	...	156	...	...	...	13,558	...	13,558	Wheat ...	2
...	Barley ...	3
...	100	...	100	Jowari ...	4
...	410	...	410	Bajri ...	5
...	200	...	200	Maize ...	6
...	2,185	...	2,185	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	947	6	953	Sugarcane ...	8
...	3,084	2	3,086	Other food crops ...	9
...	98	...	98	Cotton ...	10
...	6,390	...	6,390	Other non-food crops.	11
156	...	156	...	...	...	27,574	8	27,582	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	5,119	...	5,119	Area irrigated more than once.	
156	...	156	...	...	...	22,455	8	22,463	Net irrigated area.	
East Khandesh										
...	190	...	190	Rice ...	1
17	...	17	15	...	15	13,090	...	13,090	Wheat ...	2
...	Barley ...	3
23	...	23	...	...	...	53	...	53	Jowari ...	4
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	Bajri ...	5
...	94	...	94	Maize ...	6
6	...	6	...	...	...	3,540	...	3,540	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	844	...	844	Sugarcane ...	8
4	...	4	1,047	...	1,047	11,659	...	11,659	Other food crops ...	9
...	Cotton ...	10
13	...	13	28	...	28	7,379	...	7,379	Other non-food crops.	11
65	...	65	1,090	...	1,090	36,791	...	36,791	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
13	...	13	...	...	...	3,208	...	3,208	Area irrigated more than once.	
52	...	52	1,090	...	1,090	33,583	...	33,583	Net irrigated area.	
Nasik										
...	52	...	52	2,440	...	2,440	Rice ...	1
...	156	...	156	26,220	...	26,220	Wheat ...	2
...	Barley ...	3
...	344	...	344	Jowari ...	4
...	7,937	...	7,937	Bajri ...	5
...	8	...	8	1,162	...	1,162	Maize ...	6
...	76	...	76	13,921	...	13,921	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	7,738	...	7,738	Sugarcane ...	8
...	148	...	148	22,609	...	22,609	Other food crops ...	9
...	2,185	...	2,185	Cotton ...	10
...	10	...	10	24,124	...	24,124	Other non-food crops.	11
...	450	...	450	108,680	...	108,680	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	64	...	64	21,936	...	21,936	Area irrigated more than once.	
...	386	...	386	86,744	...	86,744	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ahmednagar										
1	Rice ...	79	...	79	119	...	119	36	...	36
2	Wheat ...	28,857	9	28,866	287	...	287	16,242	212	16,454
3	Barley ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	39	...	39
4	Jowari ...	26,424	30	26,454	6	...	6	60,288	821	61,109
5	Rajri ...	4,321	4	4,325	59	...	59	6,979	12	6,991
6	Maize ...	264	4	268	1	...	1	2,019	18	2,037
7	Other cereals and pulses.	916	...	916	...	...	...	210	...	210
8	Sugarcane ...	14,084	1,531	15,615	60	...	60	2,492	18	2,510
9	Other food crops ...	6,335	14	6,349	267	...	267	10,101	123	10,223
10	Cotton ...	3,231	14	3,235	...	...	...	841	...	841
11	Other non-food crops.	9,698	72	9,770	64	...	64	15,232	149	15,381
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	95,258	1,678	96,936	863	...	863	114,479	1,358	115,837
	Area irrigated more than once.	9,338	3	9,341	179	...	179	9,792	89	9,881
	Net irrigated area ...	85,920	1,675	87,595	684	...	684	104,687	1,269	105,956
Poona										
1	Rice ...	1,254	...	1,254	34	...	34	162	...	162
2	Wheat ...	3,207	...	3,207	1,063	90	1,153	11,536	220	11,756
3	Barley ...	106	...	106	...	...	...	42	...	42
4	Jowari ...	29,627	...	29,627	1,665	...	1,665	26,413	60	26,473
5	Rajri ...	4,109	...	4,109	571	...	571	11,693	330	12,023
6	Maize ...	375	...	375	79	...	79	1,502	...	1,502
7	Other cereals and pulses.	5,858	...	5,858	1,012	10	1,022	11,598	199	11,797
8	Sugarcane ...	10,711	...	10,711	90	...	90	1,808	...	1,808
9	Other food crops ...	5,262	...	5,262	1,993	15	2,008	23,126	500	23,626
10	Cotton ...	9,015	...	9,015	...	...	...	3,402	...	3,402
11	Other non-food crops.	2,751	...	2,751	630	...	630	11,906	31	11,939
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	72,675	...	72,675	7,137	115	7,252	103,185	1,340	104,525
	Area irrigated more than once.	8,529	...	8,529	2,268	40	2,308	21,082	205	21,287
	Net irrigated area ...	64,146	...	64,146	4,869	75	4,944	82,103	1,135	83,238
Sholapur										
1	Rice ...	176	...	176	...	...	...	1,029	5	1,034
2	Wheat ...	852	5	857	16	...	16	14,737	416	15,153
3	Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	6	636
4	Jowari ...	22,598	695	23,293	155	...	155	65,865	885	66,750
5	Rajri ...	559	22	581	...	...	...	2,100	46	2,146
6	Maize ...	831	10	841	...	...	...	7,528	111	7,639
7	Other cereals and pulses.	787	2	789	...	...	...	5,562	63	5,625
8	Sugarcane ...	1,777	264	2,041	1	...	1	1,202	10	1,212
9	Other food crops ...	411	...	411	80	...	80	7,797	156	7,953
10	Cotton ...	5,205	464	5,669	...	...	...	9,089	301	9,390
11	Other non-food crops.	5,329	218	5,547	24	...	24	24,451	394	24,845
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	33,525	1,580	35,105	276	...	276	139,974	2,394	142,368
	Area irrigated more than once.	2,756	29	2,785	16	...	16	25,447	426	25,873
	Net irrigated area ...	35,769	1,551	37,320	260	...	260	114,527	1,968	116,496

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Ahmednagar										
...	234	...	234	Rice ...	1
...	45,386	221	45,607	Wheat ...	2
...	40	...	40	Barley ...	3
...	86,718	861	87,569	Jowari ...	4
...	11,859	16	11,875	Bajri ...	5
...	2,284	22	2,306	Maize ...	6
...	1,126	...	1,126	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	16,636	1,549	18,185	Sugarcane ...	8
...	17,301	142	17,443	Other food crops ...	9
...	4,122	14	4,136	Cotton ...	10
...	24,994	221	25,215	Other non-food crops.	11
...	210,600	3,036	213,636	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	19,309	92	19,401	Area irrigated more than once.	
...	191,291	2,944	194,235	Net irrigated area.	
Poona										
3	...	3	...	...	...	1,453	...	1,453	Rice ...	1
153	...	153	21	...	21	16,980	310	16,690	Wheat ...	2
...	148	...	148	Barley ...	3
2,403	...	2,403	225	...	225	60,333	60	60,393	Jowari ...	4
333	...	333	5	...	5	16,711	330	17,041	Bajri ...	5
15	...	15	...	...	...	1,971	...	1,971	Maize ...	6
1	...	1	20	...	20	18,489	209	18,698	Other cereals and pulses.	7
319	...	319	42	...	42	12,965	...	12,965	Sugarcane ...	8
340	...	320	63	...	63	30,764	515	31,279	Other food crops ...	9
162	...	162	22	...	22	12,601	...	12,601	Cotton ...	10
32	...	32	9	...	9	15,390	31	15,421	Other non-food crops.	11
3,901	...	3,901	407	...	407	187,205	1,455	188,660	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
287	...	287	1	...	1	32,167	245	32,412	Area irrigated more than once.	
3,514	...	3,514	406	...	406	155,038	1,210	156,248	Net irrigated area.	
Sholapur										
...	1,205	6	1,210	Rice ...	1
84	...	84	...	...	...	15,689	421	16,110	Wheat ...	2
...	634	6	639	Barley ...	3
150	...	150	...	...	...	88,766	1,480	90,246	Jowari ...	4
...	2,659	70	2,729	Bajri ...	5
57	...	57	...	...	...	8,416	121	8,537	Maize ...	6
20	...	20	...	...	...	6,359	65	6,424	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	2,980	274	3,254	Sugarcane ...	8
...	8,288	166	8,444	Other food crops ...	9
10	...	10	...	...	...	14,398	766	15,063	Cotton ...	10
168	...	168	...	...	...	29,972	612	30,584	Other non-food crops.	11
493	...	493	...	...	...	179,268	3,974	183,242	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
2	...	2	...	...	...	28,321	455	28,676	Area irrigated more than once.	
491	...	491	...	...	...	151,047	3,519	154,566	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop.	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
	Satara	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Rice	234	97	261	13,309	593	14,102	694	42	736
2	Wheat	918	96	1,014	11,447	593	12,040	10,924	362	11,276
3	Barley	76	...	76	473	58	531	449	8	457
4	Jowari	2,941	135	3,076	9,252	373	9,625	17,059	321	17,280
5	Bajri	66	...	66	404	29	433	3,641	161	3,802
6	Maize	125	26	151	294	8	302	2,218	70	2,288
7	Other cereals and pulses	1,073	26	1,099	4,498	390	4,888	9,068	199	9,267
8	Sugarcane	1,088	247	1,335	1,525	248	1,773	8,570	355	8,925
9	Other food crops	1,006	97	1,103	3,966	120	4,106	11,150	332	11,482
10	Cotton	51	...	51	68	...	68	1,362	...	1,362
11	Other non-food crops	1,188	329	1,417	2,557	72	2,629	17,722	488	18,210
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	8,756	883	9,649	47,703	2,784	50,487	82,857	2,128	84,985
	Area irrigated more than once.	1,174	125	1,299	8,915	465	9,380	13,262	501	13,763
	Net irrigated area ...	7,582	758	8,356	38,788	2,319	41,107	69,595	1,627	71,222
	Total Deccan									
1	Rice	4,693	97	4,620	13,411	593	14,304	2,142	47	2,189
2	Wheat	50,238	110	50,328	13,496	683	14,178	99,287	1,200	90,487
3	Barley	153	...	153	473	58	531	1,180	13	1,173
4	Jowari	82,010	760	82,770	11,078	373	11,451	169,679	1,967	171,686
5	Bajri	16,067	26	16,093	1,054	29	1,083	26,228	561	26,789
6	Maize	1,912	40	1,952	380	8	388	14,392	199	14,591
7	Other cereals and pulses	16,502	26	16,830	5,767	400	6,167	37,567	461	38,028
8	Sugarcane	33,270	2,042	35,312	1,918	248	2,166	17,744	289	18,033
9	Other food crops	24,484	111	24,595	6,820	135	6,955	76,861	1,118	77,979
10	Cotton	19,610	475	20,084	68	...	68	14,903	301	15,204
11	Other non-food crops	28,528	519	29,047	3,599	72	3,671	97,269	1,062	98,331
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	277,687	4,141	281,828	58,063	2,899	60,962	547,232	7,228	554,460
	Area irrigated more than once.	39,909	157	40,066	11,522	505	12,027	81,513	1,221	82,734
	Net irrigated area ...	237,778	3,984	241,762	46,541	2,394	48,935	465,719	6,007	471,726
	Belgaum									
1	Rice	25	...	25	748	...	748	480	...	480
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	23	...	23	537	...	537
3	Barley	240	...	240	26	...	26	2,167	174	2,341
4	Jowari	1,140	...	1,140	10	...	10	3,519	485	4,004
5	Bajri	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	2,459	...	2,459	13	...	13	6,531	40	6,571
7	Other cereals and pulses	1,505	...	1,505	193	...	193	3,736	12	3,748
8	Sugarcane	273	...	273	569	10	569	10,163	334	10,497
9	Other food crops	603	...	603	229	...	229	6,049	218	6,267
10	Cotton	933	...	933	2	...	2	1,570	21	1,591
11	Other non-food crops	914	...	914	226	...	226	8,480	350	8,830
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	8,100	...	8,100	2,029	10	2,039	43,222	1,644	44,866
	Area irrigated more than once.	868	...	868	99	...	99	4,172	145	4,317
	Net irrigated area ...	7,232	...	7,232	1,930	10	1,940	39,050	1,499	40,549

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Satara										
...	2	...	33	...	33	14,170	962	15,132	Rice	1
...	...	2	65	14	79	23,356	1,056	24,411	Wheat	2
...	4	...	1	...	1	968	66	1,064	Barley	3
...	...	4	...	...	...	29,257	729	29,986	Jowari	4
...	256	6	262	4,111	190	4,301	Bajri	5
...	2	...	2	...	2	2,893	110	3,003	Maize	6
...	...	2	...	...	...	14,643	615	15,258	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	7	...	547	92	639	11,530	842	12,372	Sugarcane	8
...	...	7	95	17	112	16,244	565	16,810	Other food crops	9
...	2	...	112	60	172	1,471	...	1,471	Cotton	10
...	...	2	...	...	...	21,581	349	22,430	Other non-food crops.	11
17	...	17	911	189	1,100	140,254	5,964	146,338	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
3	...	3	4	...	4	23,358	1,091	24,449	Area irrigated more than once.	
14	...	14	907	189	1,096	116,896	4,893	121,789	Net irrigated area.	
Total Deccan										
3	...	3	85	...	85	20,234	967	21,201	Rice	1
412	...	412	267	14	271	153,679	2,007	155,686	Wheat	2
4	...	4	...	...	...	1,820	71	1,891	Barley	3
2,580	...	2,580	226	...	226	265,573	3,120	268,693	Jowari	4
335	...	335	5	...	5	43,689	606	44,295	Bajri	5
72	...	72	264	6	270	17,020	253	17,273	Maize	6
29	...	29	98	...	98	60,263	859	61,152	Other cereals and pulses.	7
319	...	319	360	92	451	53,640	2,671	56,311	Sugarcane	8
331	...	331	1,353	17	1,370	109,849	1,361	111,210	Other food crops	9
172	...	172	22	...	22	34,775	779	35,554	Cotton	10
275	...	275	160	60	219	129,830	1,713	131,543	Other non-food crops.	11
4,532	...	4,532	2,858	189	3,047	390,372	14,457	404,829	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
305	...	305	69	...	69	133,318	1,883	135,201	Area irrigated more than once.	
4,227	...	4,227	2,789	189	2,978	257,054	12,574	269,628	Net irrigated area.	
Belgaum										
11,534	...	11,534	1,791	...	1,791	14,675	...	14,675	Rice	1
13	...	13	46	...	46	618	...	618	Wheat	2
...	31	...	31	2,454	174	2,628	Barley	3
...	4,069	485	4,554	Jowari	4
...	8	8	16	Bajri	5
...	35	...	35	9,028	40	9,068	Maize	6
...	324	...	324	5,758	12	5,770	Other cereals and pulses.	7
593	...	593	2,124	87	2,211	13,702	431	14,133	Sugarcane	8
1	...	1	377	2	379	7,259	290	7,479	Other food crops	9
...	2,505	21	2,526	Cotton	10
27	...	27	390	2	392	10,037	362	10,399	Other non-food crops.	11
12,168	...	12,168	5,107	91	5,198	70,826	1,745	72,571	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
22	...	22	192	...	192	5,363	145	5,498	Area irrigated more than once.	
12,146	...	12,146	4,915	91	5,006	65,273	1,600	66,873	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Bijapur										
1	Rice	...	...	...	14	...	14	293	...	293
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	480
3	Barley	...	...	...	4	...	4	3,751	...	3,751
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,518	...	8,518
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,374	...	1,374
7	Other cereals and pulses.	13	...	13	59	...	52	9,870	...	9,870
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	9	...	9	592	...	592
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	40	...	40	8,375	...	8,375
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,441	...	1,441
11	Other non-food crops.	8	...	8	7	...	7	4,646	...	4,646
Total area under all irrigated crops.		21	...	21	126	...	126	39,240	...	39,240
Area irrigated more than once.		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,092	...	3,092
Net irrigated area		21	...	21	126	...	126	36,148	...	36,148
Dharwar										
1	Rice	8,069	...	8,069	27	...	27	15	...	15
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
8	Sugarcane	191	...	191	...	...	...	372	...	372
9	Other food crops	412	...	412	...	...	...	2,095	...	2,095
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	367	...	367	...	...	...	755	...	755
Total area under all irrigated crops.		9,029	...	9,029	27	...	27	3,245	...	3,245
Area irrigated more than once.		...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
Net irrigated area		9,029	...	9,029	27	...	27	3,209	...	3,209
Total Karnatak										
1	Rice	8,094	...	8,094	789	...	789	788	...	788
2	Wheat	...	...	...	23	...	23	1,017	...	1,017
3	Barley	240	...	240	30	...	30	5,918	174	6,093
4	Jowari	1,140	...	1,140	10	...	10	12,037	485	12,522
5	Bajri	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	2,459	...	2,459	13	...	13	7,906	40	7,946
7	Other cereals and pulses.	1,518	...	1,518	245	...	245	13,613	12	13,625
8	Sugarcane	464	...	464	568	10	578	11,117	334	11,451
9	Other food crops	1,015	...	1,015	269	...	269	16,419	318	16,637
10	Cotton	933	...	933	2	...	2	3,011	21	3,032
11	Other non-food crops.	1,279	...	1,279	233	...	233	13,861	360	14,241
Total area under all irrigated crops.		17,150	...	17,150	2,182	10	2,192	86,707	1,644	87,351
Area irrigated more than once.		868	...	868	99	...	99	7,300	145	7,445
Net irrigated area		16,282	...	16,282	2,083	10	2,093	78,407	1,499	79,906

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Bijapur										
228	...	228	...	...	...	535	...	535	Rice ...	1
...	480	...	480	Wheat ...	2
2	...	2	...	...	...	3,757	...	3,757	Barley ...	3
...	8,518	...	8,518	Jowari ...	4
...	1,374	...	1,374	Bajri ...	5
...	10,101	...	10,101	Maize ...	6
166	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other cereals and pulses.	7
80	...	80	...	...	...	691	...	691	Sugarcane ...	8
167	...	167	...	...	...	8,482	...	8,482	Other food crops ...	9
...	1,441	...	1,441	Cotton ...	10
173	...	173	...	...	...	4,334	...	4,334	Other non-food crops.	11
816	...	816	...	...	...	40,203	...	40,203	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
69	...	69	...	...	...	3,161	...	3,161	Area irrigated more than once.	
747	...	747	...	...	...	37,042	...	37,042	Net irrigated area.	
Dharwar										
40,584	...	40,584	15,936	...	15,936	64,691	...	64,691	Rice ...	1
...	Wheat ...	2
...	Barley ...	3
...	Jowari ...	4
...	Bajri ...	5
...	1	...	1	Maize ...	6
367	...	367	31	...	31	406	...	406	Other cereals and pulses.	7
906	87	993	83	...	83	1,552	87	1,639	Sugarcane ...	8
640	...	640	150	...	150	3,297	...	3,297	Other food crops ...	9
...	Cotton ...	10
340	...	240	85	...	85	1,437	...	1,437	Other non-food crops.	11
42,737	87	42,824	16,345	...	16,345	71,333	87	71,470	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
11	...	11	...	...	...	47	...	47	Area irrigated more than once.	
42,726	87	42,813	16,345	...	16,345	71,336	87	71,423	Net irrigated area.	
Total Karnatak										
52,346	...	52,346	17,787	...	17,787	79,804	...	79,804	Rice ...	1
13	...	13	45	...	45	1,098	...	1,098	Wheat ...	2
2	...	2	31	...	31	6,321	174	6,395	Barley ...	3
...	13,187	485	13,672	Jowari ...	4
...	8	...	8	Bajri ...	5
...	25	...	25	10,403	40	10,443	Maize ...	6
533	...	533	356	...	356	16,264	19	16,276	Other cereals and pulses.	7
1,570	87	1,666	2,307	87	2,394	15,935	518	16,453	Sugarcane ...	8
808	...	808	527	2	529	19,038	420	19,258	Other food crops ...	9
...	3,946	21	3,967	Cotton ...	10
440	...	440	475	2	477	16,308	362	16,670	Other non-food crops.	11
56,721	87	56,808	21,452	91	21,543	182,212	1,832	184,044	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
102	...	102	192	...	192	8,561	145	8,706	Area irrigated more than once.	
56,619	87	56,706	21,260	91	21,351	173,651	1,687	175,338	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop.	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
	Thana	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	145
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	18	6,818
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,211	...	1,211
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,156	18	8,174
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	141
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,015	18	8,033
	Bombay Suburban									
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	...	644
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	...	666
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	604
	Kolaba									
1	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugarcane	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
9	Other food crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	204
10	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	212
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	212

IRRIGATION—contd.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
Thana										
...	Rice	1
...	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
20	...	30	...	...	...	165	...	165	Sugarcane	8
95	...	95	...	...	...	6,895	18	6,913	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
35	...	35	...	...	...	1,246	...	1,246	Other non-food crops	11
150	...	150	...	...	...	8,306	18	8,324	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	141	...	141	Area irrigated more than once.	
150	...	150	...	...	...	8,165	18	8,183	Net irrigated area.	
Bombay Suburban										
...	Rice	1
...	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
...	Sugarcane	8
...	644	...	644	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
...	22	...	22	Other non-food crops	11
...	666	...	666	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	62	...	62	Area irrigated more than once.	
...	604	...	604	Net irrigated area.	
Kolaba										
...	Rice	1
...	Wheat	2
...	Barley	3
...	Jowari	4
...	Bajri	5
...	1	...	1	1	...	1	Maize	6
...	Other cereals and pulses	7
...	43	5	48	51	5	56	Sugarcane	8
36	...	36	804	31	835	1,044	31	1,075	Other food crops	9
...	Cotton	10
...	23	...	23	23	...	23	Other non-food crops	11
36	...	36	871	36	907	1,119	36	1,155	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
...	Area irrigated more than once.	
36	...	36	871	36	907	1,119	36	1,155	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ratnagiri										
1	Rice ... ..	...	...	...	472	1,340	1,812	611	1,373	1,983
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	69	1,070	1,129	450	1,786	2,236
8	Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	...	6	5	11	351	325	676
9	Other food crops ... ..	...	...	...	148	697	845	1,364	2,106	3,470
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	393	927	1,320	989	1,016	1,955
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	1,078	4,039	5,117	3,715	6,605	10,320
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	155	300	455	1,025	510	1,535
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	923	3,739	4,662	2,690	6,095	8,785
Kanara										
1	Rice ... ..	...	...	...	2,819	...	2,819	48	...	48
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	155	...	155	4	...	4
8	Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	...	223	...	223	836	...	968
9	Other food crops ... ..	...	...	...	47	...	47	276	...	276
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	7	...	7	8	...	8
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	3,251	...	3,251	1,202	...	1,202
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	3,251	...	3,251	1,200	...	1,200
Total Konkan										
1	Rice ... ..	...	...	...	3,291	1,340	4,631	659	1,373	2,931
2	Wheat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Jowari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Bajri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Maize ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other cereals and pulses.	...	...	...	964	1,070	1,294	454	1,786	2,240
8	Sugarcane ... ..	...	...	...	229	5	234	1,370	325	1,695
9	Other food crops ... ..	...	...	...	195	697	892	9,288	2,124	11,412
10	Cotton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Other non-food crops.	...	...	...	400	927	1,327	2,180	1,016	3,136
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	...	...	...	4,329	4,039	8,368	13,951	6,623	20,574
	Area irrigated more than once.	...	...	...	155	300	455	1,230	510	1,740
	Net irrigated area ...	...	...	...	4,174	3,739	7,913	12,721	6,113	18,834

IRRIGATION—*contd.*

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
463	1,150	1,618	640	2,688	3,328	2,191	6,550	8,741	Ratnagiri	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rice ...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley ...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize ...	6
...	5	5	637	3,888	4,475	1,146	6,699	7,845	Other cereals and pulses.	7
...	...	...	20	70	90	377	400	777	Sugarcane ...	8
36	22	57	87	703	850	1,634	3,588	5,322	Other food crops ...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	10
48	95	143	127	120	247	1,507	2,158	3,665	Other non-food crops.	11
561	1,272	1,833	1,511	7,479	8,990	6,855	19,395	26,250	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
354	838	1,192	896	1,352	2,248	2,430	3,000	5,430	Area irrigated more than once.	
197	434	631	615	6,127	6,742	4,425	16,395	20,820	Net irrigated area.	
16,419	...	16,419	4,351	...	4,351	23,637	...	23,637	Kanara	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rice ...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley ...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize ...	6
101	...	101	68	...	68	328	...	328	Other cereals and pulses.	7
677	...	677	665	...	665	2,431	...	2,431	Sugarcane ..	8
47	...	47	58	...	58	428	...	428	Other food crops ...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	10
5	...	5	4	...	4	24	...	24	Other non-food crops.	11
17,249	...	17,249	5,146	...	5,146	26,848	...	26,848	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
8	...	8	2	...	2	12	...	12	Area irrigated more than once.	
17,241	...	17,241	5,144	...	5,144	26,836	...	26,836	Net irrigated area.	
13,887	1,150	18,037	4,991	2,688	7,679	25,828	6,550	32,378	Total Konkan	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rice ...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat ...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley ...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jowari ...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bajri ...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maize ...	6
101	5	106	1	...	1	1	...	1	Other cereals and pulses.	7
697	...	697	738	75	803	3,024	405	3,429	Sugarcane ...	8
213	22	235	949	794	1,743	10,645	3,637	14,282	Other food crops ...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton ...	10
98	95	193	154	120	274	2,822	2,158	4,980	Other non-food crops.	11
17,966	1,272	19,238	7,528	7,515	15,043	43,794	19,449	63,243	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
362	638	1,200	898	1,352	2,250	2,645	3,000	5,645	Area irrigated more than once.	
17,604	434	18,038	6,630	6,163	12,793	41,149	16,449	57,598	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IV—

Serial No.	Name of District and crop	Government Canals			Private Canals			Wells		
		Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total
	Total Bombay Presidency	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Rice	13,101	27	13,128	17,501	2,333	19,734	5,012	1,428	6,440
2	Wheat	50,351	110	50,461	13,529	683	14,212	114,829	3,075	117,904
3	Barley	425	...	425	503	58	561	11,440	377	11,817
4	Jowari	83,164	760	83,924	11,124	373	11,497	188,006	3,754	191,760
5	Bajri	16,103	26	16,129	1,054	29	1,083	31,280	887	32,167
6	Maize	4,594	40	4,634	410	6	416	23,282	239	23,521
7	Other cereals and pulses,	18,370	28	18,398	6,227	1,470	7,697	52,651	2,317	54,968
8	Sugarcane	33,756	2,042	35,798	2,725	263	2,988	35,490	1,146	36,636
9	Other food crops ...	25,528	111	25,639	7,371	833	8,203	112,345	3,998	116,343
10	Cotton	20,587	478	21,065	70	...	70	28,813	1,349	30,162
11	Other non-food crops,	29,900	519	30,419	4,368	999	5,357	139,717	2,584	142,301
	Total area under all irrigated crops.	295,659	4,141	299,800	64,872	6,948	71,820	742,865	21,454	764,319
	Area irrigated more than once.	40,778	157	40,935	11,776	805	12,581	95,043	2,321	97,364
	Net irrigated area ...	254,881	3,984	258,865	53,096	6,143	59,239	647,822	19,133	666,955

IRRIGATION—concl.

Tanks			Other Sources			Total of all Sources			Name of District and crop	Serial No.
Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total	Reported	Estimated	Total		
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Total Bombay Presidency	
70,596	1,150	71,746	23,028	2,689	25,716	129,236	7,526	136,764	Rice ...	1
843	...	843	2,366	44	2,410	181,918	3,912	185,830	Wheat ...	2
12	...	12	185	...	185	12,565	435	13,000	Barley ...	3
3,585	...	2,585	293	...	293	285,162	4,887	290,049	Jowari ...	4
336	...	336	6	...	6	48,779	942	49,721	Bajri ...	5
72	...	72	295	6	301	28,463	293	28,746	Maize ...	6
674	5	679	1,217	3,868	5,075	79,139	7,673	86,817	Other cereals and pulses.	7
2,574	87	2,761	3,420	256	3,736	78,135	3,794	81,919	Sugarcane ...	8
1,371	22	1,393	3,169	824	3,893	149,774	5,787	155,561	Other food crops ...	9
185	...	186	137	...	137	49,772	1,827	51,599	Cotton ...	10
352	95	447	1,138	202	1,340	175,965	4,699	180,664	Other non-food crops.	11
80,200	1,359	81,559	35,294	7,873	43,172	1,218,890	41,780	1,260,670	Total area under all irrigated crops.	
796	838	1,633	1,161	1,352	2,513	149,553	5,473	155,026	Area irrigated more than once.	
79,405	521	79,926	34,133	6,526	40,659	1,069,337	36,307	1,105,644	Net irrigated area.	

TABLE IVa IRRIGATION—

Area irrigated by different sources of irrigation

Serial No.	District	Area irrigated from					Total
		Government Canals	Private Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad ...	59	298	378	54,625	2,533	57,893
2	Kaira ...	601	.....	445	31,492	766	33,244
3	Broach & Panch-Mahals ...	161	.....	70	4,055	155	4,441
4	Surat ...	.....	.....	1,042	6,377	89	7,502
	Total Gujarat ...	821	298	1,935	96,489	3,537	103,050
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh ...	7,659	235	156	14,410	.....	22,463
6	East Khandesh ...	2,595	24	52	29,822	1,090	33,563
7	Nasik ...	34,097	1,673	.....	50,533	386	86,744
8	Ahmednagar ...	37,595	684	.....	105,956	.....	194,235
9	Poona ...	64,146	4,944	3,514	83,238	406	156,248
10	Sholapur ...	37,320	280	491	116,495	.....	154,586
11	Satara ...	8,350	41,107	14	71,322	1,095	121,789
	Total Deccan ...	241,762	48,935	4,227	471,726	2,978	769,623
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum ...	7,232	1,940	12,145	40,549	5,006	66,873
13	Bijapur ...	21	126	747	36,148	.....	37,042
14	Dharwar ...	9,029	27	42,813	3,209	16,345	71,423
	Total Karnatak ...	16,282	2,093	55,705	79,906	21,351	175,338
Konkan							
15	Thana ...	.....	.....	150	8,033	.....	8,183
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	604	.....	604
17	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	36	212	907	1,155
18	Ratnagiri ...	.....	4,662	631	8,735	6,742	20,320
19	Kanara ...	.....	3,251	17,241	1,200	5,144	26,836
	Total Konkan ...	.....	7,913	18,058	18,834	12,793	57,598
	Total Bombay Presidency	258,865	59,239	79,926	666,965	40,659	1,105,644

(Summary of Table IV ante)

and under various irrigated crops in 1936-37

Crops irrigated						District	Serial No.
Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowari	Bajri	Maize		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
592	22,521	4,343	6,679	3,859	951	Ahmedabad	1
1,771	5,845	971	1,004	1,659	49	Kaira	2
45	658	.....	.....	.....	28	Broach & Pauch- Mahala.	3
973	22	.....	1	.....	2	Surat	4
3,381	29,046	4,714	7,684	5,418	1,029	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
602	13,558	.....	100	410	200	West Khandesh	5
130	13,090	.....	53	2	94	East Khandesh	6
2,440	26,220	.....	344	7,937	1,162	Nasik	7
234	45,607	40	87,569	11,875	2,306	Ahmednagar	8
1,453	16,630	148	60,393	17,041	1,971	Poona	9
1,210	16,110	639	90,248	2,729	8,537	Sholapur	10
15,132	24,411	1,064	29,986	4,301	3,003	Satara	11
21,201	155,686	1,891	268,693	44,295	17,273	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
14,578	618	2,639	5,154	8	9,068	Belgaum	12
535	480	3,757	8,518	.....	1,374	Bijapur	13
54,691	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Dharwar	14
79,804	1,098	6,396	13,672	8	10,443	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thana	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Kolaba	17
8,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri	18
23,637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	19
32,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Total Konkan.	
136,764	185,830	13,000	290,049	49,721	28,746	Total Bombay Presi- dency.	

TABLE IVa—IRRIGATION

Serial No.	District	Crops irrigated—contd.			
		Other cereals and pulses	Sugarcane	Other food crops	Cotton
1	2	15	16	17	18
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Gujarat					
1	Ahmedabad	871	423	3,708	11,656
2	Kaira	32	800	3,377	422
3	Hroach and Panch Mahals	323	1,646	1,120	.....
4	Surat ... ..	.....	2,857	2,586	.....
Total Gujarat ...		1,216	5,726	10,791	13,078
Deccan					
5	West Khandesh	2,186	963	3,086	98
6	East Khandesh	3,540	844	11,659	.....
7	Nasik	13,921	7,738	22,609	2,185
8	Ahmednagar	1,128	18,185	17,343	4,136
9	Poona	18,696	12,965	31,273	12,601
10	Sholapur	6,424	3,254	8,444	16,063
11	Satara	15,253	12,372	16,810	1,471
Total Deccan ...		61,152	56,311	111,230	35,564
Karnatak					
12	Belgaum	5,770	14,133	7,479	2,526
13	Bijapur	10,101	681	8,482	1,441
14	Dharwar	405	1,639	3,297	.....
Total Karnatak ...		16,276	16,453	19,258	3,967
Konkan					
15	Thane ... ..	.....	165	6,913	.....
16	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	644	.....
17	Kolaba ... ..	.....	56	1,075	.....
18	Ratnagiri	7,845	777	5,222	.....
19	Kanara	328	2,431	426	.....
Total Konkan ...		8,173	3,429	14,282	.....
Total Bombay Presidency ...		86,817	81,919	156,561	51,599

(Summary of Table IV ante)—concl'd.

Other non-food crops	Total Crops irrigated	Deduct Crops irrigated more than once	Net Irrigated area	District	Serial No.
19	20	21	22	2	1
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY					
Gujarat					
5,931	61,534	3,641	57,893	Ahmedabad	1
19,762	34,961	1,737	33,224	Kaira	2
626	4,446	5	4,441	Broach and Panch Mahals	3
1,152	7,593	91	7,502	Surat	4
27,471	108,554	5,474	103,080	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan					
6,390	27,682	5,119	22,463	West Khandesh	5
7,379	36,791	3,306	33,485	East Khandesh	6
24,124	108,680	21,936	86,744	Nasik	7
25,216	213,636	19,401	194,235	Ahmednagar	8
15,421	168,660	32,412	136,248	Poona	9
30,564	163,242	26,676	136,566	Sholapur	10
22,430	146,238	24,449	121,789	Satara	11
131,543	904,829	135,301	769,528	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak					
10,399	72,371	5,498	66,873	Belgaum	12
4,334	40,303	3,161	37,142	Bijapur	13
1,437	71,470	47	71,423	Dharwar	14
16,670	184,044	8,706	175,338	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan					
1,246	8,824	141	8,683	Thane	15
22	666	63	603	Bombay Suburban	16
23	1,155	.....	1,155	Kolaba	17
3,665	26,250	5,430	20,820	Ratnagiri	18
24	26,848	12	26,836	Kanara	19
4,980	63,243	5,645	57,598	Total Konkan.	
180,664	1,280,670	155,026	1,125,644	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V—OUTTURN
 Estimated outturn of principal Kharif and Rabi
 twelve-anna crop) in each district

Serial No.	District	Outturn per cent. of									
		Kharif									
		Jowari	Bajri	Rice	Kodra	Ragi	Vari	Tur	Urid and Must	Sesame	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY										
	Gujarat										
1	Ahmedabad ...	50	50	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	
2	Kaira ...	59	54	23	43	47	43	53	39	51	
	Broach and Panch Mahals.	58	58	33	50	50	...	50	50	50	
4	Surat ...	53	70	74	78	77	53	83	82	83	
	Deccan										
5	West Khandesh ...	67	58	67	67	67	58	67	58	58	
6	East Khandesh ...	75	83	77	...	...	75	75	67	75	
7	Nasik ...	75	58	83	33	53	...	75	68	58	
8	Ahmednagar ...	...	42	58	33	67	58	33	54	25	
9	Poona ...	50	50	60	55	67	67	50	55	50	
10	Sholapur ...	...	25	54	67	17	50	42	58	35	
11	Satara ...	75	67	71	75	67	67	67	67	67	
	Karnatak										
12	Belgaum ...	67	53	68	...	67	...	67	58	58	
13	Bijapur ...	...	33	42	25	33	42	33	33	33	
14	Dharwar ...	67	67	42	...	58	53	53	55	58	
	Konkan										
15	Thana ...	...	...	83	92	83	83	75	75	67	
16	Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kolaba ...	...	...	93	100	100	100	100	95	100	
18	Ratnagiri ...	...	...	83	83	83	83	92	92	83	
19	Kanara ...	75	...	63	...	75	...	75	75	67	

(PER CENT. OF THE NORMAL)

crops in parts of 100 (100 denoting a normal, i.e.,
of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1936-37

Cotton		Rabi							Perennial	District	Serial No.
Early	Late	Jowari	Wheat	Grain	Tobacco	Linseed	Rape and Mustard	Sugar-cane			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2	1	
the Normal											
Per cent. of the normal											
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY											
Gujarat											
...	33	50	67	33	51	33	33	83	Ahmedabad ...	1	
...	62	...	56	56	62	51	...	72	Kaira ...	2	
...	58	50	58	50	58	25	42	83	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3	
...	88	83	68	79	75	...	93	84	Surat ...	4	
Deccan											
38	...	75	77	75	58	67	50	83	West Khandesh ...	5	
71	...	75	83	83	83	75	83	92	East Khandesh ...	6	
50	...	75	83	75	83	67	67	83	Nasik ...	7	
36	...	42	42	50	67	42	...	92	Ahmednagar ...	8	
65	...	75	52	50	67	50	58	75	Poona ...	9	
78	...	58	67	50	63	42	...	83	Sholapur ...	10	
68	...	76	78	69	83	67	...	92	Satara ...	11	
Karnatak											
...	50	58	64	58	79	67	58	75	Belgaum ...	12	
...	33	33	33	33	33	33	...	67	Bijapur ...	13	
...	58	58	67	58	67	58	58	68	Dharwar ...	14	
Konkan											
...	...	92	100	75	67	...	...	83	Thana ...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	92	Kolaba ...	17
...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	82	Ratnagiri ...	18
...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	75	Kanara ...	19

TABLE V-A—AREA

Area under food-grain crops (cereals and pulses),
and its estimated outturn

Serial No.	District	A—Cereals					
		1. Rice					
		1936-37		1935-36		1934-35	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	4,099	1,006	16,787	5,374	60,577	28,285
2	Kaira ...	36,087	5,369	83,470	31,341	116,587	56,306
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	75,357	11,782	109,583	34,244	112,420	48,577
4	Surat ...	96,976	50,084	108,002	68,391	106,967	65,583
	Total Gujarat ...	212,519	68,241	317,842	139,250	396,201	198,751
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	45,453	14,659	49,157	15,978	46,716	16,994
6	East Khandesh ...	715	262	782	315	784	283
7	Nasik ...	63,478	25,406	65,014	28,907	65,847	26,160
8	Ahmednagar ...	19,696	5,375	22,005	8,599	22,145	8,693
9	Poona ...	89,433	26,102	89,904	37,537	88,825	33,378
10	Sholapur ...	2,522	548	6,984	1,988	5,947	1,556
11	Satara ...	59,727	21,175	66,026	28,194	68,961	28,493
	Total Deccan ...	281,024	93,617	299,962	121,518	298,025	115,397
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	118,698	40,667	118,437	35,549	130,628	47,384
13	Bijapur ...	2,302	390	7,673	1,687	4,930	1,206
14	Dharwar ...	139,555	32,337	151,833	35,802	154,556	45,886
	Total Karnatak ...	260,455	73,584	277,943	73,038	290,115	94,476
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	392,995	148,586	331,549	162,814	389,358	161,738
16	Bombay Suburban ...	12,602	4,501	12,871	4,596	14,865	7,301
17	Kolaba ...	276,871	135,963	276,913	148,346	277,079	160,804
18	Ratnagiri ...	299,120	113,173	299,077	124,161	296,235	147,123
19	Kanara ...	155,055	62,086	155,730	68,631	153,628	67,334
	Total Konkan ...	1,076,643	464,311	1,076,130	508,738	1,073,168	544,300
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	1,830,641	698,753	1,971,877	842,544	2,047,509	962,924

AND OUTTURN

in each district of the Bombay Presidency
during 1936-37 and preceding two years.

2. Wheat						District	Serial No.
1936-37		1935-36		1934-35			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
156,775	31,177	202,685	27,858	163,377	26,408	Ahmedabad ...	1
12,437	2,963	16,154	3,179	19,576	3,900	Kaira ...	2
46,727	8,050	71,418	15,824	80,140	14,744	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
3,754	635	12,218	2,976	10,116	1,937	Surat ...	4
219,503	42,825	302,485	49,837	273,209	46,289	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
126,575	30,805	124,341	26,177	130,065	30,783	West Khandesh ...	5
60,364	16,728	47,461	12,013	46,310	13,281	East Khandesh ...	6
284,379	56,999	253,079	57,635	263,881	48,241	Nasik ...	7
156,879	32,962	193,411	48,318	206,544	44,638	Ahmednagar ...	8
61,573	11,656	75,414	14,668	74,956	14,372	Poona ...	9
21,627	5,835	31,584	9,314	34,342	7,787	Sholapur ...	10
55,054	16,241	58,194	18,926	61,015	21,279	Satara ...	11
769,351	171,286	789,484	187,051	817,113	180,381	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
121,647	19,673	114,458	16,870	122,290	21,152	Belgaum ...	12
291,757	17,411	248,284	29,774	285,119	34,179	Bijapur ...	13
251,730	37,481	236,142	30,783	231,634	25,353	Dharwar ...	14
665,134	74,515	598,884	77,427	639,043	81,184	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
102	23	92	17	91	20	Thana ...	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban ...	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kolaba ...	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ratnagiri ...	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara ...	19
102	23	92	17	91	20	Total Konkan.	
1,654,150	288,649	1,690,945	314,332	1,734,456	307,874	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

		A—Cereals—					
		3. Barley					
Serial No.	District	1936-37		1935-36		1934-35	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
1	Ahmedabad ...	4,389	1,667	3,144	1,485	2,623	1,005
2	Kaira ...	371	132	195	93	184	64
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,502	274	5,233	1,129	5,754	1,145
4	Surat ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Gujarat ...	6,262	2,093	8,572	2,707	8,561	2,214
Deccan							
5	West Khandesh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	East Khandesh ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Nasik ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Ahmednagar ...	92	21	229	59	176	72
9	Poona ...	463	76	564	148	937	170
10	Sholapur ...	924	323	2,634	595	1,497	422
11	Satara ...	2,845	976	3,055	1,175	2,794	1,041
	Total Deccan ...	4,324	1,396	6,772	1,977	5,404	1,705
Karnatak							
12	Belgaum ...	2,692	1,187	2,362	1,148	904	429
13	Bijapur ...	5,438	1,327	3,416	1,235	3,984	1,576
14	Dharwar ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Karnatak ...	8,130	2,514	5,778	2,383	4,888	2,005
Konkan							
15	Thana ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Bombay Suburban ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Kolaba ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	Ratnagiri ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Kanara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Konkan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	18,716	5,903	21,122	7,067	18,853	5,924

OUTTURN—*contd.*

continued						District	Serial No.
4. Jowari							
1936-37		1935-36		1934-35			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
21	22	23	24	25	26	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
419,433	101,651	406,991	130,529	373,717	120,136	Ahmedabad ...	1
67,911	18,915	42,758	16,376	37,797	12,049	Kaira ...	2
147,002	33,582	127,748	43,969	117,758	35,747	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
85,127	24,056	94,224	30,117	75,686	20,665	Surat ...	4
719,473	178,204	670,721	221,021	604,958	188,797	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
306,256	97,050	195,969	41,999	205,454	49,527	West Khandesh ...	5
335,534	80,890	338,398	90,616	350,438	104,041	East Khandesh ...	6
247,574	43,312	139,394	26,966	138,263	21,420	Nasik ...	7
1,842,022	165,455	1,043,914	147,872	1,080,216	165,992	Ahmednagar ...	8
1,190,019	156,405	1,016,861	175,513	1,050,927	176,211	Poona ...	9
1,854,436	265,290	1,373,646	244,849	1,465,707	263,550	Sholapur ...	10
669,504	172,094	614,486	150,275	562,934	161,995	Satara ...	11
6,251,645	970,496	4,721,577	878,122	4,853,939	943,736	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
656,618	149,240	621,762	130,425	675,387	154,385	Belgaum ...	12
1,740,426	140,710	1,286,795	207,349	1,337,077	188,465	Bijapur ...	13
572,312	166,425	540,754	136,375	573,016	187,173	Dharwar ...	14
2,968,356	456,375	2,449,311	474,149	2,485,480	530,043	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
781	144	725	121	609	102	Thana ...	15
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Bombay Suburban ...	16
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Kolaba ...	17
...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	Ratnagiri ...	18
493	83	442	65	201	30	Kanara ...	19
1,274	227	1,167	186	819	132	Total Konkan.	
9,940,748	1,606,302	7,842,776	1,573,478	7,945,187	1,662,708	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	A—Cereals—					
		5. Bajri					
		1936-37		1935-36		1934-35	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	149,490	23,270	165,961	41,490	154,595	38,724
2	Kaira ...	146,870	34,573	148,880	53,714	131,112	40,737
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	31,448	6,219	30,233	7,693	29,559	5,925
4	Surat ...	3,635	645	4,731	1,172	4,590	1,014
	Total Gujarat ...	331,443	69,706	349,810	104,069	320,156	86,400
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	263,922	34,374	292,621	43,516	279,008	46,720
6	East Khandesh ...	239,311	33,868	251,339	35,569	284,900	40,260
7	Nasik ...	721,163	67,716	890,274	155,005	916,018	98,313
8	Ahmednagar ...	200,484	13,610	696,819	70,934	731,492	74,416
9	Poona ...	297,786	23,035	452,154	46,239	447,874	45,599
10	Sholapur ...	8,684	506	142,725	10,378	98,873	7,260
11	Satara ...	276,286	29,717	324,115	30,495	368,006	39,557
	Total Deccan ...	2,007,636	202,828	3,050,047	392,136	3,125,874	352,145
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	138,781	14,436	131,661	13,720	163,178	19,452
13	Bijapur ...	104,007	8,033	309,624	25,802	322,609	23,543
14	Dharwar ...	6,918	927	7,237	850	6,943	645
	Total Karnatak ...	249,706	23,396	448,722	40,372	499,729	43,640
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kanars ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Konkan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	2,538,785	295,928	3,848,579	536,577	3,945,759	482,185

OUTTURN—*contd.*

<i>continued</i>						District	Serial No.
6. Ragi							
1936-37		1935-36		1934-35			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
33	34	35	36	37	38	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
						BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
920	197	3,704	1,588	3,086	1,321	Ahmedabad ...	1
16,215	4,368	55,202	29,922	46,698	21,015	Kaira ...	2
12,759	2,023	20,351	4,642	21,231	11,212	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
5,741	2,769	8,064	3,812	8,289	3,701	Surat ...	4
36,635	9,857	87,411	40,164	79,303	37,249	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
14,334	3,840	17,618	4,720	12,795	3,427	West Khandesh ...	5
						East Khandesh ...	6
106,119	33,542	121,208	45,994	124,742	35,530	Nasik ...	7
27,118	7,267	25,231	7,604	25,601	7,714	Ahmednagar ...	8
33,749	9,040	32,656	10,934	32,641	10,930	Poona ...	9
6		14	4			Sholapur ...	10
42,764	11,465	44,684	14,962	43,301	14,501	Satara ...	11
224,090	65,144	241,411	84,218	239,080	72,102	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
31,927	5,553	30,697	9,277	28,894	7,789	Belgaum ...	12
81	11	89	21	65	17	Bijapur ...	13
35,684	11,214	31,739	11,331	27,480	10,515	Dharwar ...	14
67,892	19,778	62,515	20,629	56,439	18,321	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
43,304	12,411	43,762	12,542	45,291	11,626	Thana ...	15
				16	5	Bombay Suburban ...	16
31,964	12,468	34,700	12,393	34,617	12,363	Kolaba ...	17
192,712	46,659	192,524	53,354	192,142	62,924	Ratnagiri ...	18
1,976	973	1,606	704	1,023	504	Kanara ...	19
272,956	74,531	272,594	78,993	273,089	87,422	Total Konkan.	
801,573	169,310	663,931	224,004	647,911	215,094	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

		A--Cereals--					
		7. Maize					
Serial No.	District	1936-37		1935-36		1934-35	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	39	40	41	42	43	44
		Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	5,298	1,457	5,228	1,763	5,106	1,837
2	Kaira ...	1,969	561	1,666	746	1,015	324
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	123,830	32,510	127,431	55,694	120,581	53,936
4	Surat ...	71	33	68	31	109	47
	Total Gujarat ...	131,168	34,561	134,393	58,234	126,814	56,144
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	9,345	2,019	6,479	1,597	6,712	1,642
6	East Khandesh ...	611	204	560	207	841	187
7	Nasik ...	4,022	1,323	3,377	1,474	3,389	1,158
8	Ahmednagar ...	2,421	1,571	887	668	1,117	804
9	Poona ...	2,085	895	1,345	677	1,611	620
10	Sholapur ...	9,090	3,910	7,751	3,871	7,950	3,935
11	Satara ...	10,409	3,063	10,535	3,434	11,140	3,572
	Total Deccan ...	37,982	12,990	30,954	11,928	32,760	11,908
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	13,194	6,039	12,468	5,404	13,596	6,190
13	Bijapur ...	2,164	696	1,471	693	1,932	911
14	Dharwar ...	101	36	25	9	43	14
	Total Karnatak ...	15,449	6,771	13,964	6,106	14,571	7,115
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	34	8	24	5	31	6
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
18	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Kanara ...	8	2	8	2	5	1
	Total Konkan ...	43	10	33	7	37	7
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	184,663	54,332	179,364	76,275	174,182	75,174

OYTTURN—contd.

continued						District	Serial No.
B. Kodra							
1936-37		1935-36		1934-35			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
45	46	47	48	49	50	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
3,367	661	5,254	1,806	5,808	1,824	Ahmedabad	1
66,465	16,083	75,954	34,586	76,248	32,918	Kaira	2
21,007	5,111	26,189	10,294	29,157	12,079	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
9,971	3,864	11,152	5,118	10,356	4,399	Surat	4
100,810	25,719	120,559	51,304	121,069	51,230	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
13,503	4,956	15,357	4,623	11,195	3,999	West Khandesh	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	East Khandesh	6
1	.....	7	3	11	2	Nasik	7
6	1	7	2	12	3	Ahmednagar	8
267	56	243	65	1	.....	Poona	9
1	.....	25	6	1	.....	Sholapur	10
28	7	24	5	45	11	Satara	11
13,306	5,020	15,663	4,709	11,265	3,015	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Belgaum	12
7	1	47	9	466	127	Bijapur	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dharwar	14
7	1	47	9	466	127	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
3,975	1,044	4,496	1,177	4,364	1,144	Thana	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
3,308	1,182	3,337	1,310	3,445	1,130	Kolaba	17
49,563	12,533	48,953	12,283	44,202	12,215	Ratnagiri	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kanara	19
57,147	14,759	56,836	14,670	52,011	14,489	Total Konkan.	
176,770	45,499	193,105	71,192	184,811	68,851	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	A—Cereals—					
		9. Other Cereals					
		1936-37		1935-36		1934-35	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	51	53	53	54	55	56
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	6,955	1,337	11,756	3,796	11,003	4,055
2	Kaira ...	4,554	1,344	5,801	2,705	5,225	2,155
3	Brosch and Panch Mahals ...	21,509	4,351	26,899	10,989	27,334	13,257
4	Surat ...	412	160	525	223	289	129
	Total Gujarat ...	33,130	7,192	44,981	17,723	43,851	19,595
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	33,366	7,945	19,092	5,114	37,858	10,143
6	East Khandesh ...	3,393	820	1,363	349	1,326	384
7	Nasik ...	94,583	10,901	35,861	13,449	35,465	9,990
8	Ahmednagar ...	15,021	3,216	45,350	11,807	23,551	6,529
9	Poona ...	20,210	5,059	21,625	6,842	20,114	5,744
10	Sholapur ...	626	137	3,039	842	1,345	355
11	Satara ...	39,122	9,696	39,702	10,937	38,305	10,783
	Total Deccan ...	146,621	37,774	166,032	49,339	157,894	43,333
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	78,455	19,037	91,503	11,589	77,165	20,626
13	Bijapur ...	10,129	3,712	25,526	4,653	32,018	5,005
14	Dharwar ...	88,484	13,324	84,141	23,026	70,272	16,845
	Total Karnatak ...	177,068	36,073	201,170	39,268	179,455	42,476
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	14,465	5,650	15,152	5,330	15,065	5,223
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	22,508	11,656	22,566	11,484	22,690	11,549
18	Rainagiri ...	50,237	16,820	49,926	18,388	26,533	9,771
19	Kanara ...	131	39	118	27	77	20
	Total Konkan ...	87,241	34,165	87,762	35,229	64,365	26,632
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	444,160	115,204	499,945	141,559	445,565	132,036

OUTTURN—contd.

10. Total Cereals						District	Serial No.
1936-37		1935-36		1934-35			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
57	58	59	60	61	62	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
750,236	167,443	820,520	215,689	784,591	223,595	Ahmedabad ...	1
352,909	84,907	490,180	172,562	454,395	168,768	Kaira ...	2
481,141	103,902	547,090	184,718	543,934	196,522	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
206,687	82,246	238,984	111,840	216,102	97,674	Surat ...	4
1,790,963	438,398	2,036,774	684,809	1,979,122	686,659	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
817,754	185,648	720,654	143,729	729,603	162,235	West Khandesh ...	5
639,923	132,892	639,923	139,068	664,499	158,416	East Khandesh ...	6
1,461,519	239,205	1,508,206	323,465	1,547,116	240,224	Nasik ...	7
2,259,739	229,478	2,033,943	296,863	2,060,890	309,761	Ahmednagar ...	8
1,693,355	232,414	1,690,055	292,623	1,717,856	267,024	Poona ...	9
1,667,916	276,449	1,568,401	271,847	1,615,359	284,885	Sholapur ...	10
1,135,733	264,423	1,160,821	258,403	1,155,801	251,177	Satara ...	11
9,741,480	1,560,449	9,321,902	1,730,998	9,541,354	1,723,722	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
1,160,902	259,022	1,123,568	223,982	1,101,043	277,407	Belgaum ...	12
2,166,311	172,291	1,862,925	271,223	1,995,200	255,049	Bijapur ...	13
1,095,044	261,694	1,051,861	233,176	1,063,943	226,931	Dharwar ...	14
4,412,257	693,007	4,058,354	733,381	4,160,186	819,387	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
395,656	167,866	395,800	182,006	394,809	179,939	Thana ...	15
12,532	4,501	13,871	4,596	14,884	7,306	Bombay Suburban ...	16
357,653	161,389	337,567	173,433	337,332	185,845	Kolaba ...	17
591,322	191,185	590,480	208,186	561,112	232,033	Ratnagiri ...	18
157,463	63,185	157,896	69,619	154,934	67,889	Kanara ...	19
1,485,506	588,026	1,494,614	637,840	1,463,571	673,002	Total Konkan.	
17,440,203	3,279,880	16,911,644	3,787,023	17,144,323	3,962,770	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	B—Pulses					
		11. Tur					
		1936-37		1935-36		1934-35	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	63	64	65	66	67	68
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	3,379	982	5,438	453	4,962	734
2	Kaira ...	31,250	5,061	32,884	7,766	26,759	4,264
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	20,494	2,682	21,706	4,060	20,148	2,415
4	Surat ...	13,339	3,377	18,599	4,941	11,815	2,511
	Total Gujarat ...	68,462	11,392	78,627	17,220	63,684	10,214
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	36,076	10,307	34,884	9,966	23,827	7,660
6	East Khandesh ...	29,105	9,356	26,986	9,638	29,235	10,441
7	Nasik ...	20,256	6,321	18,694	7,423	17,567	5,020
8	Ahmednagar ...	7,412	1,078	48,078	12,018	41,187	11,768
9	Poona ...	7,898	1,472	19,861	5,463	15,213	3,756
10	Sholapur ...	9,523	1,815	50,233	10,794	41,034	11,794
11	Satara ...	39,790	11,369	39,269	12,623	41,721	14,900
	Total Deccan ...	150,330	41,918	238,205	67,925	209,794	65,269
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	64,130	15,514	39,868	10,033	51,036	12,782
13	Bijapur ...	16,352	2,336	44,523	11,131	36,476	7,816
14	Dharwar ...	45,368	14,177	40,990	12,810	45,367	14,177
	Total Karnatak ...	115,850	32,027	125,381	33,974	132,879	34,775
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	5,428	673	5,417	672	5,964	740
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Kolaba ...	2,236	409	2,163	396	2,161	396
18	Ratnagiri ...	2,375	418	2,384	419	1,167	206
19	Kanara ...	97	16	91	14	94	4
	Total Konkan ...	10,136	1,516	10,055	1,500	9,336	1,346
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	344,778	86,853	452,268	120,619	415,683	111,683

OUTTURN—contd.

19. Gram						District	Serial No.
1936-37		1935-36		1934-35			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
69	70	71	72	73	74	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
						Gujarat	
13,427	1,006	16,161	2,429	19,984	2,311	Ahmedabad	1
4,669	582	7,106	807	14,329	1,423	Kaira	2
49,523	6,070	72,511	13,371	70,469	8,839	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
2,541	450	2,941	634	2,766	452	Surat	4
70,160	8,108	98,709	17,231	107,558	13,025	Total Gujarat.	
						Deccan	
49,329	8,517	41,891	6,752	36,964	6,072	West Khandesh	5
13,340	3,631	9,398	1,750	11,937	2,222	East Khandesh	6
103,362	16,551	106,062	22,650	128,597	21,111	Nasik	7
79,565	10,143	84,557	13,647	115,191	17,546	Ahmednagar	8
71,765	10,827	79,036	13,658	75,039	13,312	Poona	9
46,568	4,859	61,860	8,111	60,157	9,180	Sholapur	10
32,194	13,890	91,067	15,074	91,344	17,109	Satara	11
454,143	68,448	473,871	81,642	519,329	86,551	Total Deccan.	
						Karnatak	
35,019	3,695	34,524	3,162	40,335	4,830	Belgaum	12
42,139	2,129	40,416	4,090	46,741	3,547	Bijapur	13
36,577	4,768	39,910	5,202	47,203	6,153	Dharwar	14
113,735	10,593	115,150	12,454	134,179	14,530	Total Karnatak.	
						Konkan	
1,520	204	1,555	208	1,889	263	Thane	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Bombay Suburban	16
571	89	578	105	565	104	Kolaba	17
164	22	163	23	89	10	Ratnagiri	18
275	44	425	61	199	18	Kanara	19
2,530	359	2,721	397	2,654	385	Total Konkan.	
640,568	87,468	690,451	111,724	763,620	114,481	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND

Serial No.	District	B-Pulses-					
		13. Other Pulses					
		1936-37		1935-36		1934-35	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	75	76	77	78	79	80
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY						
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	25,629	1,946	57,569	4,391	65,424	7,374
2	Kaira ...	36,483	3,728	47,457	9,088	43,040	7,167
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	75,856	11,344	81,320	12,887	85,778	18,009
4	Surat ...	67,943	10,476	65,185	12,833	62,869	9,908
	Total Gujarat ...	195,911	27,494	251,814	39,199	247,131	36,758
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	158,307	25,166	157,550	28,483	170,944	34,775
6	East Khandesh ...	319,568	47,567	259,521	48,370	261,082	45,043
7	Nasik ...	151,993	28,112	189,291	40,938	192,569	29,177
8	Ahmednagar ...	44,479	4,155	173,497	23,051	179,416	26,900
9	Poona ...	46,161	5,369	64,158	15,861	84,253	12,192
10	Sholapur ...	18,514	1,140	70,631	9,982	43,930	6,822
11	Satara ...	133,677	22,112	141,643	23,173	153,830	26,295
	Total Deccan ...	873,099	133,641	1,086,581	189,858	1,085,923	180,205
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	128,456	17,062	103,062	13,621	125,618	18,370
13	Bijapur ...	57,754	3,297	25,530	12,439	36,689	12,146
14	Dharwar ...	167,077	33,495	169,237	24,668	155,763	21,904
	Total Karnatak ...	353,287	43,844	357,829	50,928	367,070	52,420
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	17,616	2,359	17,781	2,359	18,171	2,434
16	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1
17	Kolaba ...	17,935	3,991	17,572	3,688	17,383	3,648
18	Ratnagiri ...	66,545	8,752	55,466	9,101	84,659	12,409
19	Kanara ...	6,085	1,000	5,154	771	4,703	699
	Total Konkan ...	97,191	15,402	95,973	15,918	124,923	19,191
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	1,519,488	220,381	1,792,197	295,903	1,825,047	288,574

OUTTURN—contd.

14. Total Pulses						District	Serial No.
1936-37		1935-36		1934-35			
Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons		
61	62	63	64	65	66	2	1
Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons		
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY							
Gujarat							
42,435	3,234	79,441	7,273	80,370	10,409	Ahmedabad ...	1
72,402	9,361	87,447	17,061	84,128	12,854	Kaira ...	2
145,873	20,096	175,537	30,318	176,415	24,263	Broach and Panch Mahals.	3
73,823	14,303	86,725	18,393	77,460	12,471	Surat ...	4
334,533	46,994	429,150	73,650	418,373	59,997	Total Gujarat.	
Deccan							
243,712	43,990	284,325	45,201	231,735	48,508	West Khandesh ...	5
368,413	60,554	396,205	59,753	302,254	57,706	East Khandesh ...	6
275,641	51,184	314,347	71,011	338,733	53,308	Nasik ...	7
131,456	15,376	306,122	48,716	335,794	56,213	Ahmednagar ...	8
125,784	17,718	193,056	34,982	174,504	29,360	Poona ...	9
76,305	7,814	182,724	28,887	145,021	26,726	Sholapur ...	10
255,661	47,371	271,979	50,870	296,895	58,304	Satara ...	11
1,477,572	244,007	1,796,657	339,425	1,814,936	333,025	Total Deccan.	
Karnatak							
217,605	36,222	177,754	27,016	216,889	35,982	Belgaum ...	12
116,245	7,762	160,469	27,660	168,906	33,509	Bijapur ...	13
249,022	42,440	240,137	42,660	248,333	42,234	Dharwar ...	14
582,872	86,424	558,360	97,356	634,128	101,725	Total Karnatak.	
Konkan							
24,552	3,236	24,753	3,238	26,044	3,427	Thana ...	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	Bombay Suburban ...	16
30,744	3,769	20,313	4,158	20,109	4,147	Kolaba ...	17
58,054	9,192	58,013	9,543	85,895	12,825	Ratnagiri ...	18
6,467	1,060	5,670	846	4,856	721	Kanara ...	19
109,857	17,277	108,749	17,815	136,913	20,921	Total Konkan.	
2,504,834	394,702	2,934,916	528,246	3,004,350	514,668	Total Bombay Presidency.	

TABLE V-A—AREA AND OUTTURN—concl'd.

Serial No.	District	Cereals and Pulses					
		15. Total, Cereals and Pulses					
		1956-57		1955-56		1954-55	
		Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons	Area in acres	Outturn in tons
1	2	87	88	89	90	91	92
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	793,661	170,677	899,961	222,962	865,361	234,004
2	Kaira ...	495,311	94,168	517,627	190,223	513,523	181,622
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	627,014	123,898	722,627	215,036	720,349	230,886
4	Surat ...	280,510	96,549	325,706	130,238	293,562	110,145
	Total Gujarat ...	2,125,496	485,392	2,465,924	758,459	2,397,495	746,656
	Deccan						
5	West Khandesh ...	1,061,466	229,638	954,979	188,930	961,538	310,743
6	East Khandesh ...	1,006,341	193,386	936,028	198,826	966,759	215,129
7	Nasik ...	1,737,460	290,389	1,822,452	400,476	1,885,949	295,532
8	Ahmednagar ...	2,401,195	244,564	2,340,965	344,579	2,426,684	365,974
9	Poona ...	1,824,369	260,192	1,883,110	327,605	1,892,390	316,284
10	Sholapur ...	1,774,821	264,263	1,751,125	300,734	1,760,380	311,611
11	Satara ...	1,411,400	311,794	1,432,800	209,273	1,442,696	339,481
	Total Deccan ...	11,219,052	1,804,456	11,120,559	2,079,423	11,356,390	2,055,747
	Karnatak						
12	Belgaum ...	1,378,507	295,244	1,301,322	250,998	1,317,932	313,389
13	Bijapur ...	2,272,554	180,053	2,063,394	295,883	2,164,106	278,558
14	Dharwar ...	1,344,066	304,134	1,291,998	230,856	1,312,376	329,165
	Total Karnatak ...	4,995,127	779,431	4,656,714	830,737	4,794,314	921,112
	Konkan						
15	Thana ...	420,218	171,102	420,553	185,244	420,859	183,356
16	Bombay Suburban ...	12,502	4,501	12,871	4,596	14,893	7,307
17	Kolsaba ...	368,397	165,078	357,860	177,621	357,941	189,992
18	Ratnagiri ...	650,016	200,377	648,493	217,729	647,007	244,658
19	Kanara ...	164,130	64,245	163,566	70,465	152,790	63,610
	Total Konkan ...	1,605,363	603,303	1,603,363	635,655	1,600,484	693,923
	Total Bombay Presidency ...	19,945,040	3,674,582	19,846,560	4,315,274	20,148,583	4,417,438

TABLE VI—PRICES
1936-37

TABLE VI—
Retail Prices (prevailing at harvest time) of Staple
each District of the Bombay

Serial No.	District Head-quarter Station	Rate per rupee					
		Jowari	Bajri	Wheat	Rice	Nachni (Bagi)	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers
	Gujarat						
1	Ahmedabad ...	13-00	11-50	7-31	7-13	.....	12-13
2	Kaira ...	12-44	15-06	7-38	8-00	20-50	9-50
3	Broach } Broach	10-36	10-06	7-63	7-87	.....	9-60
4	Godhra } and Panch Mahals. {	16-50*	12-00	9-00	9-75	15-50	11-73
5	Surat ...	9-63	10-19	7-38	7-13	.....	11-00
	Average ...	12-39	11-76	7-74	7-98	18-00	10-81
	Deccan						
6	Dhulia (West Khan- desb).	13-06	10-75	8-06	7-69	.....	11-69
7	Jalgaon (East Khan- desb).	12-38	12-06	8-87	8-06	.....	11-94
8	Nasik ...	11-31	13-19	8-75	8-69	13-81	10-94
9	Ahmednagar ...	14-81	10-69	8-81	7-81	.....	12-25
10	Poona ...	10-87	9-87	6-56	7-50	8-25	10-19
11	Sholapur ...	15-81	14-44	8-87	8-94	.....	10-44
12	Satara ...	11-44	10-44	6-75	10-06	.....	11-19
	Average ...	12-81	11-35	8-10	8-39	11-63	11-23
	Karnatak						
13	Belgaum ...	15-87	15-13	10-94	10-50	21-63	10-56
14	Bijapur ...	17-00	14-00	9-94	9-00	.....	9-19
15	Dharwar ...	16-94	15-31	11-19	10-50	.....	9-56
	Average ...	16-60	14-81	10-69	10-00	21-63	9-77
	Konkan						
16	Thana ...	.....	9-19	7-06	7-50	.....	7-75
17	Alibag (Kolaba) ...	.....	.....	6-31	7-69	.....	5-50
18	Ratnagiri ...	10-56	10-75	6-69	9-38	13-56	10-06
19	Karwar (Kanara) ...	9-87	.....	6-13	10-94	11-69	11-38
	Average ...	10-21	9-97	6-55	8-88	12-62	8-67

* For Maize.

PRICES

Articles and of Fodder at the Headquarter Station of
Presidency during 1936-37.

in seers of 80 Tolas			Price per Indian Maund of 3,200 Tolas			District Head- quarter Station	Serial No.
Turdal	Gul	Tobacco	Cotton (cleaned)	Dry Grass	Jowari Kadbi		
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Seers	Seers	Seers	Seers	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	
Gujarat							
6'00	6'25	1'25	1'69	1 9 7	1 12 2	Abmedabad	1
8'50	7'00	3'50	1'53	.....	0 10 10	Kaira	2
7'75	6'25	1'50	2'19	1 14 4	2 2 2	Broach	3
8'00	8'00	2'00	1'56	0 4 0	.....	Broach and Panch Godhra) Mahals.	4
6'94	5'50	1'50	1'69	1 6 5	1 8 2	Surat	5
7'44	6'40	1'95	1'75	1 4 7	1 7 1	Average.	
Deccan							
7'56	8'75	3'19	1'94	1 6 0	.....	Dhulla (West Khan- desh).	6
8'69	8'00	3'75	.....	1 1 5	0 9 7	Jalgaon (East Khan- desh).	7
7'50	8'38	2'44	.....	1 6 6	0 12 4	Nasik	8
7'94	11'19	3'00	.....	.....	1 10 0	Ahmednagar	9
7'00	9'87	4'00	1'87	0 14 9	1 4 0	Poona	10
9'00	9'00	1'50	.....	.....	1 1 5	Sholapur	11
7'75	14'00	2'50	.....	1 11 5	1 9 1	Satara	12
7'92	9'88	2'91	1'90	1 4 10	1 2 5	Average.	
Karnatak							
6'69	10'00	2'25	.....	0 8 0	.....	Belgaum	13
5'44	10'25	2'75	.....	.....	0 16 3	Bijapur	14
7'28	9'50	2'00	1'75*	0 5 9	0 5 4	Dharwar	15
7'50	9'92	2'33	1'75	0 6 10	0 5 10	Average.	
Rice Straw. Konkan							
6'50	5'00	2'00	.....	0 15 0	1 2 10	Thana	16
6'16	5'38	1'44	.....	1 9 7	0 15 4	Alibag (Kolaba)	17
6'31	7'00	2'75	.....	0 10 6	0 14 1	Ratnagiri	18
6'91	8'25	1'69	.....	.....	0 9 6	Karwar (Kanara)	19
6'29	6'41	1'97	.....	1 1 0	0 14 5	Average.	

* Wholesale price for Hubli.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

**INDEX TO THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1934-35.**

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER

	PAGE
1. Season	1
2. Land Revenue	2
3. Gross Revenue	4
4. Alienations	16
5. Net Government Revenue	17
6. Miscellaneous Land Revenue	19
7. Remissions	21
8. Suspensions	25
9. Revenue for collection	28
10. Collections	28
11. Balances	29
12. Takavi	30
13. Area	35
14. Coercive Processes	37
15. Trade and Industries	39
16. Prices	46
17. Labour and Wages	48
18. Special Matters	51
19. Finance of Development Department properties	56
20. Residential Suburban Schemes	57
<i>Appendix No. I.</i> —Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Presidency proper for the revenue years 1933-34 and 1934-35 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year	60
<i>Appendix No. II.</i> —Statement showing the takavi advances made during the year 1934-35 and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances in the Presidency proper	84
<i>Appendix No. III.</i> —Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1934-35	92
<i>Appendix No. IV.</i> —Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of land revenue and the results thereof in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1934-35	96

B—SIND.

1. Season	..	..	..	..	..
2. Gross Revenue	..	..	..	..	..
3. Alienations	..	..	..	..	..
4. Net Government Revenue	..	..	..	..	..
5. Fluctuating Miscellaneous Land Revenue	..	..	..	..	..
6. Remissions	..	..	..	..	..
7. Suspensions	..	..	..	..	..
8. Revenue for collection..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Collections	..	..	..	..	..
10. Balances	..	..	..	..	..
11. Takavi	..	..	..	..	..
12. Coercive Processes	..	..	..	..	..
13. Area	..	..	..	..	..
14. Trade and Industries	..	..	..	..	..
15. Prices	..	..	..	..	..
16. Labour and Wages	..	..	..	..	..
17. Special matters	..	..	..	..	..

Appendix No. I.—Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1933-34 and 1934-35 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year

Appendix No. II.—Statement showing the takavi advances made during the year 1934-35 in the Province of Sind and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances

Appendix No. III.—Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of land revenue and the results thereof in the Province of Sind, during the year 1934-35

Appendix No. IV.—Statement showing details of area in the Province of Sind

**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND)
FOR THE YEAR 1934-35.**

A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

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A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division.
H. B. CLAYTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division.

1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1934-35 was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The regular monsoon commenced in the third week of June.

In Ahmedabad District, the rainfall was sufficient up to 15th July 1934 and thereafter there was a continuous break for about two weeks. From August, the rainfall gave a good start for sowing operations and the prospects of a good season were apparent. The rainfall up to the end of September was good. Scarcity of water was, however, felt especially for rice crop in South Daskroi but the deficiency was made good by the adequate supply of water by the Irrigation Department. On the whole the rainfall during the year under report was timely and evenly distributed throughout the district and promised a good harvest both for kharif and rabi crops. These hopes were marred by cold spell in January and as a result thereof cotton, wheat and castor crops were considerably damaged throughout the district except in Gogho Mahal. To meet this difficulty khatawar relief in the form of remissions and suspensions was granted to the agriculturists.

In Kaira, the rainfall was sufficient and favourable. The fall of rain during June was sufficient for sowing kharif crops. In August, the rain helped transplantation of rice and tobacco. As there was a break from the beginning of the third week of September, all crops including the rabi crops were good. The cold spell in January 1935, however, caused extensive damage throughout the district to cotton and tobacco crops and other standing crops. Relief, as in Ahmedabad, was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the rainfall was timely and well distributed. In Wagra Taluka, however, the seedlings of cotton crops were damaged by continuous rainfall and the crops had to be re-sown in parts of the taluka.

In Surat District, the rainfall was timely and sufficient for all crops. The cold wave in January, however, caused damage to a large extent—especially to cotton crops. Necessary relief by way of remission and suspension was granted to the agriculturists.

In Thana, the monsoon commenced in the second week of June and gave a start for sowing operations throughout the district. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The rain stopped in the middle of September but a few showers in November caused some damage to crops especially in Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas where the garwa rice crop was not reaped. The cold spell in January caused some damage to garden crops and fruit trees. On the whole, the season was satisfactory and the outturn of crops better than that during the preceding year.

In Bombay Suburban District, the monsoon started in the second week of June and sowing operations were immediately taken in hand. The rainfall was timely, sufficient and favourable to crops.

The rainfall in each district of the Division during the year under report, as compared with that during the last five years, was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1934-35.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	27	23	29	79
Kaira	38	88	38	88
Broach and Panch Mahals	34	95	39	26
Surat	53	96	60	01
Thana	94	83	92	97
Bombay Suburban District	94	92	102	32

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 3 to 9 annas, while in Kaira it ranged from 3 to 10 annas.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District the outturn of crops was 3 to 10 annas, and cotton, which is the chief produce of Broach, was estimated at 3 annas.

In Surat, the average outturn of crops ranged from 4 to 10 annas.

In Thana, the outturn of rice crop was 11 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the Division except in coastal villages of the Bhal tract where the tanks had dried up in summer, in Jhalod Mahal and Dohad and Godhra talukas, and in the jungalpatti villages of the Thana District where the scarcity of water was, as usual, felt in summer.

A grant of Rs. 28,000 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1934-35 and it was distributed as under :—

Name of district local board.		Rs.	a,	p.	
Ahmedabad .. ..	..	8,000	0	0	
Kaira .. ..	..	4,000	0	0	
Panch Mahals .. ..	..	6,000	0	0	
Broach .. ..	..	3,000	0	0	
Surat .. ..	..	3,000	0	0	
Thana .. ..	..	4,000	0	0	
		<hr/>			
		28,000	0	0	
	<i>plus</i>	488	12	0	Special grant for repairs to bores in Ahmedabad District [G. R., G. D., No. S. 118 (1), dated 20th November 1934].

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad .. ..	..	..	60,797
Kaira .. ..	..	..	25,078
Panch Mahals .. ..	..	..	10,170
Broach .. ..	..	..	21,442
Surat .. ..	..	..	8,938
Thana .. ..	..	..	18,543

The district local boards which were not able to utilize fully the grants allotted to them have been permitted to utilize the unspent balance during the year 1935-36.

To solve the problem of scarcity of potable water in the Panch Mahals a special grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for the financial year 1935-36.

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all districts except in Halol Mahal, and in Bassain Taluka and Wada and Mokhada petas where some scarcity was felt, but the deficiency was made good by the adjoining talukas.

Rinder pest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the Division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as under :—

Number of cattle attacked	..	..	8,318
Number of deaths	..	..	2,749
Number of cattle inoculated	..	..	11,231

Public health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Cholera.	Small-pox (including measles).	Plague.	Influenza.
Ahmedabad	1	775	....	3
Kaira	174	573	664	....
Broach and Panch Mahals	252	217	....	6
Surat	244	267	....	....
Thana	514	170	3	....
Bombay Suburban District	14	14	....	....

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was serious during the year, but it was confined to the city and suburbs of Ahmedabad and did not extend to other villages. The epidemic has taken a great toll of deaths in the city and its suburbs, but due to the prompt efforts of the local officers and the Ahmedabad Municipality its spread has been checked. There were two deaths from this epidemic in the Kaira District.

Central Division.

The agricultural season on the whole was normal. The monsoon broke in the second week of June everywhere, but it was inadequate in some talukas of West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts and throughout the Sholapur District, with the result that sowing operations were retarded. It, however, strengthened by the end of July. In the latter half of August and first half of September the rainfall was copious and well distributed and proved useful for the standing kharif crops and the sowing of the rabi crops. It was excessive in some parts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh and caused damage to standing crops. The rains in October and November were beneficial to standing rabi and kharif crops, though excessive rains in some parts caused to a certain extent damage to standing crops.

The cold wave which swept over the Deccan in January 1935 affected the rabi and bagait crops in some parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts.

The situation in each district was as follows :—

Ahmednagar.—The monsoon commenced fairly vigorously in the second week of June. There were heavy showers everywhere for a few days which were not very useful for sowing purposes being rather early, but were very necessary for ploughing and harrowing. In the first week of July there was rain everywhere, but it was scanty except in Akola, Sheogaon and Jamkhed. In the second week of July there were light showers almost everywhere, but there was no rain at all in Shrigonda and Karjat. Sowing operations were retarded except in Akola, Newasa and part of Pathardi. This anxiety was, however, removed by good and timely rainfall all over the district during the second fortnight of July and in August, and the situation was much improved except in Sangamner, Parner and Karjat talukas, where though it was sufficient for the growth of kharif crops, more was required for the sowing of rabi crop. The heavy rain in September caused slight damage to cotton and other crops in the talukas of Newasa, Ahmednagar and Shevgaon, but it was congenial for kharif crops in the remaining parts of the district and facilitated the sowing of rabi crops. Though the rainfall in October was meagre, the heavy and timely rain in November was very useful especially for rabi crops throughout the district.

On the whole the rainfall was sufficient and the condition of both kharif and rabi crops was satisfactory. In the irrigated parts of Kopergaon and Rahuri, rabi crops were in an excellent condition and would have given a bumper crop had it not been for the cold wave, which caused damage in January 1935.

The general annewari was from 5 to 10 annas for kharif and from 8 to 11 for rabi crops.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon set in, as usual, in June, but rainfall in this month was scanty in Chalisgaon Taluka and Bhadgaon Peta. In the second and third weeks of July there was slight rain which proved useful for germinated crops. The rain which fell towards the end of July and in the beginning of August was sufficient except in some parts of Chalisgaon Taluka. The monsoon strengthened as the season advanced and the fall was excessive in some parts with the result that the need for a break was felt for the growth of the standing crops. In Chalisgaon the seedlings of cotton and groundnut did not germinate well owing to heavy rains and so the people had to remove them and sow jowari and bajri instead. In the first fortnight of September there being only light showers, weeding operations were completed. In the middle of the month the rain was excessive with bad effects on cotton and jowari crops in some parts and a break was needed. Then came a lull in the month of October throughout the district which helped the crops to thrive. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi were done in this month. The rainfall in early November was general and it proved beneficial to rabi crops already sown but not to cotton and jowari. Harvesting of all kharif crops was completed in December. The rabi

crops fared well that month; but in January they suffered to some extent in some parts owing to cold.

The season on the whole was good except in Chalisgaon Taluka and part of Bhadgaon Peta. Although the agriculturists in Chalisgaon had no cotton and groundnut as usual, they reaped bumper crops of jowari and bajri. Annewari of both the kharif and rabi crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon started in the second week of June and the fall was satisfactory in Dhulia and Sakri talukas and Nawapur Mahal, while in the remaining talukas it was inadequate and so difficulty was experienced in proceeding with the sowing operations. In the first part of July the rainfall was general and well distributed all over the district with the result that sowing operations were pushed on vigorously. During the last two weeks of July the rainfall was weak except in Taloda Taluka and Nawapur Mahal. During this period only intermittent drizzles were received which did not facilitate very much the vigorous growth of kharif crops. In August and September the rainfall was adequate and well distributed and it improved the situation except in parts of Dhulia and Sakri talukas. Owing, however, to continuous rain the agriculturists could not satisfactorily carry out weeding and harrowing operations at some places in the district particularly in Taloda Taluka and Nawapur Mahal. The break in the rain in the second fortnight of September was very helpful to cotton and other kharif crops as a whole. The rainfall practically ceased during the month of October. The standing kharif crops were in good condition except in parts of Dhulia and Sakri talukas, where they suffered to some extent on account of the general absence of the late rains. There was rain only in the first week of November and none thereafter. The standing rabi crops were in good condition, but unfortunately the situation changed on account of the cold wave in January 1935 and the yield of the rabi crops fell below expectations.

The season on the whole was satisfactory. The annewari both of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

Nasik.—The monsoon began late in the second week of June. Excepting Igatpuri and Dindori talukas and Peint Mahal, the rainfall was sufficient, especially in Malegaon, Baglan and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of kharif crops was begun where there was sufficient moisture but it was retarded for want of rain in Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, part of Niphad, Sinnar and Kalwan talukas. During the first three weeks of July there was very little rain, but the falls received in the last week of that month and in the first week of August were both sufficient and well distributed and the prospects of kharif crops were much improved. More rain was still required in parts of Niphad and Baglan talukas. There was good and timely rainfall in the middle of August and in the first week of September. It was well distributed and very useful to standing crops. More rain was, however, required in Malegaon and Baglan talukas and the eastern part of Kalwan Taluka. In the last

week of October there were again good showers which permitted the sowing of rabi crops. As the rains were insufficient the kharif crops did not give quite a satisfactory yield. The rabi crops fared well and continued to prosper till January, when all of a sudden the cold wave, which passed over the talukas of Nasik, Niphad, Dindori and Chandor caused damage. Injury to bagait crops such as grapes and sugarcane was serious in Niphad and parts of Nasik and Dindori talukas. In deserving cases, remissions and suspensions of land revenue and irrigation dues were granted. The frost, moreover, crippled the resources of the agriculturists and tagai was therefore freely distributed to tide over the difficulty. The outturn, however, of both kharif and rabi crops was good and the annewari ranged from 7 to 12 annas.

Poona.—The monsoon commenced in the first week of June throughout the district, except in Purandhar Taluka, where it broke in the second week. There were some early showers in Bhimthadi Taluka in the month of May. There was sufficient rainfall in all the talukas and petas of the western division and Purandhar Taluka and Sirur Peta of the eastern division for sowing kharif crops. In the remaining parts of the eastern division the rainfall was insufficient and the sowing of kharif crops was retarded. The rainfall in July and August was sufficient and most opportune in the western division. In the eastern division there was sufficient rain in Sirur Peta and in the major part of the Purandhar Taluka, but in the remaining part of the division it was deficient. The rainfall during the second half of August and the first half of September was very meagre and far below the average throughout the district, with the result that the condition of kharif crops in the western division, though not bad, gave cause for anxiety. The rains for the rabi crops were sufficient and well distributed throughout the district. The rabi harvest was good but the cold wave which swept over the Deccan in January caused slight damage to bagait crops, such as chillies, potatoes, plantains, etc., in some parts of Haveli, Junnar and Khed talukas and below ghats in Ambegaon Peta. In Sirur and Dhond petas the rabi crops were slightly affected by the crop disease locally known as "Khairya".

The season was on the whole satisfactory and yielded on the whole a normal outturn. As a result of the cold wave, remissions and suspensions were granted in deserving cases. The general annewari of kharif and rabi crops was 6 to 12 annas.

Satara.—During the year under report practically no summer showers were received. Some showers were received all over the district in the second week of June and they helped the sowing operations in most parts of the district. The regular monsoon set in from the third week of June. The rainfall, however, was deficient in the Khatav Taluka and Man Mahal, sufficient elsewhere and excessive in Javli and Patan talukas, where sowing operations were retarded. There was a complete break from about the middle of July to the end of that month but it was necessary for weeding and the sowing operations

where they were retarded. The long break, however, made the agriculturists uneasy; but their anxiety was removed by the good showers received during the last part of July and the early days of August. The occasional showers received during the second week of August were congenial to the growth of standing crops. The partial break at the end of August proved very useful for preparing lands for rabi sowings. In the first half of September the rainfall was sufficient all over the district except in parts of Wai, Koregaon and Walwa talukas and in Man and Shirala petas. The timely rain received during the concluding days of September had a very good effect on the rabi crops already sown. The break that followed gave fresh vigour to the newly germinated rabi and standing kharif crops. The heavy showers received towards the end of October and in the beginning of November were most opportune for the growth of standing crops. The sowing of rabi crops was completed by the end of November.

The rainfall on the whole was well distributed and just sufficient for both the kharif and rabi crops. The outturn of both the crops in the western and northern parts of the district was good, while that in the remaining parts was fair. The annewari ranged between 8 to 11 in the case of kharif, and 6 to 12 annas in the case of rabi crops.

Sholapur.—The monsoon broke out late in the second week of June, but the rainfall was insufficient throughout the district, with the result that sowing operations were retarded in most places and where they were undertaken they almost failed. Rains in July and August however were sufficient and well distributed over all parts of the district and kharif crops thrived. In September the rainfall was general and sufficient for rabi sowings and benefitted the standing kharif crops, but it proved excessive for the groundnut crop in Barsi Taluka and kharif crops in Sangola Taluka. The October rains, though useful to the standing kharif and rabi crops, caused some damage to the groundnut crop in Barsi Taluka. There was good rain in November and the rabi crops fared well. The heavy rainfall on one day in this month in Pandharpur Taluka caused a little damage in some places to the standing rabi crops.

A cold wave passed over the district in January 1935, but no appreciable damage was caused to the crops. On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was not satisfactory but that of rabi crops was good. The anna valuation of crops was more than 6 annas in all the parts of the district.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole good. The usual cattle diseases such as hæmorrhagic septicæmia, foot and mouth disease, black-quarter, rinderpest, etc., appeared in all the districts. These epizootics, however, not being serious, did not materially interfere with agricultural operations. Prompt preventive measures were taken by veterinary assistants to check these diseases. The total number of deaths from all kinds of diseases was 7,570 as

against 7,248 in the previous year. The total number of attacks and deaths in each of the districts was as follows :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	1,648	842
East Khandesh	5,002	780
West Khandesh	2,448	878
Nasik	7,224	2,656
Poona	1,094	499
Satara	7,022	648
Sholapur	3,550	1,267
Total	27,988	7,570

Scarcity of fodder was felt in the eastern part of the Nasik District, in Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District and in Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District in June-July. The concession of taking, free of charge, anjan leaves from forest areas was granted in the Chalisgaon and Dhulia talukas, and forest kurans were kept open for free grazing up to 15th August 1934 in Dhulia Taluka. The rainfall in the last week of July eased the situation.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes was sufficient. A few villages on the crest of the hills in Sangamner Taluka in the Ahmednagar District felt the shortage of drinking water in May-June. In Dangi parts of Nasik, Dindori and Igatpuri talukas and Peint Mahal of the Nasik District, in Mavli parts of Khed and Mawal talukas and Mulshi Peta of the Poona District and in Jayli and Koregaon talukas of the Satara District, the supply was inadequate. As regards irrigation, the supply of water in second class bandharas was insufficient in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Niphad talukas of the Nasik District. In some parts of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District water-supply for cattle was inadequate owing to deficiency of the late rains.

Public Health.

District.	Mortality from		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar	830	505	50
East Khandesh	2,861	1,806	.....
West Khandesh	753	2,126	.....
Nasik	458	1,217	.....
Poona	451	1,285	206
Satara	684	387	2,184
Sholapur	756	175	429
Total	6,793	7,571	2,869

Cholera appeared in most of the talukas in the Division but the epidemic was not virulent in its character except in the East Khandesh

District, where it took a toll of 2,861 souls. Prompt measures, such as anti-cholera inoculations and free supply of cholera pills and permanganate of potash in the affected parts, were taken to check the spread of the epidemic. Small-pox broke out in all the districts and it was severer than in the previous year in all the districts excepting Satara and Sholapur, where the mortality was not as heavy as last year. Plague prevailed in the Ahmednagar, Peona, Satara and Sholapur districts. The epidemic this year was not as severe as last year and it was restricted to a few talukas of these districts, excepting Satara where it spread to almost all the talukas.

Special medical officers on anti-malarial duty were appointed, as in the previous year, in Nandurbar, Shahada, Taloda and Shirpur talukas and Nawapur Mahal of the West Khandesh District.

Southern Division.

In the above-ghat districts the season on the whole was not satisfactory, while in the below-ghat districts it was good. The characteristics of the season in each of the districts in this Division are summarised below :—

Belgaum.—The ante-monsoon showers of April and May helped preparatory tillage, but were not sufficient for sowing kharif crops. The regular monsoon commenced in the beginning of June; but the rainfall was scanty. Excessive rain in the months of July and August delayed transplantation of tobacco in the Chikodi Taluka and weeding operations in the Khanapur Taluka. The rainfall in other talukas was adequate and facilitated the sowing of kharif crops. The rain in September was insufficient for standing crops and the sowing of rabi crops was retarded. The situation, however, was improved by the timely showers in October. The rainfall in Chikodi was, however, abnormally heavy and damaged the chilly crop, while in Khanapur it was inadequate for standing crops. The yield of kharif and rabi crops on the whole was fair except in a few villages of the Paragad Taluka where suspension of land revenue had to be granted owing to scanty rain in the latter part of the season. The anna valuation of the principal crops ranged from 7 to 12 annas.

Bijapur.—The monsoon commenced rather late in June and the rainfall in July was heavy in the northern division but insufficient in the southern division. August and September rains were not timely and sufficient for the growth of standing kharif crops. The rainfall in the northern division was, however, just sufficient for the sowing of rabi crops. Rabi, jowari and cotton sowings were delayed in the southern division till the end of October and the prospects appeared gloomy. The November rains saved the situation to some extent, but the heavy showers accompanied by hail storms and unfavourable winds in January damaged the rabi crops. The wheat crop was also affected with rust. On the whole, the outturn both of kharif and rabi crops was poor, but the yield of jowari and wheat was good in the northern division.

Dharwar.—The monsoon set in in the month of June and was sufficient for sowing kharif crops except paddy. The rains in July and August

which were followed by dry weather till the end of October, were not well distributed and adequate. As a result, the growth of paddy crop was retarded. The situation was somewhat eased by the timely showers at the end of October so far as kharif crops were concerned. The rainfall was, however, not adequate for the rabi tract. As a consequence, rabi crops could not be sown at all in parts of Navalgund and Gadag talukas and the Nargund Mahal and in the whole of Mundargi Mahal. On the whole, the kharif season was fair while the rabi season was below normal. Insufficient and unseasonable rain was responsible for the increase of fallows by 69,155 acres.

Kanara.—The rainfall was not so heavy as last year. Sowing operations were deferred till the commencement of the regular monsoon as there were no pre-monsoon showers. The heavy rainfall in the last week of June washed away the sown paddy in the Siddapur Taluka, delayed the transplantation of the paddy crop and damaged betel-nut crops in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas. The rainfall was, however, scanty and unseasonable in the above-ghat portion of the Karwar Sub-division, with the result that the paddy crop suffered to some extent. The season on the whole was fair for rice and garden crops. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 815-9 was remitted on account of damage to crops by wild elephants.

Kolaba.—The regular monsoon opened in the second week of June and the rainfall was seasonable and well-distributed. It was generally sufficient except in the second week of September. On the whole, the season was normal. The crops thrived well and the outturn was good although some showers in November retarded harvesting operations and slightly reduced the outturn.

Ratnagiri.—The monsoon commenced punctually and the rainfall was sufficient and well-distributed. The season on the whole was good, the outturn of main crops ranging from 12 to 13 annas.

The economic condition of the people continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the general trade depression.

Fodder supply.—The supply of fodder was generally sufficient except in parts of the Paragad and Sampgaon talukas of the Belgaum District and the Navalgund and Gadag talukas and the Mundargi and Nargund pethas of the Dharwar District.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in the following places:—

Belgaum District	..	A portion of the Paragad Taluka and some villages of Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas.
Bijapur District	..	A few villages of Bagalkot and Badami talukas and Bilgi Petha.
Dharwar	..	Some villages of Navalgund Taluka and Nargund Petha.
Kanara	..	The area in and around Honavar town.
Kolaba	..	The salt tract.

Epidemics.—Plague, small-pox and cholera appeared as usual. Vaccination and revaccination were pushed on in affected areas and the usual preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the disease. The attacks and deaths from these epidemics in each of the districts in the Division were as under :—

District.	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum ..	1,417	811	139	52	6,076	859
Bijapur ..	1,093	666	1,746	704	462	69
Dharwar ..	2,869	1,560	..	..	1,218	149
Kanara ..	254	121	..	..	5,600	826
Kolaba ..	..	..	10	7	1,553	99
Ratnagiri ..	39	23	25	11	897	89

Epizootics.—The usual cattle diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, blackquarter and septicaemia broke out in all the districts of the Division. The veterinary department promptly took all possible curative and preventive measures. Notwithstanding this, the following mortality was recorded :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum ..	18,482	1,410
Bijapur ..	17,322	1,365
Dharwar (except Taluka Dharwar) ..	9,190	1,178
Kanara ..	13,917	726
Kolaba ..	3,019	637
Ratnagiri ..	(Not supplied)	813

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, remissions, etc.:—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	4,64,883	37,725	23,68,634	28,71,297	11,93,591
Kaira ..	1,99,460	3,734	21,07,613	23,10,809	5,00,155
Broach and Panch Mahals.	58,112	11,622	27,58,456	28,28,190	9,63,509
Surat ..	4,433	161	26,35,791	26,40,385	5,70,265
Thana ..	....	....	18,60,146	18,60,146	....
Bombay Suburban District.	39,638	91,849	2,77,581	4,09,068	30,742
Total ..	7,66,531	1,45,091	1,20,98,273	1,29,19,895	32,58,475

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collec- tions.	Unauthorised arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednabad ..	4,34,903	12,22,284	2,88,752	8,104	12,505
Katra ..	2,18,719	15,86,930	2,10,889	3,974	1,028
Broach and Panch: Mithals.	4,24,715	14,20,537	1,71,575	7,638	5,491
Surat ..	3,47,234	17,21,547	81,462	1,189	150
Thana ..	1,75,744	16,84,402	37,270	....	....
Bombay Suburban District.	34,581	2,24,388	24,476	48,922	70,435
Total ..	16,35,806	78,66,088	8,14,424	69,827	89,609

Central Division.

The following statement shows the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions, balances, etc. :—

Name of district.	Past arrears.		Current year's demand.	Total con- solidated demand.	Remissions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	25,643	4,907	24,88,653	25,19,203	3,786
East Khandesh ..	8,060	1,638	40,85,128	40,94,826	569
West Khandesh ..	493	....	25,30,091	25,30,584	1,01,714
Nasik ..	40,720	....	21,42,174	21,82,903	57,635
Poona ..	44,391	1,341	20,15,432	20,61,164	13,586
Satara ..	2,104	1,340	29,49,568	29,53,012	6,479
Sholapur ..	....	....	16,27,004	16,27,004	781
Total ..	1,21,420	9,226	1,78,38,650	1,79,69,596	1,84,500

Name of district.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ..	8,170	25,04,143	2,795	
East Khandesh ..	2	40,91,864*	2,390	*This includes an over-collection of Rs. 5 which remained to be adjusted during the year.
West Khandesh ..	14,537	24,14,333	....
Nasik ..	50,597	20,74,604	7	
Poona ..	79,570	19,58,065	9,943	
Satara ..	....	29,45,097	1,436
Sholapur ..	....	19,27,173	....
Total ..	1,52,885	1,76,15,639	16,577	

Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	4,40,283	5,666	22,07,102	26,59,051	1,44,517	3,92,981	21,16,692	4,861
Bijapur ..	2,36,658	16	18,47,162	20,34,136	1,74,541	1,47,547	17,62,013	35
Dharwar ..	11,41,268	8,171	32,07,933	43,57,372	3,77,718	13,12,001	26,56,021	11,632
Kanara ..	11,536	..	10,56,445	10,67,981	77,585	16,479	9,73,917	..
Kolaba ..	6,425	780	18,12,170	18,19,375	2,74,158	2,524	15,41,170	1,514
Ratnagiri ..	82,642	..	19,36,927	11,19,569	1,06,797	77,119	9,35,573	..
Total ..	19,24,812	14,633	1,11,68,939	1,31,07,484	11,55,316	19,48,731	99,85,395	18,042

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 26,301 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 16,806
Kaira	— 229
Broach and Panch Mahals	— 556
Surat	+ 1,185
Thana	+ 3,215
Bombay Suburban District	+ 5,850
	<u>+ 26,301</u>

The increases in Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban District are mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

In Thana, the increase is due to unassessed lands being assessed and to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

The decrease in Kaira is mainly due to revision of jama of Wasna Bujrag in Matar Taluka (Government Resolution, No. 464-A, dated 28th December 1934), while the decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is due to correction of errors and to survey corrections.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,83,19,223, showing a net increase of Rs. 12,607 over the figure of the last year, which increase was distributed over the seven districts as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	+ 1,198
East Khandesh	..	..	+ 1,623
West Khandesh	..	..	+ 3,007
Nasik	..	..	+ 1,837
Poona	..	..	+ 3,551
Satara	..	..	+ 151
Sholapur	..	..	+ 1,240
			<hr/>
			+ 12,607

The increase was mainly attributable to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of forest and assessed and unassessed waste lands for cultivation.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 3,527 as detailed below :—

			Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	+ 376
Bijapur	..	..	+ 1,096
Dharwar	..	..	+ 422
Kanara	..	..	— 61
Kolaba	..	..	+ 758
Ratnagiri	..	..	+ 936
			<hr/>
			+ 3,527

The increase in the five districts is mainly due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural purposes; and in Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolaba it is also due to the levy of agricultural assessment on waste or salt lands given out for cultivation.

The decrease in Kanara District is due to rectification of errors in compilation.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,735 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	— 211
Kaira	..	..	..	— 91
Broach and Panch Mahals	..	..	..	— 277
Surat	..	..	..	—2,019
Thana	..	..	..	— 140
Bombay Suburban District	..	..	..	+ 3
				<hr/>
				— 2,735

The decrease in Surat is mainly due to resumption of service inam lands and levy of full assessment.

The decreases in other districts are small. They are due to resumption and forfeiture of inam lands and other causes.

The increase in the Bombay Suburban District calls for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,506 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	+ 58
East Khandesh	..	..	..	+ 100
West Khandesh	..	..	..	+ 73
Nasik	..	..	..	— 43
Poona	..	..	..	— 640
Satara	..	..	..	— 717
Sholapur	..	..	..	— 337
				<hr/>
				— 1,737
				231
				} — 1,506 Net decrease.

The increase in the Ahmednagar and East Khandesh districts was due to grants of land as inam for military and civil service. The decrease in

the Satara District was due to lapse of inams, while in the Sholapur District it was due to levy of local fund mushahira payable to village officers from the inamdars.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 974 under this head as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	..	— 187
Bijapur	..	..	..	— 51
Dharwar	..	..	..	— 919
Kanara	..	..	..	+ 98
Kolaba	..	..	..	— 51
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	+ 136
				<hr/>
				— 974

The decrease in Belgaum is due to reduction of water rate and resumption of inam lands and levy of full assessment on lands partially assessed ; that in Bijapur is due to resumption of sanadi lands which were given out on ordinary (rayatwari) tenure ; that in Dharwar is due to resumption and lapse of watan lands and that in Kolaba is mainly due to revised distribution of revenue between Government and Sharakatdar.

The increase in Kanara is due to *nuksan* on inams of Class VII and that in Ratnagiri is due to the *nuksan* on certain lands given out as air space to the Notified Area Committee at Khed.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 33,030 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	+18,187
Kaira	..	..	..	+ 1,464
Broach and Panch Mahals	..	..	..	+ 3,003
Surat	..	..	..	+ 4,336
Thana	..	..	..	+ 194
Bombay Suburban District	..	..	..	+ 5,846
				<hr/>
				+33,030

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment and increase in periodical instalment of jama in Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal.

In Kaira the increase is mainly due to Government unoccupied land being given out for cultivation.

In Broach and Panch Mahals the increase is mainly due to revision of jama and grant of land for cultivation.

In Surat the increase is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment, levy of full assessment on service inam lands (resumed) and increased agricultural assessment due to grant of land.

In Thana the increase is very small and calls for no remarks.

In Bombay Suburban District the increase is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

Central Division.

There was an increase of Rs. 12,482 under this head, which was shared by all the districts as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	+ 1,370
East Khandesh	..	..	+ 221
West Khandesh	..	..	+ 2,407
Nasik	..	..	+ 1,966
Poona	..	..	+ 3,975
Satara	..	..	+ 928
Sholapur	..	..	+ 1,615
			<hr/>
Net increase	..	..	+12,482

The increase was mainly due to grants of assessed and unassessed waste and forest lands for cultivation, levy and revision of non-agricultural assessment and increase in judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 3,307 in the fixed revenue of the Division as shown below :—

			Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	— 261
Bijapur	..	..	+ 1,123
Dharwar	..	..	— 440
Kanara	..	..	— 5,343
Kolaba	..	..	+ 771
Ratnagiri	..	..	+ 843
			<hr/>
			— 3,307

The increase in Bijapur is due partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands granted for building purposes and partly to the grant of waste lands for cultivation; that in Kolaba is mainly due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands used for building purposes and that in Ratnagiri is due partly to the grant of unassessed land and levy of non-agricultural assessment thereon.

The decrease in Belgaum is due to rajinamas and forfeitures of occupancies and inam lands; that in Dharwar is due to lapse of watan lands and forfeiture of inam lands and that in Kanara is due to forfeitures and relinquishments of occupancies and to cancellation of leases.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 11 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,02,144 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. ..	.. + 11,294
Kaira .. ..	.. — 15,752
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	.. — 11,503
Surat .. ..	.. — 68,835
Thana .. ..	.. — 21,913
Bombay Suburban District ..	.. + 4,565
	<u>— 1,02,144</u>

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increased realisation of occupancy price from sale of Government waste lands, while in the Bombay Suburban District, the increase is chiefly due to the similar reason and also due to increase in non-agricultural assessment from cases of unauthorised non-agricultural use.

In Kaira the decrease is mainly due to less realisations from sale of babuls and Government waste lands. The decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is due to less realisation from the eksali lease of bet lands and decrease in other miscellaneous revenues.

In Surat the decrease is due to less realisations from the sale of Government waste lands, trees and fruits, etc.

The decrease in Thana is due to less realisations from the sale of grass, Government waste lands and trees.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,24,027 under this head as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	..	+ 6,110
East Khandesh	..	..	..	— 11,541
West Khandesh	..	..	..	— 9,575
Nasik	..	..	..	— 27,184
Poona	..	..	..	+1,66,876
Satara	..	..	..	— 2,646
Sholapur	..	..	..	+ 1,987
				+1,74,973
				— 50,946
				+ 1,24,027 Net increase.

The large increase in the Poona District was due to sale of Government plots in Bhamburda for building purposes. The plots fetched high prices owing to keen competition among the bidders. In the Ahmednagar District, it was due to larger receipts of occupancy price of lands and rent realised from eksali leases. The increase in the Sholapur District was not appreciable. The decrease, which is shared by the two Khandesh districts, Nasik and Satara, was due to less receipts on account of occupancy price of lands and building sites, water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, eksali leases, grazing fees and arrears of scale judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,953 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	..	..	..	+ 7,646
Bijapur	..	..	..	— 10,025
Dharwar	..	..	..	+ 8,403
Kanara	..	..	..	— 10,819
Kolaba	..	..	..	+ 1,059
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	— 1,217
				— 4,953

The increase in Belgaum is mainly due to the conversion of japti sanadi lands into rayatwari and to the sale of Government waste lands ; that in Dharwar is due to the levy of temporary water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and grant of temporary leases and that in Kolaba is due to recovery of occupancy price of Government land.

The large fall in Bijapur is due to smaller disposal of Government waste lands owing to lack of demand and consequent smaller realisations of occupancy price ; that in Kanara is chiefly due to the fact that in Ankola Taluka the amount realised by the sale of forfeited occupancies was less in the year in question than in the previous year. The decrease in Ratnagiri is mainly due to the fall in receipts from fines for appropriating land to non-agricultural purposes without permission.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 16,35,896 as against Rs. 17,26,988 (including Bombay Suburban District) during the previous year.

Class A.

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlement and suspension of settlement	73,471
Adjustments against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Limbdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals Sub-division on account of opium compensation	1,200
Remission on account of water-logging in Surat District .	24,843
	99,514

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remission on account of frost and fire.	Special remissions due to slump in prices.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,55,540	6	2,06,635	....	3,62,181
Kaira ..	16,186	..	1,71,024 +65 (due to fire).	30,173	2,17,448
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	5,013	..	3,62,076	47,799	4,14,888
Surat ..	3,524	437	2,84,480	32,478	3,20,919
Thana ..	....	..	528 (due to accidental fire).	1,74,814	1,75,342
Bombay Suburban District.	....	..	....	16,971	16,971
Total ..	1,80,263	443	10,24,808	3,02,235	15,07,749

Class C.

Written off as irrecoverable	Rs.	373
Remission of arrears on forfeited lands	1,513	
Remission on account of diluvion	4,798	
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	440	
Demand cancelled	21,199	
Miscellaneous	310	
	<u>28,633</u>	

Total, Class A ..	99,514
Total, Class B ..	15,07,749
Total, Class C ..	<u>28,633</u>

Grand Total .. 16,35,896

Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,84,500 as against Rs. 90,922 in the previous year. The details of the main heads of remissions are given in the sub-joined statement, as prescribed in Government Circular, No. P.—63, dated 4th March 1925.

Name of district.	Class (a).	Class (b).			Class (c).
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water-rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	....	....	372	1,369	1,137
East Khandesh ..	....	....	....	....	66
West Khandesh ..	95	....	....	681	....
Nasik ..	....	1,902	18,712	27,484	257
Poona ..	....	103	501	1,013	1,096
Natara ..	....	....	1,445	....	15
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	....	32
Total ..	95	2,005	21,030	30,547	2,603

Name of district.	Class (c)—contd.					Total.
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water-logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Special remissions on account of slump in prices.	
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	292	612	4	..	..	3,786
East Khandesh ..	3	..	..	500	..	569
West Khandesh ..	378	..	..	..	1,00,560	1,01,714
Nasik ..	..	3,134	616	..	5,530	57,835
Poona ..	..	2,032	195	..	8,645	13,586
Natara ..	..	..	64	..	4,955	6,479
Sholapur ..	18	..	..	681	..	731
Total ..	691	5,778	880	1,181	1,19,690	1,84,500

Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,55,316 as against Rs. 13,39,992 during the previous year. Statements in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the required details are attached.

REMISSIONS.

Class A.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Remission granted owing to suspension of the Revision Settlement in Kanara sanctioned in G.R., R.D., No. 9320/24, of 28th September 1931.	Remission of assessment on Khars (G.R., R.D., No. 7344, of 18th May 1925) in connection with the Revision Settlement.	Remission of revised assessment in Mandanged Petha (G.R., R.D., No. 9575, of 18th May 1928).	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Deogad Taluka (G.R., R.D., No. 3937, of 20th July 1928).	Remission of assessment on gaothana holdings in khota villages (G.R., R.D., No. 4869, of 26th May 1914).	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings (G.R., R.D., No. 6852, of 8th September 1904).	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara ..	14,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,390
Kolaba ..	..	927	..	..	..	..	..	..	927
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	3	23	677	2,271	53	3,027
Total ..	14,390	927	3	23	677	2,271	53	18,344	

Class B:

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Remissions on account of slump in prices.	Total.
	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	1,01,222	.....	.....	42,712	1,43,934
Bijapur ..	1,72,957	1,495	77	.....	1,74,529
Dharwar ..	3,66,424	7,673	.....	.....	3,74,097
Kanara ..	623	.....	6,072	51,348	58,043
Kolaba ..	.....	.....	167	2,72,939	2,73,106
Ratnagiri ..	.....	.....	30	1,03,740	1,03,770
Total ..	6,41,226	9,168	6,346	4,70,739	11,27,479

Class (C).

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears of forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Total.	Total of classes A, B & C.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	..	583	..	..	583	1,44,517
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	12	12	1,74,541
Dharwar ..	..	2,186	..	1,435	3,621	3,77,718
Kanara ..	..	4,825	..	327	5,152	77,585
Kolaba ..	91	..	15	19	125	2,74,158
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,06,797
Total ..	91	7,594	15	1,793	9,493	11,55,316

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 9th March 1935, remissions as detailed below were granted on account of the slump in prices in the talukas where the revision settlements were recent :—

(i) A rebate of two annas in the rupee was given in the talukas of Belgaum (including the Chandgad Mahal) and Khanapur of the Belgaum District ; in Karjat and Pen talukas of the Kolaba District and Ankola, Kumta and Honavar talukas and Bhatkal and Supa pethas of the Kanara District.

(ii) A rebate of four annas in the rupee was given in the Alibag, Panvel (including Uran Petha) and Roha talukas of the Kolaba District, and in Deogad, Rajapur and Khed talukas and the Mandangad Petha of the Ratnagiri District.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,58,475 as against Rs. 7,66,544 (including Bombay Suburban District) at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules, and also under the orders in Government Resolutions No. 2181/28, dated 1st March 1935 and 12th March 1935, due to frost.

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	9,06,900	2,87,592	11,93,501
Kaira	4,06,738	94,420	5,00,158
Broach and Panch Mahals	9,60,680	3,129	9,63,809
Surat	5,70,265	.....	5,70,265
Thana .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban District*	5,730	25,012	*30,742
Total	28,48,322	4,10,153	32,58,475

Central Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,885 as against Rs. 1,21,421 in the previous year. The details of the suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar	7,637	542	8,179	
East Khandesh .. .. .	.....	2	2	
West Khandesh	14,526	11	14,537	
Nasik	23,144	27,453	50,597	
Poona	68,404	11,166	79,570	The suspensions in Poona District are exceptionally heavy.
Satara .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Sholapur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,13,711	39,174	1,52,885	

*This represents non-agricultural assessment the recovery of which was stayed in Bombay Suburban District.

Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue including resuspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,48,731 as against Rs. 19,02,239 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by Government under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 9th March 1935. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925.

District.	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Amount resuspended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	51,992	..	3,06,629	34,360	51,992	3,40,989	3,92,981
Bijapur ..	83,897	..	63,650	..	83,897	63,650	1,47,547
Dharwar ..	5,43,444	..	7,34,897	33,660	5,43,444	7,68,557	13,12,001
Kanara ..	5,885	..	10,594	..	5,885	10,594	16,479
Kolaba ..	99	..	..	2,425	99	2,425	2,524
Ratnagiri ..	12,043	..	65,156	..	12,043	65,156	77,199
Total ..	6,97,360	..	11,80,926	70,445	6,97,360	12,51,371	19,48,731

Under the ordinary Suspension and Remission Rules, suspensions were granted in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. In the Belgaum District the dates of payment of 1st and 2nd instalments of 10 kharif villages of Gokak Taluka and those of the second instalment of 27 kharif villages of Belgaum Taluka were postponed by a month owing to the late harvesting of rabi crops on the sale proceeds of which the rayats of those villages mainly depended for payment of their land revenue.

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, of 9th March 1935, the suspensions detailed below were granted on account of the slump in prices:—

(a) Not more than one assessment was collected in the Belgaum Taluka (including the Chandgad Mahal) and in the Sampgaon and Paragad talukas of Belgaum District, irrespective of the annewari of crops; while in the rest of Belgaum District and in the Bijapur and Dharwar districts not more than one assessment was collected

if the annewari was anything up to 10 annas, while with an annewari of 10 annas and over, not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ assessments was recovered.

(b) Special suspension of Rs. 2,425 was granted to Keshavji Estate under unavoidable circumstances in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7115/28, of 29th July 1935.

The ordinary suspensions shown in the above table against the Ratnagiri District are on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages to be eventually recovered or remitted when the villages are either restored to the khots or lapse to Government.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 21 minus Columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 80,25,524 as against Rs. 1,13,16,470 (including Bombay Suburban District figures) during the previous year.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection, excluding remissions and suspensions, amounted to Rs. 1,76,32,211 as against Rs. 1,78,51,528 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,00,03,437 during the year as against Rs. 1,04,23,137 in the preceding year.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 80,25,524, mentioned in paragraph 9, Rs. 78,66,088 were collected, the percentage of collection being 97·9 as against 98·7 per cent. (including Bombay Suburban District) in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	98·3
Kaira	99·6
Broach and Panch Mahals	99·08
Surat	99·9
Thana	100·0
Bombay Suburban District	65·27

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,76,15,639, the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as shown below :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99·8
East Khandesh	99·9
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·5
Satara	99·9
Sholapur	100

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 99,85,395 and give a percentage of 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Belgaum	99·8
Bijapur	100
Dharwar	99·6
Kanara	100
Kolaba	99·9
Ratnagiri	100

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 "suspended" and Column 27 "unauthorised" of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was 34,17,911 (Rs. 32,58,475 authorised *plus* 1,59,436 unauthorised) as against Rs. 9,11,611 (including the figures of Bombay Suburban District) at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,69,462 (authorised arrears, Rs. 1,52,885 and unauthorised arrears Rs. 16,577) as against Rs. 1,30,646 in the previous year. Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 16,577, Rs. 12,739 represent arrears out of the current year's demand and Rs. 3,838 on account of the previous year.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 19,66,773 (authorised Rs. 19,48,731 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 18,042) as against Rs. 19,16,921 in the previous year (authorised Rs. 19,02,239 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 14,682).

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1935 totalled Rs. 20,608 as against Rs. 4,744 during the preceding year.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 41,56,855 (principal Rs. 36,53,821 *plus* interest Rs. 5,03,034).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, *etc.*, of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Demand—</i>		
Principal ..	7,84,234	
Interest ..	3,46,810	
		11,31,044
Written off		130
Suspensions		6,11,096
Collections		3,69,707
Unauthorized balance ..		1,50,111

The unauthorized arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	49,651
Kaira	67,301
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	29,559
Thana	3,600

In Ahmedabad District the unauthorised arrears are mostly in talukdari villages of Dholka, Dhandhuka and Virangam talukas.

In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for these arrears.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, Godhra and Wagra talukas are mainly responsible for these arrears.

In the Thana District, Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas are responsible for the arrears.

The arrear are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in takavi at the time of flood in 1927 from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

Voluntary payment made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,096.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930-31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931-32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932-33	19,301	9,24,448	3,48,983	1,609
1933-34	4,744	6,03,906	2,66,272	43,612
1934-35	20,608	2,69,267	1,00,440	130

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 2,080.

There were no cases of misappropriation.

There was a special takavi establishment of 17 clerks at the beginning of the year. Out of these, two clerks have been discontinued from 27th March 1935, and there were 15 clerks at the end of the year under report.

Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts—(XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year under report totalled Rs. 1,45,158 as against Rs. 64,477 in the previous year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,77,601 (principal Rs. 8,42,304 and interest Rs. 1,35,297).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., for the year under report :—

	Rs.
<i>Demand—</i>	
Principal	2,86,476
Interest	1,29,599
Written Off	8,376
Suspended	56,812
Recovered	2,97,869
Unauthorised arrears	76,574

The unauthorised arrears by districts are shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	..	..	66,309
East Khandesh	..	..	667
West Khandesh	..	..	374
Nasik	..	..	35
Poona	..	..	8,690
Satara	..	..	348
Sholapur	..	..	151

There were no cases of misappropriations of takavi loans noticed during the year under report. The sub-joined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year under report and also in the preceding 5 years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
1929-30	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930-31	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,460	760
1931-32	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932-33	56,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933-34	64,477	2,29,025	1,04,365	9,804
1934-35	1,45,158	2,12,911	81,958	8,376

In the Ahmednagar District some difficulty was experienced in recovering the demand owing to economic depression. In some talukas, minor and major coercive measures had to be resorted to. In Rahuri taluka, 400 new bonds at the new rate of interest were taken in cases of contumacious defaulters. There were no individual cases of hardship and no postponements had to be granted in that district.

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1935. The amount collected represents 16.75 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 16.84 per cent. in the previous year. This is not unsatisfactory in view of the continued slump in prices.

During the year, the Dharwar District again continued to be the chief field for takavi operations as advances to the extent of Rs. 88,120 were made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Belgaum District comes next with Rs. 20,222 and Kanara the third with Rs. 14,419.

The amount suspended in the Dharwar District is also heavy, being Rs. 13,945 as against Rs. 8,754-6-0 in the previous year. Bijapur, however, has the heaviest suspensions, viz., Rs. 15,483. These suspensions and also those in the Belgaum District (i.e., Rs. 2,682) are due to the suspensions of land revenue granted under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and also as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated 15th May 1935.

2. In connection with the Takavi Administration for the year, the following special schemes were of paramount importance :—

(i) Scheme to combat *Koleroga* in certain talukas of the Kanara District,

and

(ii) Tractor ploughing by the Burmah Shell Co., in the Dharwar District.

As to (i) Government sanctioned in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24-XIV, dated 22nd March 1934, a scheme for advancing tagavi for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals in order to combat the *Koleroga* disease in about 4,000 acres of betelnut gardens in the Siddapur taluka. Part of this scheme was carried out during the year 1933-34 and further progress was made during the year under report by the Agricultural Department, a special grant of Rs. 12,600 having been allotted for it. Outside this area similar work was in progress in Sirsi, Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur talukas, tagavi for these areas being advanced out of the ordinary grant of the Collector. Though Rs. 12,600 had been allotted for the special scheme, the Collector surrendered Rs. 5,100 as not required and he proposes to utilise the balance of Rs. 7,500 before the close of this financial year. He, however, reports that the Siddapur cultivators have been backward in applying for loans under the *Koleroga* Scheme, presumably because they are not fully satisfied as to the efficacy of spraying for *Koleroga*, and are watching the results attained in the current year. The Agricultural Department is doing its best to popularise the method of spraying.

As to (ii) : The scheme of Tractor ploughing was in full operation during the year under report as in the past year. The operations were started in Kalghatagi, Navalgund and Ron talukas of the Dharwar District. Out of a sum of Rs. 30,000 allotted for this purpose, Rs. 25,535 have up till now been advanced to landholders for this purpose and an area of 1,419 acres has been ploughed. The Collector reports that the people have found the Tractor ploughing advantageous and expects to see better results in future years. The progress made is substantial.

3. In Bijapur, unauthorised arrears amounting to Rs. 94,688 principal and Rs. 31,701 interest, remained uncollected and the Collector reports that these heavy arrears are due to the defaulters' inability to pay owing to the unsatisfactory season, economic depression and the price-slump ;

but recovery work cannot be said to be bad on the whole, as an amount of Rs. 2,91,771 (Rs. 1,95,721 principal and Rs. 96,050 interest), out of a total demand of Rs. 4,08,803, was recovered. In this district, the amount written off as irrecoverable was also large, being Rs. 1,638 (Rs. 1,107 principal and Rs. 531 interest). This was due to the reasons such as : want of bids for lands sold, the insolvency of the debtors, etc. In the former case, the lands are entered as Government waste and they should fetch some price in course of time, when sold.

The Collector reports that there is practically no demand for tagavi in his district at the present moment.

4. The sub-joined table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected by the several officers :

Serial No.	District.	No. of works in progress.	No. of works inspected, including old ones.				
			Collector.	Prant Officers or Personal Assistants.	Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris.	Special head karkuns or Revenue Inspectors.	Circle Inspectors.
1	Belgaum	32	..	..	18	4	17
2	Bijapur	51	..	3	34	9	20
3	Dharwar	43	..	2	26	.....	12
4	Kanara	13	..	..	7	.....	8
5	Kolaba	6	..	2	3	1	3
6	Ratnagiri	2	..	..	2	.....	1

The inspection work done by Prant Officers in the Bijapur and Dharwar Districts is inadequate, while Prant Officers in Kanara and Ratnagiri are shown as not having inspected any works at all. This may be true in Ratnagiri where takavi works are very few but I doubt its accuracy in Kanara. In Belgaum, it appears that no work was inspected as there were no Prant Officers. Under note below paragraph 13 of the Takavi Manual (page 40) the Prant Officer is required to inspect 10 per cent. of the works if they do not exceed 200. The inadequacy of the inspection work done will be brought to the notice of the Collectors concerned.

In all districts, the inspection work done by Circle Inspectors is also inadequate as it is their duty to inspect all takavi works in order to prevent misapplication of funds. This is also being brought to the notice of the Collectors.

5. No cases of misapplication of takavi advances are reported in any of the districts.

6. In Dharwar and Bijapur districts, summary recovery to the extent of Rs. 3,311 and Rs. 24,484, respectively, had to be made as the borrowers failed to fulfil the terms of the agreements, etc. In Kanara, coercive measures had to be resorted to in the case of all unauthorised arrears. In the Navalgund Taluka of the Dharwar District, on account of the unfavourable season, measures had to be adopted to revise the estimates of the capacity of the borrowers and the periods of instalments increased owing to their inability to pay the instalments previously fixed.

7. As to the heavy unauthorised arrears in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, they are, no doubt, due more, as suggested by the Collector of Belgaum, to the economic depression and fall in the prices of agricultural products than to failure of crops.

13 AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 1,066 acres in the occupied areas as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	+159
Kaira	+1,698
Broach and Panch Mahals	—3,663
Surat	+672
Thana	+195
Bombay Suburban District	—127
	—1,066

The increases in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Thana were mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation.

In Broach, the decrease was mainly due to correction of an error, viz., transfer of the area from the head of Government occupied to the head of free or specially reduced (columns 10 and 9 respectively of Appendix III).

In Bombay Suburban District the decrease was mainly due to occupied agricultural land being converted to non-agricultural use.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division showed a net decrease of 67 acres (1,67,32,243 — 1,67,32,176). The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	+1,659
Poona	..	..	+660
Satara	..	..	+440

			+2,759
East Khandesh	..	..	-661
West Khandesh	..	..	-981
Nasik	..	..	-105
Sholapur	..	..	-1,079

			-2,826
Net decrease	..		-67

Grant of forest or assessed waste land for cultivation was one of the main causes responsible for increase in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts. The decreases shown against East and West Khandesh and Nasik were mainly due to forfeiture of lands for failure to pay land revenue or for breach of condition attached to grants made on restricted tenure.

Southern Division.

In the year under report, there was a net decrease of 3,370 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in the Division as shown below :—

Belgaum	..	..	+198
Bijapur	..	..	+299
Dharwar	..	..	-841
Kanara	..	..	-3,152
Kolaba	..	..	+102
Ratnagiri	..	..	+24

			-3,370

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolaba is mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation. The small increase in Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

The decrease in Dharwar and Kanara districts is mainly due to forfeitures and rajinamas.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property (section 154, Land Revenue Code).	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due (section 155, Land Revenue Code).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrests and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1934-35 ..	8,476	681	69	2	73	..
1933-34 excluding Bombay Suburban District.	8,347	217	61	4	81	..
Pombay Suburban District.	1,153	1	..	..	..	..
Total 1933-34 ..	9,500	218	61	4	81	..

Out of 681 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana was responsible for 672 cases, while in Ahmedabad and Kaira there were 36 and 12 cases, respectively, and in Bombay Suburban District only one case.

Forfeiture had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana as shown below :—

District.	No. of cases.	Area forfeited.
Ahmedabad	10	218
Kaira	1	8
Broach and Panch Mahals	30	184
Thana	13	395
	54	805

Out of 69 cases of distraint and sale of moveable properties, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana districts were responsible for 5, 1, 19, and 44 cases, respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to in cases of contumacious defaulters.

The khatedars seem to have realised the disadvantages of recalcitrancy in payment of Government dues and the number of cases of coercive processes especially under sections 153 and 155, Land Revenue Code, showed a decrease during the year under report, as compared with the number in the previous year.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due. section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	
1934-35 ..	7,325	302	337	3	145	1
1933-34 ..	8,301	276	472	..	293	..

Out of 7,325 notices issued, East Khandesh and Poona districts were responsible for 2,824 and 2,424 notices, respectively. West Khandesh and Sholapur districts issued only 38 and 17 notices, respectively. There was a slight increase in the number of persons dealt with under section 148, Land Revenue Code, East Khandesh alone being responsible for 144. There was, however, a considerable decrease in the number of cases in which action under sections 153 and 154, Land Revenue Code, was taken. In Ahmednagar, one defaulter was detained in the civil jail in the Sangamner Taluka.

Southern Division.

The sub-joined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Year.	No. of notices of demand under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Number of kabjedars).	(Number of kabjedars).	(Number of cases).	(Number of cases)
1934-35 ..	2,844	483	450	1	487
1933-34 ..	2,829	1,021	482	3	522

The increase in the number of notices is small and calls for no remarks.

There was marked decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 specially in Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a slight decrease in Kolaba.

The fall in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property was contributed by Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a sharp increase in Kolaba and a slight one in Belgaum.

The decrease in the number of cases under section 153 was shared by Belgaum, Kanara and Kolaba, while Bijapur and Dharwar showed an increase.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.**Northern Division.**

There were 100 spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1934 and five new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year stood at 105. The working condition in the mills was good, and, inspite of the general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad maintained its position.

Labour conditions remained fairly satisfactory.

The new Shorroek Mill at Nadiad continued to work and it is in a flourishing condition.

There are 37 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District, and most of them are situated in cotton tracts of Anand, Thasra and

Kapadvanj talukas. Out of these, one at Mehmedabad remained closed, while three other cotton pressing factories worked for a short period due to reduced yield of cotton on account of cold spell in January 1935.

There are 406 handlooms in the district, mostly in Borsad and Nadiad talukas. There is one glass factory and four soap factories at Kapadvanj. There is also one soap factory, one ice factory and one silk factory at Nadiad. There are 72 pumping plants in Anand Taluka and 169 in Borsad Taluka and they are used for irrigation purposes.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District the principal trade is in timber and grain. There are in all 39 small factories, oil mills, saw mills, *etc.*, in the Sub-division. Dohad continued, as usual, to be the important grain market. It is also famous for lime, while Godhra is an important timber centre. The manganese ore industry at Shivrajpur and Bamankuva was at a standstill owing to the general depression in the manganese market.

In Broach Sub-division, cotton is the chief product and forms the staple article of trade and industry of the Sub-division. There are 28 ginning factories and 12 presses, out of which three at Jambusar and one at Ankleshwar did not work during the year under report.

Out of the three mills at Broach, one did not work, while the remaining two worked during the year.

The river-borne trade of the ports of Dehej and Kavi showed some increase in imports compared with the imports of 1933-34, and that of Broach and Tankari showed a noticeable decrease. The exports from these ports showed a noticeable decrease.

In Surat District, cotton is the principal produce and 2 cotton mills, 29 ginning factories and 13 cotton pressing factories worked during the year.

In Surat, the silk and embroidery business is not doing well owing to the general depression in trade.

The chief exports of the district are grass, fire-wood, timber, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice, cotton and cotton seeds. Grass, firewood timber, mangoes and rice are exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Mandvi and Bulsar talukas as usual. Bulsar as a port for export trade (particularly in timber) with Kathiawar and other Gujarat States has dwindled in importance on account of the development of the Billimora port by the Baroda State.

In Thana, rice (the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rupees 27 lacs was exported to Bombay and other countries besides paddy which was exported to the extent of Rupees 8 lacs.

Other articles of exports in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plaintains, betel leaves, saries and woollen cloth.

Timber worth about Rs. 14 lacs, grass and charcoal each worth about Rs. 9 lacs, bricks worth about Rs. 3 lacs, plantains worth about Rs. 5 lacs, betel leaves worth about Rs. 12½ lacs, salt worth about Rs. 27 lacs were exported from this district to Bombay and other places during the year.

The rice husking plant manufactory at Bhiwandi is working with great difficulty. There are also four industrial works at Dahanu. Nearly 1,900 handlooms and 300 power-looms are working at Bhiwandi which is famous for its manufacture.

The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana produced woollen and worsted cloth of the value of about Rs. 13¾ lacs as against Rs. 9½ lacs in the preceding year.

The carpet factory at Shahpur remained closed.

The match factory at Thana continued to work and exported matches worth about Rs. 6 lacs.

There are two ice factories at Palghar and one at Kalyan as also two oil mills at Bhiwandi and one at Palghar.

The year was on the whole unsatisfactory and showed no improvement in trade or industry.

In the Bombay Suburban District, there was no appreciable change in the condition of trade owing to the general depression in the market. Two new match factories—one at Jogeshwari and the other at Mulund—have been started. The Bombay Match Works at Kurla were not working from 3rd July 1935 to 8th July 1935 owing to a strike. The National Match Works at Ghatkopar were closed for four months owing to the transfer of ownership. The Glass Bangle Factory at Kandivli has been closed. Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Mulund, are now working on a shorter shift. The other factories in the district were working as usual.

Building operations continued as in the previous year. Business in building materials was satisfactory. Conditions in the fishing trade were much the same as in the previous year.

Central Division.

Though there have been signs pointing to a revival of trade, it cannot yet be said to have emerged completely from the depression which has overshadowed it for a number of years. The Division as a whole is purely agricultural and trade is mostly confined to export of raw produce. Grain, cotton and oil seeds are exported on a large scale. The prices of food grains at the district headquarters in July 1935 were lower than those in July 1934 except at Jalgaon. At Dhulia there was rise in the price of jowari and a slight fall in that of bajri.

Trade in jaggery is carried on extensively in the irrigated parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik districts and it is exported to Gujarat, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and Berar. In Ahmednagar the business this year was not very brisk as the prices ruled low. However, they showed an upward trend during the year under

report and the irrigators got some benefit in the latter part of the year.

Cotton is the most important commodity of trade in the two Khandesh districts. The outturn of this crop during the year under report was less and there was therefore not enough work for all the gins and presses. The Collector of East Khandesh remarks in this connection as under :—

“The price of cotton was very low in the beginning, viz., Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per maund, but there was a welcome rise by the middle of January 1935, and cotton was being sold at Rs. 11 per maund. This benefitted the agriculturists. Then there was a sudden drop in March 1935, but this did not affect the growers very much as they had disposed of their stock earlier.”

Cotton is grown also in some parts of the Nasik District, but the outturn was poor owing to the late advent of the monsoon and the factories had insufficient work during the year under report. Groundnut is one of the most important crops grown in East Khandesh, but this year the outturn was much less than that of the previous year. Groundnut has generally been considered as suitable only for inferior lands and it is reported to be now losing its popularity and being replaced by cotton and grain crops.

The area under cotton and groundnut during the last four years ending 1934-35 in East Khandesh was as follows :—

Crop.	1931-32.	1932-32.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Cotton	651,988	589,527	637,660	687,000
Groundnut	361,601	421,929	337,550	227,819

Groundnut is grown in large quantities in the Satara District and is exported to Bombay. Regarding this crop the Collector observes :—

“It is reported from Koregaon Taluka that at the beginning of the harvest the prices were on the up grade and the rayats held back their crops in the hope of large profits. Owing to a change in the condition of the Bombay and Karachi markets, however, the demand for the article fell with the result that those who harvested their crops late or held them back had to suffer. Moreover the area under groundnut this year, owing to the late advent of the monsoon and in view of the fall in prices, was smaller than usual and the outturn of the crop was below normal.”

Betel leaves, onions, eggs and butter are largely exported from the Satara District. Onions, betel leaves and grapes are exported on a big scale from the Nasik District. Potatoes, fruits and vegetables are largely exported from the Poona District.

Manufacture of cloth and yarn.—There are 5 cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in West Khandesh and Poona districts and 7 in Sholapur. There are besides one spinning and weaving mill and two spinning mills at Barsi. All the mills continued to work smoothly and the relations between the workers and management were harmonious. The Pratap Mill at Dhulia produced cloth worth Rs. 28,40,000 as against Rs. 17,12,500 in the previous year. The mills at Barsi are said to be working at a loss owing to depression in trade. As regards the Mill Industry at Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

“Japanese competition especially in cloth and yarn continued unabated to the detriment of the local mill industry. A very remarkable increase in the Japanese ‘fent’ trade amongst local dealers handicapped the local mills’ fancy trade to a serious extent. Japanese yarn could be had in the market at a price considerably lower than that at which the mills could produce it and it was in fact bought by the mills themselves. The continuance of double shift working in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere resulted in an accumulation of stocks in the country which was more than sufficient for the normal demand, and in order to find an outlet for the cloth, the Bombay mills sold freely to districts usually supplied by the Sholapur industry. Another factor which affects the local mill industry in Sholapur is the increasing number of new mills in His Exalted Highness the Nizam’s Dominions, Mysore and other Indian States which, usually protected by export duties on cotton and import duty on piece-goods are undoubtedly responsible for taking away some trade from the Sholapur mills. The local industry is consequently compelled to fall back on sales to distant markets, the railway freights to which are usually entirely out of parity with those from Bombay and Ahmedabad. The outlook cannot become in any way brighter until the evil of over-production by Indian mills is eradicated.”

There is a large number of ginning and pressing factories in all the districts except Satara. Hand-loom weaving is carried on in almost all districts, but this industry is slowly declining owing to the mill competition. The silk-weaving industry at Yeola and Sinnar is also in the same state. Coarse woollen blankets are manufactured in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts. There are power and country oil presses in almost all the districts.

Sugar Factories.—The sugar factory at Harigaon run by the Belapur Company in the Ahmednagar District is in a prosperous condition owing to increased demand for Indian sugar. The other sugar factory in that district is at Ranjankhol near Belapur. It is newly started.

The sugar farm at Ravalgaoon in the Nasik District conducted by Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Lalchand Hirachand is engaged in active output for about 5 months of the year and employs about 2,000 persons during that period. The Kalamb Factory in the Poona District started by Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. gives employment to

about 3,000 persons. The sugar factory at Kole in the Satara District has recently been started by Rao Saheb Kalyani. The two sugar factories in Bhimthadi Taluka have closed down. The sugar factory at Akluj in the Sholapur District produced 2,100 tons of sugar, all of which was sold, there being demand for it. The financial condition of this factory, however, is not sound.

Miscellaneous Industries.—Woollen carpets are manufactured in a factory at Kendal in the Ahmednagar District, which is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission.

The Match factory at Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District is running well. The Ice factories at Bhusawal and Jalgaon continued to work. There is one tannery at Bhusawal conducted by the Agents of Rasham and Co. of Madras. Hides of goats and sheep are cleaned and dried and sent to Madras for further process. The total number of hides exported to Madras and Rajmahendri was well over 1½ lakhs during the year under report. The company carries on an extensive trade with America.

There are 8 factories at Simar in the Nasik District, which manufacture *bidis*. The *bidis* are exported to Khandesh, Central Provinces and Berar.

Rosha oil is extracted from Rosha grass in Baglan and Kalwan talukas of the Nasik District and exported to Bombay.

The paper mill at Mundhwa is doing well. The Glass Factory at Talegaon is not in a flourishing condition. The Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli is reported to be working at a loss.

The Cooper Engineering works at the Satara Road Station, the Industrial Factory at Karad managed by Phadke, the Kirloskarwadi Iron Works and the Ogalewadi Glass Works have done satisfactorily. There is also a Soap factory recently started by Nabar Brothers at Karad.

The Textile Factory and Metal works at Tikekarwadi in the Sholapur District are working, but owing to competition are not making profit.

Udbatti (scented sticks), *Bukka* (black incense powder) and *kuoka* (red powder) are manufactured in fairly large quantities in Paudharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District and exported to Bombay, and other places.

The Dhors at Sholapur prepare leather goods such as kit bags, portmanteaus, etc., for which there is demand locally as well as from outside.

Southern Division.

The chief articles of export from the Karnatak are cotton, wheat, jowari, jaggery, tobacco, chillies, spices and betelnut and from the Konkan salt, rice and fish. The slump in prices continued and the condition of trade was far from satisfactory.

The trade in cotton was not brisk on account of general depression and the poor outturn of the crop. Cotton ginning and pressing factories had work sufficient to keep them engaged for only two months in the year. Betelnut and spices did not fetch good prices and the trade in rice which is carried on on an extensive scale in Kolaba had a lean year, the disquieting feature of the year being the abnormal fall in the export of paddy to the ports on the Malabar Coast. The total output of the Sanikatta Salt works in the Kanara District was more than normal, while the salt works at Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District produced 69,000 maunds of salt as compared with 75,000 maunds in the preceding year, the decrease being due to unseasonable rains. In addition to this, 2,000 maunds were privately manufactured in the latter district for local consumption.

The hand-loom industry which is carried on on an extensive scale in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and is mainly confined to the manufacture of coloured cotton and silk fabrics had a dull season and hand-loom products of coarse cloth in the other parts of the Southern Division were unable to compete with cheap mill-made cloth.

The copper and brass industry in Dharwar and Kolaba was not in a prosperous condition and the outturn of the four aluminium factories at Vijayadurga (Ratnagiri) was less than 50 per cent. of the previous year.

The tile factory at Mora (Kolaba) which is run on business lines and employs more than 125 labourers daily, manufactured tiles worth Rs. 2,00,000 for export to Bombay and other places against Rs. 1,60,000 in the preceding year. The tile factory at Manki (Kanara) did a fair amount of business but the two factories at Khanapur in the Belgaum District did not prosper.

The general depression did not however affect the Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) which continued to have extensive sales throughout India at a good profit. The Pen cutlery factory which was being run on a small scale in the past is reported to have been systematically organised this year and to have commenced producing tolerably good articles of cutlery. The three power-houses of the Tata Power Co., in Kolaba continued to supply electric energy to the Bombay mills as usual. They have begun to supply electric power at concession rates to the residents of Khopoli village where one of the power-houses is situated and the service is much appreciated by the villagers. The cashew-nut factories at Vengurla and Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri did a fair amount of business.

The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute of Bijapur and special village improvement associations working at several places in the districts under the guidance of District Improvement Committees are engaged in the revival of cottage industries, in order to improve the general economic condition of the rural population. The scheme inaugurated by Sir Frederic Sykes is still in its infancy, but with the aid of the grant made by the Government of India it is hoped that material progress will be achieved in future.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

Prices continued to be low in the Gujarat districts and there was no appreciable change compared with the prices of the preceding year.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 100 to 140 per "bhar" as against Rs. 85 to 115 per "bhar" in the preceding year. The cotton-growers did not reap the full benefit of higher prices which ruled only for a time. The quality of the cotton was also lowered owing to the effects of frost.

On account of the slump in prices, as also owing to damage to crops by frost, substantial relief by way of remissions and suspensions was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Thana District, rice and other crops showed a downward trend in prices, and in Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Murbad and Bhiwandi where the second revision settlement has been introduced, the timely help by way of an outright remission of three annas in the rupee of assessment proved to be a boon to the agriculturists.

The prices of garden produce did not show any appreciable change.

In the Bombay Suburban District, rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the district. The prices of cleaned rice showed variations as shown below compared with those during the preceding year :—

1933-34.		1934-35.	
	S. ch.		S. ch.
August to December	.. 7 13	August to April	.. 9 4
January to April	.. 9 2	May to July	.. 7 15
May to July	.. 9 4		

This increase in the prices cannot be explained. It is apparently due to causes other than those of local origin.

Central Division.

Prices of food stuffs fluctuated from time to time according to the local, seasonal and other conditions. On the whole they fell except in the East Khandesh district. In West Khandesh there was a rise in the price of jowari and a slight fall in that of bajri. In East Khandesh the price of cotton rose steadily from Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 11 per maund, to the benefit of the agriculturists. There was, however, a sudden fall in the rate in the month of March, but the agriculturists were not much affected as they had sold their produce earlier.

The price of groundnut in East Khandesh which was between Rs. 6 and 7 per palla last year, ranged from Rs. 12 to 17 owing to lesser outturn of the crop during the year under report.

The price of jaggery in Poona was low during the harvesting season but went up in the month of August, with the result that the benefit of the increased rate was derived by the mérchants.

A comparative statement showing the prices of principal food-stuffs obtaining in headquarter towns of each of the seven districts during the year under report and in former years is attached for reference.

Statement of prices.

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on							
	30th July 1932.		31st December 1932.		31st July 1933.		30th December 1933.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar.	18 14	17 2	21 12	15 11	19 3	13 4	20 10	14 12
Jalgaon ..	15 5	13 13	17 14	12 4	15 11	12 11	18 4	12 11
Dhulia ..	13 8	13 8	15 1	13 8	14 2	10 6	16 1	11 6
Nasik ..	..	11 11	..	13 3	..	12 0	..	8 8
Poona ..	15 12	13 3	15 12	13 3	14 6	10 11	15 10	11 14
Satara ..	16 6	15 4	15 11	13 14	15 15	12 8	15 15	13 14
Sholapur ..	19 11	15 8	21 7	18 2	19 13	15 1	23 6	15 1

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on—contd.					
	28th July 1934.		29th December 1934.		27th July 1935.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar.	17 6	13 4	15 15	14 12	18 14	16 4
Jalgaon ..	18 4	14 8	18 7	14 10	12 7	12 13
Dhulia ..	16 7	11 9	14 6	11 9	14 6	12 6
Nasik ..	..	10 8	..	11 8	....	13 8
Poona ..	14 4	10 10	12 6	11 4	16 4	12 4
Satara ..	12 15	12 2	12 3	14 4	15 15	14 12
Sholapur ..	15 5	11 11	13 8	14 6	17 14	14 3

Southern Division.

In the Belgaum District the prices of jowari, bajri and ragi showed a slight temporary rise. But as soon as there were indications of a good harvest the rates fell. Rice and wheat showed a steady upward tendency. There was a fall in the prices of cotton as compared with that of the previous year.

There was a rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in the Bijapur District due to inadequate stock in the market. The prices of the other necessaries of life did not increase to any appreciable extent. The prices of cotton, which is the chief money crop in the district, and of groundnut showed a slight improvement. The limited stock of kadbi was responsible for a slight rise in its price.

On account of the unfavourable rains in the Dharwar District, the yield of staple agricultural crops was poor, and, in consequence, the prices of the staple food-grains showed a steady upward tendency. The prices of the principal food-grains on 1st May 1935 are compared below with those prevailing in the previous year:—

			1934.		1935.	
			S.	ch.	S.	ch.
Jowari	..	..	12	12	13	4
Rice	..	..	13	7	7	5
Wheat	..	..	10	7	9	10

The prices of cotton were better than in the previous year. Chillies and jaggery showed a large fall in prices on account of good yield.

The prices of the principal food-stuffs sold in the local markets in Kanara, viz., rice, ragi, dal, wheat, jaggery and betelnut, remained almost stationary, but there was a rise in the prices of cocoanuts and spices.

In the Kolaba District there was a slight rise in the prices of paddy. There was, however, no demand for this article from places outside the district. The prices of other articles were practically stationary. The current price of rice straw was Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 per 100 bundles, but in the Alibag taluka it went up to Rs. 3 at the end of the fair season.

There was a slight rise in the prices of rice and nagli, the principal food-grains of the Ratnagiri District. The price of salt showed a fall on account of competition among local traders. Fire-wood was sold at a cheaper price due to the general fall in prices and the import of fire-wood from Kanara.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour in the Gujarat districts showed no appreciable change, except in the case of skilled labour in the Broach and Panch Mahals District where the rates ranged from Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 as against Re. 1-2-0 to Rs. 2 during the previous year. There was also a decrease in the rates of wages for field labourers

from 4 to 8 annas in the previous year to 3 to 6 annas in the year under report. There is some unemployment in Surat District on account of depression in trade.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were stationary, except in Wada Peta and Bassein Taluka where there was a little decrease in the wages of skilled labour only.

The district being in close proximity to Bombay, the skilled and unskilled labourers, especially from Thana, Kalyan and Bassein found, as usual, employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally.

Rice mills in the district, as also the match factories at Ambernath and Thana, Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana and the salt works at Bhayandar, Rai and Belapur, etc., provided sufficient work for both skilled and unskilled labourers, and there was no sign of unemployment in the district during the year under report. On the contrary, in the Bhiwandi Taluka local labour cannot meet the demand in transplantation season and it has to be supplemented by importation of about 2,500 to 3,000 up-country labourers for a short period. Skilled labourers from Gujarat and the United Provinces also found employment in this taluka.

In the Bombay Suburban District, the building activities continued as usual and there was no change in wages as compared with those of the preceding year.

Central Division.

There was no dearth of labourers. Skilled and unskilled labourers found employment throughout the year and the rates of wages remained practically stationary in all the districts. The condition of skilled and unskilled labourers was, on the whole, good. The railway workshop at Bhusawal, Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, the Dapodi workshop, the spinning and weaving mills in the two Khandesh and Sholapur districts and the several ginning and pressing factories in almost all the districts provide labour for a large number of wage earners. The various sugar factories started in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts also offer employment to labourers of adjoining villages.

Poona, being in close communication with Bombay and itself the seat of Government for nearly half the year and an important military station, has a plentiful supply of labour and the labouring classes get good wages. A considerable number of labourers found employment in the Tata Hydrolic Works, Talegaon Glass Factory and the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli in the Poona District.

Timber traffic called "Kabada" gave employment as usual to a large number of bhils and allied castes in the Nawapur Mahal and Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

There was a mill strike of a very trivial nature in the Lokmanya Mill at Barsi. The main cause of the strike was the stoppage of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonus. The strike lasted for about a week and ended without any trouble. All the strikers eventually returned to their work. The strikers were calm and quiet during the strike.

In spite of the attempts made by outside agitators to create labour trouble, the labourers continued to work quietly and contentedly during the year under report.

Southern Division.

The demand for unskilled labour was sufficient throughout the division except in some parts of the Dharwar District where the period was marked by scarcity conditions owing to failure of early rains in the months of May, June and July, and Government and the Local Board had to open relief works to provide labour for the working classes. The demand for skilled labour was also satisfactory. On the whole the conditions of both skilled and unskilled labour was good for the reason that there was no marked fall in the wages earned, although the slump in prices and economic depression continued.

Belgaum.—The supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled, was equal to the demand, so the wages earned by them remained steady. The economic condition of the labourers was also good.

Bijapur.—The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand. Agriculture was the chief field of employment for unskilled labour. The demand for skilled labour was not keen owing to the trade depression and the cotton presses and ginning factories were unable to employ the usual number of labourers. The rate of wages remained stationary.

Dharwar.—The labouring classes had sufficient work except in Mundargi and Nargund pethas and in parts of Navalgund and Gadag talukas, where owing to scarcity conditions Government and the local board had to open relief works. The wages for skilled labour fluctuated from eight annas to a rupee and for unskilled labour from two annas to five annas.

Kanara.—Wages for both skilled and unskilled labour were steady. They were as usual highest in the talukas where it was employed to exploit forest produce. Owing to scarcity of labourers in the above-ghat talukas, labour is obtained from Goa, Dharwar, the below-ghat talukas and South Kanara. The wages for skilled labour ranged between 12 annas and Re. 1-8-0 and for unskilled labour between 4 and 8 annas.

Kolaba.—There was no change in the wages or the conditions of skilled or unskilled labour. The highest rate for skilled labour was recorded at Uran, viz., Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 owing to its close proximity to Bombay. In Karjat Taluka the two Power houses and the G.I.P. Railway continued to provide work for some labourers. The Collector states that primary education in rural areas has had no influence on the labour market.

Ratnagiri.—The wages for skilled and unskilled labour ranged between 12 annas and Rs. 1-8-0 and 4 and 8 annas, respectively. There are no large industries worth the name in the district except the cashew-nut industry of Malwan and Vengurla. Owing to the peculiar conditions of the district a large number of labourers go to Bombay annually to seek work in the mills of Bombay during the fair weather and most of the working class families in the district subsist on earnings made outside the district.

Emigration and immigration.—In Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar there was the usual seasonal emigration to the adjoining tracts in search of employment during the harvesting season. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity conditions in parts of the Dharwar District, agricultural labourers migrated to the neighbouring areas in quest of work.

Emigration of labourers from the Kolaba District to Bombay continued on a small scale owing to the uncertainty of obtaining employment.

As usual some people from Chandgad Mahal (Belgaum District) went to Bombay for employment and returned before the monsoon set in.

A few Muslims took their families to South Africa from Mangaon and Mahad talukas of the Kolaba District. In the Ratnagiri District, 11 persons from Dapoli Taluka and 27 persons from Mandangad Petha went to Africa and some 34 persons returned from that continent.

The salt pans in Uran (Kolaba District) attracted some labour from Gujarat.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The principal matter of interest during the year was the widespread interest and enthusiasm shown during the celebration of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. There was no unnecessary extravagance and it is hoped that the bulk of the money collected will be used for permanent benefits.

Village Improvement continues to receive the earnest attention of all officers and is undoubtedly coming to be regarded as one of their principal duties. Its effects are already apparent in many villages of each district.

But for the unfortunate occurrence of severe frost in Gujarat, this year would have been classed as one of real advance and peaceful development.

Government unoccupied lands as shown below were granted on impartible tenure in this Division :—

				Area.
				A. g.
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	1,507 13
Kaira	..	..	..	2,057 2
Broach and Panch Mahals	..	..	..	535 18
Surat	..	..	..	989 10
Thana	..	..	..	58 12
Bombay Suburban District				....

Benefits accruing from holdings on impartible tenure are being impressed upon the purchasers of Government lands available for cultivation and the condition of impartibility is not objected to by them. The Collector of Thana, however, remarks that the tenure is not very popular in his district.

From 15th April 1935, the Bómbay Suburban District has been included in the Northern Division for all purposes.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 2,900 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division, during the year 1934-35, and it was distributed as under :—

District.	Amount distributed.
	Rs.
Ahmedabad	605
Panch Mahals Sub-division (Broach and Panch Mahals District)	325
Broach Sub-division (Broach and Panch Mahals District)	30
Surat	1,870
	2,900

Out of the allotments mentioned above, the Collector of Ahmedabad surrendered an amount of Rs. 375, as it was not likely to be utilized and was found to be in excess of his requirements, while the Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals surrendered an amount of Rs. 325 (allotted for Panch Mahals Sub-division), as there was no irrigation tank requiring *urgent* repairs.

Out of the total surrender of Rs. 700 (375 plus 325) by the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Broach and Panch Mahals, Rs. 27 were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kaira for survey work of the Gada Sinjiwada drain and the balance of Rs. 673 was surrendered to Government.

In Ahmedabad, the balance of Rs. 300 was fully spent for repairing one work of Chharodi Bundh in Sanand Mahal. The work was done through contract.

In Surat, Rs. 1,860 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 10 only for repairs to 9 tanks which was undertaken partly departmentally and partly through contract.

The allotments of Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 made to the Collectors of Broach and Panch Mahals (for Broach Sub-division) and Kaira were fully spent.

Central Division. .

Silver Jubilee celebrations.—The most notable event of the year was the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. It was celebrated everywhere with great eclat and enthusiasm. The spontaneous and generous response by the public to the Silver Jubilee Fund and the enthusiasm displayed in the celebrations was an overwhelming manifestation of the loyalty and affection of the Indian people towards the British throne. Darbars were held at each of the district headquarter towns by the Collectors (Poona Darbar was held under the

Presidentship of Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., the then Commissioner, Central Division), and medals and afrinnamas were presented to the recipients. Prayers were made in churches, temples and mosques, and public and private buildings were illuminated. Alms and clothes were freely distributed to the poor in all districts.

Taluka Development Associations.—Taluka Development Associations are carrying on very useful propaganda work particularly in the West Khandesh District for popularising improved methods of agriculture. The financial condition of these associations is sound.

Village Uplift Work.—Village Improvement Committees which have been started both at the district and taluka headquarter towns have already done a great deal towards the improvement of rural life. The following are some of the important activities undertaken by the various committees :—

- (1) Supply of improved agricultural implements, seeds and manure to the cultivators.
- (2) Agricultural demonstrations and shows in different centres.
- (3) Propaganda work by distributing pamphlets and by delivering lectures with the aid of magic lantern slides.
- (4) Construction of gutters, clearing and levelling of roads and introduction of trench and bore hole latrines.
- (5) Destruction of prickly pear by means of cochineal insects.
- (6) Free distribution of medicines to villagers.
- (7) Opening of night schools and libraries.
- (8) Improvement of drinking water supply.
- (9) Arboriculture.
- (10) Cottage industries such as rope-making, poultry farming, etc.
- (11) Establishment of village panchayats.
- (12) Classes for training of village workers and village dais.

The Sir Fredrick Sykes Village Improvement Shield was won this year by Malegaon village in the Sholapur District for being the best village in the Central Division. This reflects credit on the District Village Improvement Committee, Sholapur.

Agricultural Shows.—A big agricultural and cattle show was held at Barsi during the year under report. It was opened by the Honourable the Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., and closed by Mr. W. W. Smart, C.I.E., the then Commissioner, Central Division, who distributed medals and certificates to several agriculturists and other persons for their exhibits. The show was well organised and proved a great success.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.—The sub-joined table gives the account of waste lands given out on impartible tenure in this division during the year under report.

District.	Area. Acres.
Ahmednagar	1,250
East Khandesh	200
West Khandesh	230
Nasik	4,315
Poona	Nil
Satara	372
Sholapur	59

Southern Division.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations.—His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee was celebrated throughout the Southern Division with great pomp and real enthusiasm and contributions towards the Central Relief Fund poured in from rich and poor alike as a token of loyalty.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Brabourne paid a visit to Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Karwar and Ratnagiri and was everywhere given a rousing reception. While at Belgaum and Bijapur he visited the neighbouring villages of Kanbargi and Honnutgi to see village improvement work and expressed his satisfaction with the progress made. He also paid a flying visit to the Cattle Breeding Farm at Bankapur on his way to the Jog Falls and carried out his programme to schedule in spite of untimely rain and a tempestuous sea.

Public feeling and the Press.—The tone of the local press was quiet and subdued. It did not indulge in any subversive propaganda against the Government's land revenue policy but the apparent disparity of the land revenue concessions granted by Government in the Pen Taluka on the one hand and the Alibag, Roha and Panvel talukas on the other, was freely criticised in the former taluka, where a meeting of the landholders' association was called to protest against it. Actually all concerned probably knew that the differentiation was equitable. The relations between the landlord and tenant were cordial except in a few khoti and rayatwari villages in the Kolaba District.

Famine.—The whole of the Mundargi Petha and a few villages in the talukas of Gadag and Navalgund including the Nargund Petha of the Dharwar District along with a few others in the Parasgad Taluka of the Belgaum District were affected with scarcity during the year under report.

The minimum number of inferior village servants essential for Government work was placed on the dole register, while the rest were allowed to go in search of employment. The distribution of dole to destitutes was confined to the Mundargi Petha and the affected parts of Gadag and Parasgad talukas where the distress was comparatively acute.

A Government road work on the northern side of the Nargund Petha was opened to provide employment for the people of the Navalgund Taluka including the Nargund Petha and Parasgad Taluka but it had to be closed down for want of labourers. Seven District Local Board works were subsequently opened in the Parasgad Taluka to meet the local demand for labour. Two District Local Board tank works financed by Government, one Government irrigation work and one road work were opened for the relief of unemployment in the Mundargi Petha and attracted a steady number of local labourers. The situation was fortunately never so serious as to necessitate the declaration of a state of famine or the opening of regular relief works, as in the two adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency.

The scarcity of fodder in the Dharwar District was tided over by importing to convenient centres kadbi from the Government Dépôt at Karajgi and distributing it for cash or takavi. The fodder was old and had no great value for nourishment but was better than nothing. The Government forests adjoining Parasgad Taluka were thrown open for free grazing and cattle owners were permitted to remove " anjan " leaves. The situation grew worse owing to the scanty rainfall up to the third week of August when special arrangements for the supply of fodder through Government agency were under consideration, but from then onwards favourable rains changed the whole aspect of the situation.

Public Health.—The five Village Aid Scheme Dispensaries in the Dharwar District continued to do good work. Four temporary medical officers were appointed in Kanara to combat malaria in the above-ghat talukas of the district where quinine was also freely distributed.

Agriculture.—A cattle show at Galgali and agricultural shows at Sangam and Banshankari in the Bijapur District were held during the fairs and they were largely attended by the people. Agricultural demonstrations were also arranged at Kanbargi (Belgaum) and Ratnagiri at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit to those places and at Hatkhamba (Ratnagiri) under the auspices of the Prant Officer. The Board of Directors of the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute, Bijapur, organised a large and very successful agricultural exhibition at Bijapur during the days of the Siddheshwar fair.

The agricultural school at Devi Hosur in the Dharwar District has been doing excellent work. Co-operative Fencing Societies are becoming more popular in the pig infested parts of the district and four more societies were registered during the year.

The scheme for tractor ploughing with the special object of eradicating 'hariyali' made some progress in the Dharwar District with the encouragement of tagai granted by Government. No less than 1,360 acres of land in 18 villages of Navalgund and Ron talukas and Nargund Petha were ploughed this year at a cost of Rs. 24,519 through the agency of the Burma Shell Co. and the agriculturists are reported to have been satisfied with the results obtained. The destruction of prickly pear by

means of cochineal insects has proved so successful that even in the forests there is now little prickly pear left. Still greater benefits would result if the Agricultural Department could find an equally cheap and effective method of destroying Lantana.

Six wild elephants, 846 wild pigs, 3 panthers, 9 tigers and 1 bison were killed in the Kanara District during the year under report. The Gun Clubs established at Arwatgi and elsewhere on the Dharwar-Kanara border are having a really marvellous effect on the depredations of pig.

Depressed Classes.—The necessity for the uplift of the depressed classes is slowly but steadily gaining public recognition.

Southern Division.

Grant of lands on Impartible tenure.—The sub-joined table gives the areas of waste lands granted on impartible tenure in each district :—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	132	39
Bijapur	838	0
Dharwar	347	30
Kanara	1,167	0
Kolaba	32	32
Ratnagiri	12	12
Total ..	2,530	33

The Collector of Belgaum reports that owing to the general depression people did not apply for Government waste lands for cultivation in large numbers. It cannot be said that the tenure is not agreeable to the public. Those who took up lands welcome the conditions of this tenure.

19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1934-35.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1934-35. The arrears are, as in the preceeding year, due to adverse trade conditions :—

Statement showing demand, collections and arrears of dues in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1934-35.

Suburban Scheme No.	Demand for 1933-34 including arrears.			Collections in 1933-34.			Arrears.			Demand for 1934-35 including arrears.			Collections in 1934-35.			Arrears.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	4,517	3	0	3,679	12	0	837	7	0	5,219	3	0	4,321	8	0	897	11	0
II	10,401	8	0	3,303	0	0	7,098	8	0	10,885	1	8	3,398	5	0	7,488	12	8
III	10,976	13	0	6,640	3	3	4,336	9	9	12,059	3	9	9,246	3	0	2,813	0	9
VI	752	8	0	540	8	0	212	0	0	920	4	0	645	4	0	275	0	0
VII	6,757	4	0	5,276	12	0	1,480	8	0	7,405	0	0	4,698	8	0	2,706	8	0
VIII	45	8	0	35	8	0	10	0	0	28	8	0	18	8	0	10	0	0
X	4,326	11	0	3,809	10	0	517	1	0	5,795	1	0	5,580	12	0	214	5	0
XV	18,156	0	2	8,015	5	1	9,140	11	2	11,307	8	8	8,638	10	6	2,670	14	0
XVII	7,034	2	0	5,007	15	0	2,026	3	0	5,917	2	9	5,163	3	3	753	15	6
XVIII	1,312	0	0	987	0	0	325	0	0	1,561	2	0	1,199	0	0	362	2	0
Imperial Scheme	801	0	0	801	0	0	....			800	0	0	800	0	0	....	
Kurla Road	1,088	13	0	615	12	0	473	0	0	580	0	0	337	8	0	242	8	0
Kandivli Quarry Buildings	18	0	0	18	0	0	....			223	0	0	158	0	0	65	0	0
Total	66,187	6	3	39,730	6	4	28,456	15	11	62,701	2	6	44,701	5	9	17,999	12	9

20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

I. An area of 38,752 square yards valued at Rs. 87,761-7-0 was disposed of during the year as detailed below :—

Suburban Scheme No.	Area in square yards.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
III. Chembur Sector "A"	5,125	15,215	0	0
III. Chembur Sector "B"	1,360	680	0	0
VI. Danda	1,041	5,205	0	0
VII. Khar Sectors "C" and "D"	9,097	46,547	5	0
XVI. Kolekalyan	963	608	2	0
XVII. Central Salsette Tramway	18,811	15,641	0	0
XVIII. Kiroi North	2,355	3,865	0	0
Total	38,752	87,761	7	0

II. *Town Planning Schemes.*—(a) The varied draft Town Planning Scheme No. II, Ghatkopar, received from the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality was sanctioned by Government and the Consulting Surveyor to Government has been appointed Arbitrator in respect of the Scheme.

(b) Andheri Town Planning Scheme No. VI was sanctioned by Government to take effect from 1st March 1935. As stated in the last report an area of 4,977 acres is now opened for development purposes.

(c) Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III which was, under the orders of Government, sent to the Consulting Surveyor to Government has under the orders of Government been returned to this office for completion. It is still in the arbitration stage.

III. *State-aided Building Scheme.*—The Scheme has not suffered in its popularity during the year under report. But financial depression, higher rate of interest (*i.e.*, 6½ per cent. up to 1st May 1935) charged on these loans, and the fact that some of the best situated plots have been sold in previous years resulted in slackening the demand for loans for the purchase price of plots and for buildings thereon. Consequently selling prices of land had to be slightly lowered. Still it is a noticeable feature that Government servants took fair advantage of the Scheme this year in spite of the above difficulties.

Recoveries of loans also show a decline with a rise in the outstanding arrears due to general depression. Out of the six properties of defaulters taken under Government possession last year, three have been released as the defaulting parties paid their arrears, two have been finally resumed by Government, and one is still under Government management.

Extension of the Scheme to Andheri Sector of Shahar which was under the consideration of Government has since been sanctioned.

A statement of loans, recoveries and arrears is given below.

Statement showing loans sanctioned by Government towards land and buildings in the Suburban Schemes during the year ending 31st July 1935.

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative Societies.	
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
S. S. III ..	Nil.	1,125 0 0	5,623 8 0	5,885 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
S. S. VI ..	Nil.	15,000 0 0	Nil.	13,050 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
S. S. VII ..	27,687 10 0	83,825 0 0	Nil.	1,530 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
S. S. VIII ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
S. S. XXIV ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total ..	27,687 10 0	99,950 0 0	5,623 8 0	20,465 0 0	Nil.	Nil.

Statement showing the recoveries made towards the advances during the year ending 31st July 1935.

Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III ..	9,501 5 0	6,870 14 0	} 22,485 13
S. S. VI ..	51,037 5 4	9,598 15 0	
S. S. VII ..	2,13,460 4 0	38,185 8 0	
S. S. VIII ..	4,702 11 0	984 0 0	
S. S. XXIV ..	<i>Nil.</i>	912 0 0	
Total ..	2,79,601 9 4	56,551 5 0	22,485 13 0

Statement showing the arrears of recoveries on 31st July 1935.

Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III ..	2,154 14 0	311 0 0	<i>Nil.</i>
S. S. VI ..	2,156 2 0	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
S. S. VII ..	51,373 6 0	<i>Nil.</i>	899 0 0
S. S. VIII ..	2,735 15 0	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
S. S. XXIV ..	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	310 0 0
Total ..	59,420 5 0	311 0 0	1,209 0 0

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year 1934-35, and balances

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abmedabad	838	50	34,73,988	10,180	6,26,265	1,20,146	8,89,968
Kaira	661	26	28,58,279	15,312	7,18,586	32,294	72,973
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,015	91	33,74,445	45,737	6,58,445	66,276	1,99,551
Surat	613	36	28,80,985	44,461	3,94,131	24,382	15,061

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1935.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government owned land including un-claimably retained.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				Rs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,70,808	1,34,477	2,02,072	3,15,794	2,15,356	28,68,664
					Remissions 2,55,988
					Suspensions 9,06,909
					Collections 11,98,689
					Unauthorized 8,104
14,26,363	5,20,049	12,527	59,955	1,35,802	21,07,616
					Remissions 1,12,582
					Suspensions 4,05,739
					Collections 15,85,321
					Unauthorized 3,074
11,33,593	2,54,971	15,236	1,49,258	2,10,527	27,58,456
					Remissions 3,09,334
					Suspensions 9,69,680
					Collections 14,20,804
					Unauthorized 7,638
2,33,034	1,43,036	26,891	68,768	1,79,018	26,35,791
					Remissions 3,42,801
					Suspensions 5,70,265
					Collections 17,21,536
					Unauthorized 1,189

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year 1934-35, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30 and 1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	3,257	1,40,957	3,20,674*	9,249	12,495	15,581
Remissions	3,257	41,974	1,32,017	+ C. 32,780 352	C. 6,556 111	C. 6,556 1,304
Suspensions	92,970	1,58,622	.....	.....	.....
Collections	13	25	8,156 32,780	3,430 6,556	11,567 6,556
Unauthorized	741	8,954	2,810
Kaira	9,125	1,90,335	293*	1,575	1,365
Remissions	1,167	1,03,570	129	.....	371
Suspensions	7,955	56,465	.....	.....	.....
Collections	3	.....	23	1,156	427
Unauthorized	141	420	457
Deonch and Panch Mahals.	1,996	990	2,984	52,142	6,296	1,135	4,191
Remissions	1,996	990	.....	51,978	.....	.....	417
Suspensions	2,984	145	.....	.....	.....
Collections	17	1,457	1,135	3,054
Unauthorized	2	4,809	.....	686
Extra Terri- torial.
Surat	169	3,524	.....	740	.....	161*	.....
Remissions	169	3,524	.....	740	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions
Collections	11	.....
Unauthorized	150	.....

No. I—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1935—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1934-1935 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections refunded or carried forward.	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theresband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,71,227	72,043	2,68,753	...	13,099	C. Local Fund cesses of Limdi villages of the Dhan- dhukatahuka being ac- counted for from 1927-28 to 1934-35 (G. R. G. D. No. P. 15, dated 21st December 1934). * The increase of Rs. 9 in col. 20 (from col. 17) is due to adjust- ments of accounts. * The excess amount of Rs. 5 in col. 18 (from col. 14) is due to adjust- ment of accounts.
.....	4,34,908	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,93,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,22,284	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,000	.....
23,10,860	77,301	.....	2,10,959	.....	.....
.....	2,15,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,00,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,86,930	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,002	14,566	
28,28,150	5,465	.....	1,71,575	.....	23,868	
.....	1,21,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,63,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,26,587	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,120	.....
.....	
24,12,355	4,956	81,462	5,460	* The increase of Rs. 11 is due to correc- tion of a mistake.
.....	3,47,231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,70,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,21,547	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,333	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land, assignment for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total lands (Class I to VIII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thane	1,521*	68	16,63,792	47	79,498	12,470	2,197
Bombay Suburban District ...	45	48	2,82,300	316	91,301	1,469	14,022
Divisional Total for 1934-35 ...	4,793½	323½	1,45,33,770	1,36,023	25,48,186	2,57,028	11,14,697
Extra Territorial ... ..	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1933-34	4,749½	273½	1,42,31,038	1,46,667	24,99,623	2,54,680	11,03,919
Bombay Suburban District ...	45	48	2,76,440	316	71,298	1,417	14,133

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,04,994	41,232	23,414	95,334	9,13,877	18,60,146
					Remissions 1,75,744
					Suspensions
					Collections 15,84,402
					Unauthorized
90,246	3,007	1,01,899	67,876	40,497	2,77,581
					Remissions 19,406
					Suspensions 5,730
					Collections 2,03,433
					Unauthorized 48,922
19,99,653	10,96,772	3,62,038	7,46,985	9,98,107	1,20,03,273
					Remissions 12,75,945
					Suspensions 28,43,322
					Collections 78,14,179
					Unauthorized 69,627
715	...	...	...	...	715
56,03,519	10,92,985	2,59,315	7,85,818	9,79,958	1,18,64,571
90,624	2,364	96,418	63,311	40,781	2,68,058

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.							
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30 and 1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remissions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,396	8,089	21,226	11,527	33,479	20,626	37,744
B. S. District .....	.....	.....	7,279	.....	5,312	.....	2,494
Remissions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions	4,131	1,070	10,117	9,694	.....	.....	.....
Collections	265	1,019	3,830	2,233	10,890	.....	2,718
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,277	20,626	32,538
Divisional Total for 1934-35	6,561	9,860	1,74,292	5,75,818	49,317	35,993	59,751
Remissions	2,165	7,771	60,420	2,85,606	5,793	111	5,085
Suspensions	4,131	1,070	1,30,028	2,84,023	.....	.....	.....
Collections	265	1,019	3,846	2,235	20,556	5,732	18,206
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	2	22,963	30,150	36,150
Total for 1933-34	{ 4,22,123 } { 5,10,576 }	1,84,042	3,36,399	5,63,900	{ 21,950 } { 3,533 }	23,565	24,020
Extra territorial .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honday Suburban District for 1933-34	7,163 +11,238	29,408	63,602	11,027	{ 7,330 } { + 13,961 }	36,930	37,744

No. 1—contd.

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Remarks
	Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theravband items.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,00,140	1,76,744	34,991	30,743	23,944	16,84,402	37,270	1,19,367	4,010	8,140	*One village has been added in a 18 a. another and so the total number is 1621 instead of 1522 as shown in the last year's report.
4,00,006	...	...	...	...	...	24,476	...	...	...
1,20,16,856	10,35,696	32,58,475	2,05,314	2,24,398	79,66,088	8,14,431	1,59,496	74,152	1,152	
1,38,72,773	16,48,403	7,26,906	1,47,364	1,09,44,346	2,19,303	53,218	46,451	46,451	46,451	
110	...	...	...	...	718	...	...	...	...
4,87,230	73,695	33,638	25,312	2,27,157	26,004	91,849	1,413	1,413	1,413	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
	2a	2b				3	4
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,233½	136½	24,54,269	219	3,12,447	17,950	47
East Khandesh ...	1,735½	65½	40,15,030	476	3,64,970	35,902	1,057
West Khandesh ...	1,445	43	24,50,095	9	2,17,573	84,855	7
Nasik ...	1,533	162	22,48,977	12	3,01,712	25,758	90
Poona ...	1,000½	198½	20,81,702	1,044	4,25,454	7,778	699

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judicial Class VII).	Miscellaneous		
Government occupied land including specially reserved.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).		Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A. 19,37,325 B. ... C. 157)	1,77,762	8,362	2,16,412	1,55,687	24,88,653
					Remissions ... 3,476
					Suspensions ... 7,637
					Collections ... 24,76,910
					Balance ... 690
(A. 33,90,469 B. 229 C. 514)	1,65,415	56,018	99,273	3,78,515	40,85,128
					Remissions ... 559
					Suspensions
					Collections ... 40,83,420
					Balance ... 2,149
(A. 20,57,895 B. 87 C. 1,637)	51,100	36,962	1,52,199	2,31,632	25,30,091
					Remissions ... 1,01,642
					Suspensions ... 14,526
					Collections ... 24,13,923
					Balance
(A. 17,67,475 B. 86 C. 9)	1,30,575	23,304	72,020	1,77,193	21,42,174
					Remissions ... 54,406
					Suspensions ... 23,144
					Collections ... 20,64,617
					Balance ... 7
(A. 14,13,753 B. 26 C. 2,622)	1,39,859	90,462	2,46,959	1,34,496	20,15,432
					Remissions ... 13,428
					Suspensions ... 68,404
					Collections ... 19,23,803
					Balance ... 9,797

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.							
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-34.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	23,624	1,990	...	99	2,213	302	2,393
Remissions ...	310	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	542	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	23,314	1,448	...	99	798	152	1,796
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	1,421	150	594
East Khandesh ...	...	7,800	...	260	213	925	1,200
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	7,800	...	268	185	903	993
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	27	19	201
West Khandesh ...	...	...	...	493	...	...	...
Remissions ...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	410	...	...	...
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nasik ...	...	7,987	...	32,742	...	...	...
Remissions ...	...	1,901	...	1,328	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	27,433	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	6,086	...	3,961	...	...	...
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona ...	21,186	22,198	174	633	9	...	1,332
Remissions ...	103	...	...	...	...	...	55
Suspensions ...	551	10,106	104	405	...	...	...
Collections ...	20,532	12,092	70	428	2	...	1,138
Balance ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	139

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	25,19,203	3,786	8,179	7,022	26,04,443	19,570	2,795	35,019		
	40,94,826	633	2	5,305	40,01,564*	5,809	2,396	57,209		
	23,30,754	1,01,714	14,537	1,331	24,14,333	95,302		15,500		* Out of this amount Rs. 5 remained to be carried to P. O. in the "over collection" The adjustment is required to be quarterly ordered to be made in the accounts.
	21,42,803	57,635	50,597	99,444	20,74,664	29,462	7	11,566		
	25,61,161	13,896	79,570	13,750	19,58,065	35,640	9,943	24,230		† Two villages in Junner taluka were amalgamated into one (G. R. P. D., No. 1733/34 dated 28th August 1934).

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special- ly reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Extra Territorial	...	...	Rs. 7,156	Rs. 6,503	Rs. 6	Rs. 18	Rs. 256
Satara	968	389	35,63,998	305	10,93,039	6,675	1,180
Extra Territorial	...	...	12,926	158	1,768	...	69
Sholapur	670	60	15,06,152	819	1,46,049	7,629	169
Extra Territorial	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1934-35	8,584½	1,046½	1,83,19,323	2,584	28,61,264	1,85,547	3,229
Total Extra Territorial 1934-35.	...	...	21,897	6,661	1,774	18	308
Total for 1933-34	8,586½	1,045½	1,83,06,615	2,608	28,02,770	1,83,377	3,764
Total Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	21,898	6,680	1,366	18	308

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (5) to (12) minus (21).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	miscellaneous		
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).		Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	...	25	...	39
{ A. 20,42,830 B. ... C. 661 }	4,06,076	14,042	50,349	4,47,144	29,49,568
127	10,670	151	59	22	11,028
12,36,334	73,546	40,486	58,580	1,00,967	16,27,904
	1,815	...	984	...	2,799
{ A. 1,38,46,090 B. 380 C. 5,770 }	11,44,433	2,69,636	9,25,792	17,15,534	1,76,38,960
					Remissions ... 1,80,721
					Suspensions ... 1,13,711
					Collections ... 1,75,31,779
					Balance ... 12,739
127	12,858	151	1,067	22	14,225
{ A. 1,35,47,307 B. 738 C. 5,196 }	11,43,064	2,56,992	8,01,765	16,63,356	1,76,93,153
					Remissions ... 40,823
					Suspensions ... 34,158
					Collections ... 1,76,19,353
					Balance ... 4,921
127	12,858	151	978	21	14,133

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.							
Distr.ct.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara	.....	2,092	.....	12	.....	1,340	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	2,092	.....	12	.....	60	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1,280	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Total for 1934-35	44,810	42,067	174	34,369	2,435	1,867	4,924
Remissions	413	1,901	.....	1,400	1	3	61
Suspensions	551	10,648	104	27,871	.....	.....	.....
Collections	43,846	29,518	70	5,098	979	415	3,929
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	1,455	1,449	934
Total Extra Territorial 1934-35.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1933-34	2,74,076	9,817	71,019	3,537	341	1,404	11,519
Total Extra Territorial 1933-34.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	Remarks.
	Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-34 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharayband items.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	386	...	...	...	388	...	...	23,731	...	* The village Wing in that village was granted as grant to the Chief of Khor in exchange for island taken up for the Lloyd Dain.
	29,53,012	6,179	...	11,724	29,46,097	17,146	1,436	...	...	The change was given effect to in 1933-34 but remitted to be shown in District Form II for that year.
	11,028	...	...	...	11,028	...	...	29,712	...	
	16,27,904	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	2,009	16,27,178	1,799	...	...	...
	2,799	...	...	...	2,799	...	...	...	...
	1,79,69,536	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,457	...	
	...	1,94,500	1,52,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	68,575	1,76,15,639	2,16,738	16,977	...	...
	14,295	...	...	...	14,295	...	...	...	...
	1,80,63,871	90,923	1,21,491	46,782	1,78,42,303	89,712	9,225	2,06,430	...	
	14,133	...	...	3	14,133	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Unoccupied.	Assessment of cultivable land Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	218	25,48,273	2,615	6,70,173	12,249	19
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,45,790	15	3,51,484	4,619	...
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,78,210	9,074	5,98,513	26,672	222
Kanara	1,417	...	10,73,669	...	5,450	88,520	1,938
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,03,461	13	1,06,622	6,127	2,485

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).	
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	12			13
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).						8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
13,57,517	5,00,840	4,869	36,860	3,19,690	Demand ... 22,07,102 Remissions ... 39,284 Suspensions ... 61,992 Collections ... 21,14,845 U. A. balance ... 961		
12,33,708	3,30,312	15,652	25,960	2,44,069	Demand ... 18,47,469 Remissions ... 1,584 Suspensions ... 83,897 Collections ... 17,61,946 U. A. balance ... 35		
25,11,726	6,04,307	27,537	60,688	2,22,667	Demand ... 32,07,963 Remissions ... 10,914 Suspensions ... 5,43,444 Collections ... 26,45,070 U. A. balance ... 8,506		
1,64,860	5,970	7,265	30,405	61,509	Demand ... 10,56,445 Remissions ... 76,760 Suspensions ... 5,886 Collections ... 9,73,610 U. A. balance ...		
11,43,496	22,988	21,730	18,446	1,13,376	Demand ... 19,12,170 Remissions ... 2,74,140 Suspensions ... 99 Collections ... 15,36,890 U. A. balance ... 1,041		

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	...	1,14,993	1,64,562	1,66,728	617	3,074	1,975	25,69,061
Remissions ...	...	1,04,866	...	...	...	...	367	...
Suspensions ...	...	10,124	1,64,139	1,66,726	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	3	423	2	7	...	1,412	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	610	3,074	196	...
Bijapur ...	1,73,078	21,506	41,966	178	...	...	16	20,34,136
Remissions ...	1,72,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	21,506	41,966	178	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	3,07,134	2,91,128	2,24,169	3,18,837	3,248	...	5,923	43,57,372
Remissions ...	3,01,300	63,124	94	165	7	...	114	...
Suspensions ...	5,839	2,24,848	2,24,075	3,13,906	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	5	1,130	...	4,867	1,389	...	3,660	...
U. A. balance ...	...	26	...	...	952	...	2,149	...
Kanara ...	...	623	2,489	8,424	...	...	...	10,67,961
Remissions ...	...	623	18	194	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	2,421	8,173	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	50	57	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	6,435	...	...	...	...	218	562	18,19,376
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Suspensions ...	2,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	4,000	...	...	...	...	24	265	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	194	279	...

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Deduct		
	Khalsa.	Inam.			Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,259	65	10,71,180	25	93,242	1,679	3,774
Total for 1934-35 ...	7,434	717	1,30,20,606	11,742	18,35,464	1,39,566	8,538
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	94,139	...	3,187	...	...
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	1,648	...	463	...	...
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial 1934-35.	...	...	91,579	...	3,723	...	1,527
Total for 1933-34 ...	7,434	717	1,30,17,079	11,846	18,36,453	1,31,614	8,879
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	91,579	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.	90,611	2,085	4,48,78,606	1,60,659	72,44,934	5,82,441	11,25,804
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34.	90,614	2,084	4,48,31,173	1,61,716	72,50,149	5,71,098	11,30,655

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.		
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	...				
6	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,46,165	90,732	5,563	11,440	67,605	Demand ... 10,36,927 Remissions ... 91,082 Suspensions ... 12,643 Collections ... 9,33,802 U. A. balance	
84,57,161	14,85,209	82,606	1,63,839	10,29,006	Demand ... 1,11,68,039 Remissions ... 4,93,754 Suspensions ... 6,97,360 Collections ... 99,65,363 U. A. balance ... 10,562	
2,641	16,310	...	38	...	20,989	
...	1,165	...	...	...	1,165
4,166	26	...	...	...	4,192
6,807	19,521	...	38	...	26,366	
84,62,610	14,87,160	78,513	1,68,782	10,29,147	1,11,21,082	
6,808	19,521	...	49	...	26,876	
3,12,99,076	37,26,414	7,34,280	18,36,606	37,42,647	4,10,15,262	
3,13,00,834	37,25,493	6,91,228	18,19,676	37,33,244	4,09,45,897	

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.								
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			Gross consolidated original demand.
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	41,634	12,768	12,431	15,809	...	...	...	11,19,569
Remissions ...	...	4,715	4,708	6,202	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	41,109	7,853	7,361	8,813	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	525	200	252	794	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1934-35 ...	5,28,201	4,41,018	4,45,617	5,09,970	2,866	3,202	5,476	1,31,07,484
Remissions ...	4,74,237	1,75,329	4,910	6,561	7	...	499	..
Suspensions ...	49,363	2,64,331	4,39,982	4,97,695	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	4,531	1,333	725	5,720	1,296	24	5,353	...
U. A. balance ...	...	26	...	...	1,562	3,265	2,624	...
Extra Territorial—								
Belgaum ...	...	...	555	579	...	...	7	21,130
Bijapur ...	...	...	555	579	...	...	...	1,185
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192
Total, Extra Territorial 1934-35.	...	...	555	579	...	...	7	25,507
Add—								
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1934-35.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1933-34 ...	3,23,373	6,95,376	7,46,001	7,64,905	1,797	2,508	9,826	1,36,65,368
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	...	555	...	...	64	26,997
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.	5,79,572	4,92,945	6,20,063	11,20,103	54,617	41,152	73,181	4,39,56,975
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	17,92,611	12,77,631	10,49,375	11,87,843	31,487	21,412	87,890	4,55,39,241

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Remarks.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-34 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.		Non-tharavband items.		
	1,06,797	77,130	14,478	9,35,373	18,958	...	...	7,407	...	
	11,65,316	19,48,731	49,772	99,85,395	81,176	18,042	...	34,022	...	
	...	1,134	...	20,966	1	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1,185	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	...	...
	...	1,134	...	98,373	1	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	81,177	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	54,022	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	1,01,46,967	...	...	...	...	...
13,39,992	19,02,339	1,06,130	1,04,08,456	63,383	14,633	56,777	...	...	...
...	1,134	...	55,956	1	7	...	...	...	...
29,75,712	43,60,091	3,93,761	3,54,67,123	11,01,288	1,94,065	3,24,631	...	...	...
31,57,902	57,30,294	3,24,538	3,94,29,161	8,98,402	1,68,974	3,13,071	...	...	...

The figures of authorized arrears in column 14 to 17 have been revised as the arrears of certain Khoti villages, which had been wrongly treated as lapsed to Government, were again placed under the said Revenue Code, as per Committee's No. 1217.A.P. 46 of 8th October 1934 and 981D November 1934.

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances

Serial Number. 1	District. 2	Balance on 1st October 1934. 3	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds). 4	Cash credits (including over-collections). 5	Written off or remitted. 6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	14,63,276*	264	82,824	110
2	Kaira	14,96,607	4,926	2,16,859	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	6,75,705†	10,244	15,245	.....
4	Surat	8,600	675	300	.....
5	Thana	9,633;	4,500	4,032	.....
6	Bombay Suburban District ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	36,53,921	20,608	2,69,267	110

No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1934-35.

Demands overdue.				
Sus- pended.	Unautho- rized.	Balance at the end of September 1935.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,035	21,676	14,30,606	7,936	* The excess of Rs. 52 in the opening balance is due to correction of a mistake in the accounts.
2,12,607	34,715	12,84,673	85,344	
2,12,160	13,519	6,70,764	5,157	† The increase of Rs. 27 is due to correction of a mistake.
500	.....	8,975	.....
.....	2,673	10,094	.....	‡ The decrease of Rs. 23 is due to correction of a mistake.
.....	
4,42,272	72,585	34,05,052	98,437	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1984.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refund).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	2,53,379	1,50,319	13,279	20
2	Kaira	1,48,799	86,867	73,733	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	90,344*	42,490	7,862	.....
4	Surat	.....	600	52	.....
5	Thana	512†	929	514	.....
6	Bombay Suburban District	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	5,03,034	2,81,195	1,00,440	20

No. II—contd.

—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,756	27,973	3,96,399	5,213	
52,819	33,586	1,61,923	3,663	
1,09,701	16,040	1,24,972	368	* The increase of Rs. 31 is due to correction of a mistake.
548	.....	548	.....
.....	927	927	.....	† The decrease of Rs. 5 is due to correction of a mistake.
.....	
1,63,824	77,526	6,83,769	9,659	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1934-35.

1 Serial Number.	2 District.	3 Balance on 1st October 1934.	4 In the year.			5 Demands overdue.		9 Balance at the end of September 1935.	10 Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	11 Remarks.
			4 Debits (including refunds).	5 Cash credits (including over-collections).	6 Written off or remitted.	7 Suspended.	8 Unauthorized.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,41,296	12,681	99,067	5,734	25,259	38,385	3,49,676	12,170	
2	East Khandesh ...	20,501	10,262	18,551	151	50	609	22,452	211	
3	West Khandesh ...	48,146	13,300	21,532	120	5,080	269	39,914	336	
4	Nasik ...	76,094	93,673	19,207	...	4,071	22	1,50,500	1,574	
5	Poona ...	1,79,070	13,293	32,579	295	50	5,665	1,52,499	285	
6	Satara ...	50,697	3,412	11,283	...	1,445	80	42,826	...	
7	Sholapur ...	17,109	300	4,642	...	...	109	12,767	...
	Total ...	8,42,304	1,46,921	2,12,911	5,700	36,005	45,140	7,70,684	14,626	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

† This figure is included in column 5.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Overcollections.	Remarks.
			Debits not (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	*84,841	33,495	50,037	2,271	14,752	27,924	65,588	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	536	2,174	2,353	95	3	59	310	...	
3	West Khandesh ...	1,801	3,654	3,335	2	1,502	106	2,118	...	
4	Nasik ...	*4,430	9,574	5,362	...	2,177	13	8,751	...	
5	Poona ...	40,492	15,300	12,153	908	...	3,022	37,332	12	
6	Satara ...	2,713	4,257	4,329	...	2,373	268	2,641	136	
7	Sholapur ...	*1,015	804	1,398	...	...	43	421	...	
	Total ...	1,55,297	62,448	64,958	2,676	20,607	31,434	1,17,411	148	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1934-35.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	*1,68,008 14 0	20,223 3 0	42,551 12 0	153 4 0
2	Bijapur	†12,09,977 14 10	8,997 1 0	1,95,721 9 6	* 1,107 6 0
3	Dharwar	1,41,674 6 9	89,120 12 8	28,933 15 0	.....
4	Kolaba	4,052 8 0	3,235 0 0	1,084 0 0	.....
5	Kanara	60,466 7 0	14,419 8 0	20,980 9 3	935 3 0
6	Ratnagiri	595 5 0	900 0 0	95 5 0	.....
	Total ...	15,84,775 7 7	1,35,894 8 8	2,89,367 2 9	2,195 13 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	60,80,900 7 7	3,03,433 8 8	7,71,545 2 0	8,005 13 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	71,00,985 0 11	1,37,905 14 0	11,43,662 15 2	33,628 3 6

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	2,662 0 0	5,523 3 0	1,45,526 1 0	1,577 2 0	
2	Bijapur	15,483 3 0	94,688 5 7	10,22,146 0 4	9,045 0 3	
3	Dharwar	13,945 0 0	7,884 3 0	2,00,661 4 5	117 6 0	
4	Kolaba ... ..	.....	343 8 0	5,203 8 0	7 0 0	
5	Kanara ... ..	.....	7,767 2 0	52,970 2 9	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	.....
	Total ...	32,110 3 0	1,16,206 5 7	14,29,107 0 6	10,746 8 3	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	5,10,367 3 0	2,33,931 5 7	56,04,793 0 6	1,23,809 8 3	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	3,33,783 15 0	2,97,780 15 0	60,81,442 12 3	1,06,885 2 0	

* In the last year's return the closing balance was wrongly shown in excess by Rs. 46-9-0 by mistake which has been corrected this year.

† In the last year's return the closing balance was wrongly shown in excess by Rs. 670-11-3 and has been corrected by adjustments and refunds this year.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934. ●	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Amount Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	*3,593 0 0	15,204 13 10	15,539 14 10	.....
2	Bijapur	142,787 11 11	92,676 4 3	66,050 0 9	531 0 0
3	Dharwar	7,072 3 3	12,189 3 9	7,995 5 0	.....
4	Kolaba	121 5 0	446 9 0	280 0 0	.....
5	Kanara	2,755 7 5	4,059 3 2	4,091 14 0	16 13 0
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	144 1 0	14 15 0	.....
	Total	56,729 11 7	1,24,717 3 0	1,24,073 1 7	547 13 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	6,95,060 11 7	4,75,360 3 0	3,69,471 1 7	3,243 13 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	7,94,812 12 7	4,50,875 12 10	5,19,867 7 10	21,263 14 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of Sep- tember 1935.	Over- collections.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un- authorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum ... ..	.....	1,228 5 0	3,555 15 0	.....
2	Bijapur	5,240 15 0	31,701 11 5	38,882 16 5	313 6 0	
3	Dharwar	4,967 10 0	6,297 9 0	11,265 2 0	17 14 0	
4	Kolaba ... ..	.....	66 9 0	287 14 0	.....
5	Kanara ... ..	.....	2,704 15 7	2,704 15 7	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	129 2 0	.....
	Total	10,906 9 0	41,999 1 0	56,826 0 0	331 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	1,99,539 9 0	1,50,959 1 0	8,57,706 0 0	10,138 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	1,48,845 13 0	1,61,747 7 2	7,04,558 3 7	1,557 0 0	

*The closing balance in the last year's return was shown in excess by Rs. 131-0-0 by mistake which was corrected during the current year.
†The closing balance in the previous year's return was shown in excess by Rs. 9,461-1-0 by mistake and was adjusted this year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Ahmedabad (In round figures).	2,471,335	6,619	392,111	120,660
2	Kaira ...	1,033,550	885	56,774	92,715
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,968,237	111,899	183,528	Others ... 93,588 Forest ... 205,870 299,456
4	Surat ...	1,068,410	98,695	56,100	Others ... 62,481 Forest ... 45,562 108,043
5	Tbans ...	2,191,380	47,313	157,957	Others ... 82,079 Forest ... 914,829 996,908
6	Bombay Suburban District..	98,126	14,975	7,393	Others ... 17,173 Forest ... 3,796 20,974
	Total ...	8,820,938	280,286	853,862	Others ... 468,699 Forest ... 1,170,647 1,638,746
<i>Central Division.</i>					
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,330	11,688	331,175	Others ... 127,700 Forest ... 526,769
2	East Khandesh ...	2,906,702	10,432	263,124	Others ... 103,336 Forest ... 413,064
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,723	14,891	666,163	Others ... 115,989 Forest ... 955,233
4	Nasik ...	3,771,635	16,144	261,042	Others ... 134,804 Forest ... 815,475
5	Poona ...	3,422,699	1,007	279,205	Others ... 137,831 Forest ... 409,308
6	Satara ...	3,135,214	8,634	230,209	Others ... 94,587 Forest ... 443,080
7	Sholapur ...	2,924,095	3,422	162,078	Others ... 106,926 Forest ... 97,575
	Total ...	23,686,407	66,418	2,192,986	Others ... 821,173 Forest ... 3,660,504 4,481,677

No. III.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1934-35.

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.					
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,096	78,602	900,497	459,490	104,876	406,284
469	14,789	61,035	385,529	81,227	340,127
626	58,315	211,082	508,297	225,969	369,045
856	14,851	2,663	633,954	33,913	104,445
3,562	9,696	223	853,362	8,720	113,579
2,641	307	79	22,461	35	29,762
10,250	177,060	1,175,639	2,863,093	459,760	1,362,242
591	36,780	36	2,555,750	17,536	634,314
2,153	53,999	529	1,770,390	36,957	264,418
944	171,754	5	1,051,205	372,659	141,990
1,495	59,679	242	1,868,695	92,064	409,005
34,172	14,918	351	1,659,731	17,533	628,648
1,394	17,961	1,458	1,418,061	7,140	912,470
2,075	21,196	88	2,066,811	64,182	379,742
42,894	376,307	3,009	12,770,633	607,966	3,353,677

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Southern Division.</i>					
1	Belgaum	2,866,641	32,543	86,937	Others ... 138,820 Forest ... 114,961
2	Bijapur	3,652,743	18,259	120,822	Others ... 78,294 Forest ... 169,893
3	Dharwar	2,948,067	13,361	66,294	Others ... 163,155 Forest ... 237,892
4	Kanara	2,526,978	445	49,483	Others ... 29,974 Forest ... 2064,612
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	194,157	Others ... 35,798 Forest ... 329,012
6	Ratnagiri	2,564,314	7,970	704,573	Others ... 18,662 Forest ... 12,438
	Extra Territorial	6,735	.....	63	Others ... 8
	Total	15,959,109	89,727	1,222,829	Others ... 457,742 Forest ... 3,228,908 3,686,550
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-25	48,656,454	436,431	4,259,187	9,806,973
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	48,656,521	436,143	4,263,019	9,812,617

No. III—*contd.*

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,774	29,452	66	1,156,663	9,506	994,719
817	20,689	.....	9,167,439	22,920	1,063,590
1,823	32,737	897	1,606,268	17,474	808,065
575	53,589	1,440	326,258	4,973	2,549
2,928	3,441	910	724,782	143	77,341
416	1,433	5,168	1,590,550	4,158	218,946
.....	.....	.....	3,538	.....	3,186
8,333	141,391	8,481	7,575,668	53,174	3,156,465
61,407	694,753	1,187,129	23,909,384	1,125,900	7,874,225
59,503	687,818	1,183,086	23,212,091	1,125,800	7,876,190

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	911	26,946	732	36	8,659	287
Kaira	484	9,867	416	12	137	33
Broach and Panch Mahals...	1,400	16,839	1,006	...	.....	.....
Surat	264	8,370	235	...	.....	.....
Thana	4,565	1,32,258	4,267	632	20,184	2,931
Bombay Suburban District.	852	44,747	827	1	913	220
Total ...	8,476	2,39,827	7,483	681	29,893	3,451
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	679	26,890	840	65	1,768	353
East Khandesh	2,824	80,910	2,674	144	4,535	774
West Khandesh	38	370	33	...	.....	.....
Nasik	1,139	29,855	1,027	13	585	101
Poona	2,424	44,565	2,048	7	144	16
Satara	204	5,496	188	51	1,751	236
Sholapur	17	6,833	17	22	508	92
Total ...	7,325	1,94,919	6,627	302	9,261	1,580

*In the remaining cases steps are being taken to

No. IV.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1935.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabiedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
5	66	20	10	318	318	191	...	...	...
1	33	15	1	89	8	35	...	...	...
19	896	69	30	225	184	142	10	8	17
...
44	3,291	1,579	13	1,490	395	1,387	63	295	1,635
...
69	4,285	1,683	54	2,072	805	1,755	73	293	1,553
163	5,128	1,249	40	685	680	520	2*	4	375
13	627	412	50	1,449	927	1,102	...	...	...
4	78	116	30	324	442 10 trees	281	...	...	...
82	2,466	585	7	85	67	76	...	...	...
26	542	291	16	1,009	167	945	...	...	...
13	282	231	2	14	9	13	...	...	...
26	526	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
337	9,649	2,920	145	3,566	2,292	2,937	2	4	375

dispose of the lands under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153— <i>contd.</i>				
District.	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	218	191
Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	8	35
Broach and Panch Mahals...	.....	.....	174	134
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	314	1,053	18	49
Bombay Suburban District.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	314	1,053	418	409
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	359*	541	.....	.....
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	410†	271
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	67	76
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	142‡	929
Satara ... ..	.....	.....	9	18
Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	359	541	628	1,289

No. IV—contd.

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions ending 31st July 1935—contd.

Other immovable property, Sec. 155.									
Number of cases.	Ar-rears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
2	72	7	8	7	8	24	...	.....
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
3	72	7	8	7	8	24	...	.....
1	1,225	11	26	11	26	1	1	One defaulter was detained in the Civil Jail in Sangamner Taluka.	
2	883	570	909	11	21	1,275	...	.....	*In some cases lands are being sold and in others arrears have been recovered from the defaulters.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	The notices under section 153, Land Revenue Code, were issued in respect of 442 acres but orders of forfeiture were passed only in respect of 410 acres.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	In the remaining cases lands measuring 25 acres are being dealt with under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.
...	
...	
3	2,108	581	935	23	47	1,276	1	.....

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedaras.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	771	14,684	643	24	409	99
Bijapur	56	895	72	92	928	161
Dharwar	1,601	34,994	1,867	10	276	66
Kanara	267	3,331	202	193	2,692	615
Kolaba	249	9,816	278	27	416	70
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	127	1,982	252
Total ...	2,844	68,710	2,512	423	6,663	1,263
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	12,645	4,97,456	16,622	1,466	45,857	6,224
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	20,630	5,58,980	18,267	1,516	33,837	5,642

No. IV—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1935—contd.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabje-dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
15	736	334	18	446	326	403	...	...	...
5	876	339	14	145	241	122	...	...	...
20	611	323	162	3,544	2,390	3,322	600	939	20
21	588	421	283	6,136	3,071	5,831	686	1,493	2,341
101	4,360	402	10	833	108	411	Sale proceedings not completed.		
297	6,879	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
459	14,050	2,138	487	11,104	6,136	10,089	1,305	2,432	2,361
865	27,984	6,736	686	16,742	9,233	14,761	1,340	2,733	4,286
1,015	29,936	6,923	896	26,770	12,325	21,004	986	2,179	6,268

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
Bombay Suburban District in the*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—contd.				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Belgaum ... ..	...	...	196	906	...	...	...
Bijapur ... ..	...	...	341	122	...	...	...
Dharwar ... ..	...	...	1,613	2,106	...	..	...
Kanara	1	1	2,374	4,337	1	15	1
Kolaba ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	1	4,424	6,771	1	15	1
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	674	1,595	5,470	8,469	6	2,195	589
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	1,530	4,228	7,278	11,333	18	3,102	A. G. S. 59 4 10

No. IV—concl'd.

districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1935—concl'd.

property, Sec. 155.					Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	Steps are in progress to sell the forfeited lands.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sale proceedings are in progress.
...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	3 Arrears paid before the date of sale.
...	
...	
946	22	55	1,300	1	...	
200	A. g. s. 23 4 10	167	2,880	...	...

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B.—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole a poor one. The river rose late in June and fell early in September and its rapid fall adversely affected the inundation canals. The Sarhad guage, which is now the reference guage for the inundation canals in the Upper Sind, recorded a reading of 3·4 feet only on 3rd June. The level on that guage began to rise steadily thereafter but attained the fair irrigating level of 11 feet as late as 1st July 1934. This level was maintained for 60 days as against 69 days in the preceding year. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri guage was first reached on the 1st July and lasted for 70 days against 92 days in the previous year. The highest readings on the Sarhad and Kotri gauges this year were 13·8 feet on 24th August 1934 and 22·6 feet on the 13th August 1934 respectively against 13·9 feet on the 31st August 1933 and 24·95 feet on the 7th September 1933. The latter levels were the maximum levels ever previously recorded on these two gauges.

The shorter duration of the fair irrigating level coupled with the early fall of the river caused deficiency of water in the Karachi District and the non-barrage areas of Sukkur and Hyderabad districts with the result that kharif crops were damaged to a considerable degree in those areas and there were heavy remissions. On account of the low and short inundation the katcha lands lying inside the flood protection bunds did not receive sufficient soakage and consequently there was a large decrease in rabi sailabi (flood) cultivation.

The Barrage canals on the whole gave a good supply, though some deficiency was felt in the tail portions of some of the channels in the Nawabshah District and in the Hala sub-division of the Hyderabad District. The situation in the latter area was, however, met by granting of temporary pipes or by clearing silt. In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, the late sown wheat crop which was nearing maturity, was, somewhat adversely affected on account of the closure of the perennial canals from 12th to 27th March 1935. In Garhi-Yasin Taluka of the Sukkur District, there was some complaint regarding deficiency of water supply in the water-courses in the kharif season but deficiency there, is said to be due to the fact that cultivation especially of rice crop was undertaken in excess of that designed under the Barrage scheme. Last year's complaints were repeated about deficiency of water-supply in dehs dependent on the Northern Dadu Canal and on the Warah Branch in Mirokhan Taluka of the Larkana District but the deficiency there, was

mostly due to the occupants' own fault in not clearing the water-courses in time and in not taking advantage of the early kharif supply. Nearly all occupants insist upon taking water at the same time, late in May or even in June. This results in the early supply's going to waste and a scramble for a limited supply at the period of peak demand. It has been proved by the Agricultural Department that this preference for late transplantation is based on the prejudice and natural conservatism of the zamindars alone. But even practical demonstration must take time before the zamindar will be convinced.

The rainfall though normal was untimely in lower Sind. It came early in June and damaged the rice seedlings. It also caused considerable damage to the harvested rabi crop in places where the produce had not been removed. Excessive rainfall in the Karachi District in the month of June and in the beginning of July and the subsequent humidity of the atmosphere gave rise to diseases pest of rice crop known locally as "ruro" and "malho". In Shahdadkot taluka of the Larkana District the crop outside the Flood Protective Bund, was washed away by heavy and unprecedented hill-torrents. The rainfall was inadequate in the Desert tract of the Thar Parkar District and the hilly portion of the Dadu District as a result of which cultivation in those parts suffered, and there were heavy remissions on that account.

The rabi crop suffered from a number of calamities. The first was the severe frost in the month of January 1935, which caused considerable damage to crops especially in the non-barrage and riverain areas. The total loss of crops due to this cause was estimated at Rs. 10,87,500. Hardly had the Rabi crops recovered from the effects of the January frost, when a hail-storm swept over parts of the districts of Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and part of the Dadu District. The districts to suffer the most were Sukkur and Larkana districts. Two children were killed in the Sukkur District as a result of injuries or exposure. The total damage was estimated at about Rs. 15,14,000. Relief measures in the shape of liberal remissions of land revenue and distribution of free doles of grains for maintenance and gratuitous seed for kharif cultivation to those agriculturists who had no seed to carry on agriculture, were provided to alleviate the distress in the hail-stricken areas. Finally the "rust" disease of the wheat crop, especially in Larkana, completed the havoc of this rabi season.

The agricultural prices showed no improvement and with a view to affording some relief to zamindars Government sanctioned special remissions ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent. for both kharif and rabi crops in the non-barrage areas. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas as there had been no substantial fall in prices since the revised settlements had been introduced in those areas.

The public health was, on the whole, satisfactory. Malaria was as usual prevalent throughout the Province but in a milder form. Touring medical officers were appointed on anti-malarial duty and there was the usual free distribution of quinine. Pneumonia in the Thar Parkar District accounted for 1,167 deaths against 675 during the preceding

year. Cholera was reported in some villages of Sukkur, Larkana, and Nawabshah districts. Timely measures were, however, taken to arrest the spread of the disease and the mortality was not great. Cerebro Spinal fever was reported in all districts except Karachi, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier, but the number of casualties on that account was small. There were cases of small-pox all over Sind, but the incidence was normal.

The condition of cattle was fairly good. Fodder was generally sufficient though deficiency was felt during the latter part of the year in Mithi Taluka of Thar Parkar District and Sinjoro and Sakrand talukas of the Nawabshah District. The growth of natural grass was insufficient in the Mirpurkhas sub-division of the Thar Parkar District where the cattle had to be fed on dry karbi, guar and cotton pods.

Mortality from contagious diseases further decreased this year from 5,986 to 5,428 and the following figures for the past four years show the marked decrease that has been taking place :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
29,347	12,480	5,986	5,428

The decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of deaths among bovine cattle and other animals from parasitic gastritis and rinderpest respectively from 3,405 and 1,750 to 899 and 990 during the year. The number of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia, however, increased from 415 to 1,455. The incidence of this disease appears to be increasing notably in the Larkana, Dadu and Sukkur districts. Most of the deaths occurred in the Thar Parkar and Dadu districts, the mortality being 954 and 770 respectively. Preventive inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia were carried out in the case of 26 outbreaks against 3 in the preceding year, and the number of animals inoculated were 1,755 against 211. The number of inoculations against rinderpest being 1,412 in 20 outbreaks against 3,209 in 43 outbreaks in the previous year. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a rinderpest Goat Virus Producing Station at Karachi and it is hoped that it will be working by December 1935. This would enable the Veterinary Department to deal more effectively with outbreaks of rinderpest and considerably reduce the mortality from that disease.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under the above head shows a net increase of Rs. 9·89 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The increase was shared by all the districts except Thar Parkar and Sukkur and was due mainly to an increase in cultivation of crops paying higher rates of assessment, e.g., cotton and paddy. The decrease in the Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts was due to a decrease in the cultivated area.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Under this head there is a net decrease of Rs. 0·06 lakh in the figures of the year under report as compared with previous year. It is shared by Nawabshah, Larkana and Dadu districts only. The largest decrease, viz., Rs. 0·13 lakh, occurred in the Nawabshah District. The decrease was due to an increase in cultivation in jagir lands.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 8·77 lakhs over the last year's figures. It is shared by all districts except Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts which showed an increase of Rs. 0·32 and Rs. 0·21 lakh, respectively, due to an increase in cultivation and revised rates of hakabo levied on Jagir lands in the Barrage area. Taking the remaining districts individually, Sukkur was responsible for the largest decrease, viz., Rs. 3·39 lakhs. Next come the Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana, Thar Parkar, Dadu and Karachi districts showing decrease of Rs. 2·44, 1·57, 1·25, 0·49 and 0·17 lakhs, respectively, the decrease being due to shrinkage in cultivation.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There is a net decrease of Rs. 1·10 lakhs compared with the preceding year's figures. The decrease occurs in all the districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. 0·58 lakh in the Sukkur District and that is ascribed to smaller receipts from occupancy price of Government waste lands and decreased realisations from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The decrease of Rs. 0·30, 0·45, 0·21 and 0·08 lakh, respectively, in the Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana, and Dadu districts, was due to smaller receipts from lease money and remokal fines. The decrease of Rs. 0·06 lakh in the Karachi District was due to smaller receipts from occupancy prices for building sites and other non-agricultural land. The increase of Rs. 0·38 lakh in the Thar Parkar District was due to larger realisations from the sale of building plots and from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The latter reason alone accounted for an increase of Rs. 0·19 lakh in the Hyderabad District.

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 24 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year, excluding special remissions which amounted to Rs. 5·46 lakhs and which were

granted on account of the continued fall in prices, was Rs. 26·13 lakhs against 23·48 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 2·65 lakhs was shared by all districts except Larkana, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier and is due to the fact that remissions on account of deficiency of water, "rust and other insects" and "kalar and percolation" which amounted respectively to Rs. 7·76, 2·13 and 0·18 lakhs in the preceding year, rose to Rs. 14·24, 3·40 and 0·80 lakhs during the year under report. Remissions on account of floods and other causes decreased from Rs. 2·54 and 4·27 lakhs to Rs. 0·53 and 2·66 lakhs in the year under report, the decrease being due to absence of floods and to less cultivation during the year.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 6·57 lakhs against Rs. 2·11 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 1·45 lakhs relates to the year under report and Rs. 5·12 lakhs to the preceding year. The figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 154·61 lakhs against Rs. 163·11 lakhs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 26 of Appendix I.)

The total collections amounted to Rs. 142·26 lakhs or 92·01 per cent. of the net demand against 89·16 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district was as follows :—

District.	Percentage.
Karachi	93·94
Hyderabad	85·53
Thar Parkar	84·46
Nawabshah	96·40
Dadu	95·88
Larkana	97·07
Sukkur	98·94
Upper Sind Frontier	99·78

It will appear from the above that collections in all districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar were satisfactory. The low collections in the Hyderabad District are due to a succession of lean years and those in the Thar Parkar District are due mainly to the previous indebtedness of the zamindars. The recovery of takavi loans and instalments of the purchase price of new land at different periods of the year has an effect on the recovery of the current year's land revenue. It is not unreasonable to surmise that the demand for the instalment of Barrage malkano which falls in December deducts a substantial sum from the balance of the kharif produce available with the zamindar before the current year's land revenue falls due. However, it would not be safe to attribute the poor recoveries solely to this incidental cause which is only one feature of the financial weakness of the majority of the zamindars of Thar Parkar District.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18·92 lakhs against Rs. 19·82 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 0·42 lakh has since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 18·50 lakhs, of which Rs. 14·40 lakhs relate to former years and Rs. 4·10 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous years.	Total.
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)
(a) Under suspensions	1·36	4·96	6·32
(b) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	0·22	0·32	0·54
(c) Under legal process	2·51	9·12	11·63
(d) Under correspondence for remission ..	0·01	.....	0·01
Total ..	4·10	14·40	18·50

The figures under (a) show a net increase of Rs. 4·53 lakhs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show a decrease from Rs. 0·59 lakh to Rs. 0·54 lakh. The unauthorised arrears under (c) amounted to Rs. 11·63 lakhs compared with Rs. 17·17 lakhs shown last year. The decrease is shared by all districts.

11. TAKAVI.

(Appendix II.)

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0·16 lakh against Rs. 0·37 lakh in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0·09

lakh was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·07 lakh under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0·21 lakh was shared by all districts except Hyderabad, Dadu and Larkana.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 53·88 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 58·83 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 47·01 lakhs were due for recovery during the year of which Rs. 5·76 lakhs or 12·25 per cent. were collected and Rs. 0·01 lakh were remitted and written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 41·24 lakhs, which is accounted for as under :—

	Rs. (in lakhs)
Unauthorized arrears	38·95
Authorized	0·90
Due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind ..	1·39

In addition to the above collections, Rs. 0·01 lakh were collected on account of future years, i.e., in excess, thus bringing the total collections to Rs. 5·77 lakhs.

Unauthorized arrears this year as shown above, amounted to Rs. 38·95 lakhs against Rs. 40·20 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Karachi, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The increase in the latter districts is due to an unsatisfactory season and the slump in prices which still continues. Recoveries in the Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi districts are being effected in accordance with the schemes formulated by the Collectors of those districts and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated the 15th March 1934 and so far as Thar Parkar District is concerned, the recoveries have improved as compared with last year. In the other two districts the results are, however, not satisfactory though due to a poor inundation in the non-barrage area and the low prices of staple crops.

Suspensions decreased from Rs. 3·33 lakhs to Rs. 0·90 lakh, the decrease being shared by all the districts except Nawabshah and Larkana. Arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind have risen from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 1·39 lakhs in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in statement "A".

Inspection of takavi works by Mukhtiarkars was satisfactory except in the Karachi District. Inspection of improvement works by the Sub-Divisional Officers was inadequate in the Karachi District only. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection.

No cases of the misapplication of takavi loans have come to notice this year.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix III).

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, in all districts except Thar Parkar. The districts responsible for the greatest decrease are Sukkur and Larkana. The decrease is mainly due to shrinkage in the area cultivated during the year under report compared with that in the preceding year. The increase in the Thar Parkar District is small and calls for no special comment. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,02,666 against Rs. 1,12,381 in the preceding year. No action was taken under section 148, Land Revenue Code, except in the Karachi District and the number of persons proceeded against was 12. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 66 only.

The number of individuals proceeded against under section 154, Land Revenue Code, fell from 336 to 275 in the year under report. Forfeiture of land under section 153 was resorted to in 37 cases against 31 cases during the previous year.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in 3 cases pertaining to Hyderabad District as against two cases in the previous year. Action under section 157, Land Revenue Code, was taken in 5 cases against 10 in the preceding year.

13. AREA.

(Appendix IV).

There is a net increase of 6,147 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The increase is spread over all districts except Nawabshah and Dadu, the greatest increase, viz., 4,068, being recorded in Thar Parkar due to survey measurement. Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana showed an increase respectively of 1,542, 1,277, 1,185, 488 and 145 acres. The increase in Karachi District was due to the formation of alluvial land. In the Hyderabad and Sukkur districts it was due to the formation of alluvial land which came under temporary survey measurement. The increases in the remaining districts, viz., Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana being small calls for no comment. Nawabshah and Dadu districts respectively show a decrease of 2,527 and 31 acres, the decrease in the former representing the smaller area under temporary survey measurement, the area not being cultivated for a variety of reasons. The decrease in the Dadu District being insignificant, calls for no comment.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net decrease of 72,373 acres which is shared by all the districts except Karachi and Dadu where the increase is due to less khas mokal cultivation. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease occurs in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, viz., 50,196 and 16,175 acres, respectively. Next come Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts which show a decrease of 8,890, 6,321, 3,851 and 237 acres respectively. The decrease is consequent on the extension of the permanent survey.

Under the head uncultivable land (column 5), there is a net decrease of 37,178 acres which is shared by all the districts, except Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah. The increase of 2,461 acres in the Thar Parkar district was due to the extension of the survey and a transfer of land from "cultivable" to "uncultivable," that 703 acres and 566 acres in Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts respectively is mainly due to alluvial land having been rendered unfit for cultivation owing to the action of the river and was not available for khas mokal cultivation as in the past year. The decrease in the Larkana, Dadu, Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur districts amounted to 23,563, 6,884, 5,424, 4,508 and 529 acres respectively. The decrease in the Larkana and Dadu districts is principally due to survey operations, that in Karachi District due to an increase in khas mokal cultivation as in Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts and that in Hyderabad District due to the rectification of last year's errors. The decrease in Sukkur District is, however, small.

The appended table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	Area relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi	1,325	10	1,335	213
Hyderabad	19,994	1,230	21,224	..
Thar Parkar	57,836	1,558	59,394	..
Nawabshah	22,059	2,039	24,098	..
Dadu	3,806	963	4,769	..
Larkana	4,007	797	4,804	169
Sukkur	2,410	..	2,410	..
Upper Sind Frontier	567	55	622	2
Total for 1934-35 ..	1,11,995	6,652	1,18,647	384
Total for 1933-34 ..	1,24,414	11,026	1,35,440	1,134

The decrease between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year is obviously due to economic depression.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8294, dated 20th November 1899, is given in the sub-joined statement :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by auctions.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi	198	1,137	9,960	..	....
Hyderabad .. ..	..	21,224	21,61,356	..	....
Thar Parkar .. ..	..	59,378	24,71,354	16	96
Nawabshah	183	539	8,085	23,367	18,96,897
Dadu .. ..	..	4,712	4,50,542	57	9,684
Larkana .. ..	..	4,804	4,71,448	..	....
Sukkur	566	1,826	18,523	18	1,645
Upper Sind Frontier ..	31	591	2,691	..	....
Total	978	94,211	55,93,959	23,458	19,08,322

The area of 978 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as follows :—

Land granted to Military pensioners in the Sukkur district	Acres.	552
Land forfeited owing to breach of the condition of restricted tenure restored to the non-defaulting partner to the extent of his interest in the land in Karachi District.		3
Land granted as compensation in the Upper Sind Frontier District.		31
Land granted in exchange of an equal area of land relinquished—		
in the Karachi District		195
in the Sukkur District		14
Land granted to junior talpurs in the Nawabshah district		183
Total		978

The aggregate realizations of malkano and proceeds of auctions amounted to Rs. 75,02,281 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 63-12-0 against Rs. 59-6-0 during the previous year.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. *General.*—During the year 1934-35, the Province of Sind made some head-way towards trade recovery, despite the prevailing world-wide depression, which has shown signs of gradually lifting. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49·46 crores as against Rs. 42·39 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7·07 crores or 17 per cent. Both imports and exports, foreign as well as coastal individually participated in the improvement. The year's figure also compares favourably with the total values recorded in the two years previous to 1933-34, the increase over 1932-33 being 11 per cent. and that over 1931-32 being 1 per cent. The year's record though satisfactory, remains far behind the average of predepression years, and even offers a poor comparison with 1930-31, when the total value stood at Rs. 58 crores. There is therefore still much leeway to be made up. The continued uncertainty of international trading is the result of the parochial outlook which dominates the governments of so many nations who look to their own exclusive recovery at the expense of other nations. The outward and visible sign of this spirit are the mountainous tariff barriers and the discordant and mutually harmful financial and commercial policies of the individual nations. The preceding remarks have particular reference to Sind since not only the trade of the great part of Karachi is affected but also the trading communities of Sind which do business in Persia and Afghanistan.

2. *Maritime trade.*—The aggregate value of the maritime trade of the province has been stated in paragraph 1. The foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total or Rs. 32·98 crores.

Under foreign trade there was an increase both in exports as well as imports. The total value of the export rose from Rs. 14·37 to Rs. 16·54 crores, i.e., by 15 per cent. and that of imports from Rs. 14·10 to Rs. 16·44 crores, i.e., by 17 per cent.

The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, barley, wheat, other sorts of pulse and rice. The shipments of cotton amounting to 250,148 tons valued at Rs. 12·56 crores have surpassed all previous records showing an excess of nearly 45,000 tons over the previous record, viz., 205,150 tons recorded in 1929-30 and of 49,744 tons over exports in 1933-34. Both Japan and the United Kingdom took record quantities. The main factor contributing to the improvement in the position was the relatively low price of Indian cotton in the world's market. This may have been due to the United States Governments' restrictive policy with reference to the American cotton crop. The increase in shipments to Japan was partly the outcome of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, whereas the exports to the United Kingdom indicate the extent to which efforts are now being made in that country to encourage the Lancashire Mills to use more Indian cotton as an alternative to the supplies from North America. A considerable rise in world prices due to the damage done by drought to the American wheat crop and to unfavourable weather conditions in Europe brought

Indian wheat in the world's market though only for a short period during the year under report, when business to the extent of 8,587 tons was done with the United Kingdom.

The increase in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton and woolen piece-goods, artificial silk and silk manufactures. Cotton piece-goods alone contributed an increase of Rs. 1·33 crores over the last year's figure. Shipments of sugar further fell from 61,688 tons valued at Rs. 0·63 crore to 52,052 tons valued at Rs. 0·44 crore. The downward trend in imports of foreign sugar noticed in recent years as a result of the growth of the sugar industry in India, protected by a high tariff, continued during the year under report.

The coasting trade showed improvement under both imports and exports. It rose from Rs. 13·92 to Rs. 16·48 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2·56 crores. The new salt Industry of Karachi made further progress, shipments to Calcutta having expanded from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons or by 141 per cent.

No improvement is admitted in local business circles where the effects of any general improvement in the trade outlook have not yet had time to take effect.

3. *Trade of Sind elsewhere than Karachi.*—The traders of Sind dealing with foreign countries are the Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad pearl merchants of Tatta in the Karachi District and the Shikarpur merchants of the Sukkur District. The Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad have branches outside India all round the world dealing in Chinese silks, Japanese cloth, toys, curios and other articles of foreign manufacture.

4. *Raw materials.*—Burnt lime of good quality manufactured at Laki and Bolari station and fuller's earth excavated from the hills near Thanu Bulakhan in Mahal Kohistan in the Dadu District, are transported to Karachi and other places in Sind.

5. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life except in the town of Sukkur where there are signs of an increasing interest in commercial enterprise.

The number of cotton ginning factories increased by 12: six in the Thar Parkar District, four in the Nawabshah District, one in the Dadu District and the remaining one in the Sukkur District. There is a considerable demand for factory sites in the Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts. But further building in these districts is not encouraged since in the opinion of the Sind Cotton Committee these areas are already adequately served. The efforts of this Committee are directed towards encouraging factory development on the right bank of the Indus in order to provide facilities for the new cotton cultivation in the Dadu District. There was also an increase in the number of rice husking and flour mills in Thar Parkar District, the number rising from 23 to 39. In Larkana on the other hand the number fell from 143 to 128. The Pioneer Sugar Mills at Pritamabad in the Sinjhora taluka of Nawabshah District made a somewhat uncertain start. Work

commenced on the 15th February but ceased on the 29th March. The supply from the Company's own land and from neighbouring Zamindars was curtailed by severe frost which caused serious damage. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 3,518 maunds only. The Company has however increased the area under sugar cane cultivation this year and expect to work the factory for seven months and a half and turn out 49,000 maunds of sugar during the current year.

Sukkur.—The two biscuit and confectionary factories, the cigarette factory, the brass and aluminium factory, Seth Gangaram Khushaldas' manufacture of sulphuric acid by Chamber process in Sukkur town and three silk factories at Rohri and the two hosiery factories—one at Sukkur and the other at Shikarpur are doing well. The woolen sweaters, waist coats, mufflers, stockings manufactured at these places have grown very popular and are transported for sale in large quantities to various places in Northern India. A tile factory has been opened this year at Old Sukkur. Along with ornamental brass work and other curios, knives and sword sticks are also manufactured at Khairpur Daharki in Ubauro Taluka in the Sukkur District. The manufacturers are purely manual skilled labourers and are financed by the local Hindu traders and outside purchasers. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil in the Sukkur District continue to work as before.

Hyderabad.—In addition to the weaving schools already existing, a new school has recently been inaugurated recently in Tando Muhammad Khan in the Hyderabad District.

Karachi.—A new industry for producing ribbons and carbon papers under the name of "The Bharat Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing Factory" has recently been started in Karachi and is working on a moderate scale. Another industry for manufacturing fire-clays, pottery, ochre, and distempers has also been started at Jungshahi in the Karachi District. The industry is still in its infancy.

General.—The manufacture of woolen carpets, the dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthen ware, "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as in previous years.

6. *Fisheries.*—Fisheries in Sind include the sea, rivers, canals and inland shallow lakes (dhandhs) and depressions (dhoros). As regards sea fishing, there are fishing villages at Ibrahim Hydri and Reri on the coast in Karachi taluka where a variety of excellent sea fish is caught and brought to Karachi for sale. The Karachi fishermen do a great deal of fishing off the Lasbela coast. Since some years past, disputes have arisen between these fishermen and the State authorities over the rights of the former to fish off the coast. To settle the dispute a conference was held at Karachi in 1931. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi, the Political Agent, Kelat, representing the State and Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan the Consul for the fishermen formed the personnel of the Conference. As a result of this Conference, it was agreed that all the fishermen wishing to fish within three miles

of the State Coast, should obtain permits from the State authorities and the "soong" (tax) due to the State on all fish caught within that limit, should be collected by the State authorities on their own territorial waters and not at Karachi as had been the previous custom.

Since the new procedure was inconvenient to fishermen, the previous practice, by which they paid their dues to the State Vakil at Karachi, was allowed to continue. Unfortunately the dispute between the Karachi fishermen and the Lasbela State authorities did not end here. Complaints were often made, by the Karachi fishermen that they were being forced to pay 'soong' even though they fished outside the prescribed limit.

The question then arose how to fix the limit of 3 miles off the State coast. The Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, Bombay, who was consulted in the matter, is of opinion that there is no particular method by which fishermen can accurately determine their distance from the coast line, but as a rough guide, he suggested that the 7 fathom contour can be taken to run three miles off the coast. Instructions to this effect have been issued to fishermen and they have been advised to refrain from entering the three mile limit of which a rough indication has been given above. If the disputes still continue, it may be necessary to approach the Government of India to depute one of H.M.I. Ships occasionally to patrol the coast in order to see that the fishermen are not unduly harrassed for the payment of 'soong' by the State authorities.

Rights over the fisheries are disposed of annually by the District Local Board, Public Works Department or the Revenue Department, as the case may be in open auctions or on payment of a suitable rent to local Mirbahars.

In the Karachi District, the pals fishery in the River Indus was not so productive as in the previous years. The yield of the dhandhs was equally unsatisfactory on account of the shortage of water in them. The tendency of irrigation under Barrage conditions is to distribute water in such a manner that less water now accumulates in these dhandhs, and as a consequence less fish are to be caught in them.

15. PRICES.

On account of the world wide depression there was no appreciable change in the prices of agricultural commodities though a slight improvement is discernable. There was a slight rise in the prices of rice and cotton during the year. The agriculturists did not derive the full benefit of the rise in cotton prices as they had already sold their produce. If the upward tendency of prices is maintained during the current year, the circumstances of the Zamindars should improve.

There was a fall in the prices of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee showed some improvement.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

On account of trade depression and the continued slump in prices, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour continued to be low almost all over Sind. There was a slight rise in the wages of unskilled labour in the Nawabshah District due to increased demand on account of the opening of some more cotton ginning factories there. In the Larkana District owing to the migration of people to the Khirthar area in Shahdadkot Taluka owing to improved prospects of agriculture in that locality, scarcity of agricultural labour was felt in other parts of the district. In Karachi labour was as usual, supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, and other parts of India especially the United Provinces.

There was no major labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the province. The relations between the zamindars and the hari were generally cordial though complaints are often made by the zamindars that haris leave their zamindar before repaying the advances which they have received.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.

The condition of impartibility continues to be applied to all survey numbers within the Barrage and non-Barrage areas since the issue of orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702-24-III, dated the 6th October 1931.

The appended statement gives an account of the area given out on this tenure in each district.

District.	Barrage area		Non-Barrage area	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Hyderabad	21,223	31	....
Thar Parkar	55,052	0	....
Nawabshah	34,234	15	....
Dadu	3,646	21	....
Larkana	3,052	29	....
Sukkur	916	31	873	39
Upper Sind Frontier	960	30	....

No land was granted on permanent tenure in the non-barrage area of the Karachi and the foregoing districts except Sukkur.

Earthquake at Quetta.

During the year under report, a terrible earthquake occurred at Quetta in the early hours of the morning of 31st May 1935. As the population was asleep in their homes at that hour, the loss of life was appalling. The earthquake has also resulted in enormous destruction of property. The event affected the whole of the Province particularly the Sukkur District, many residents of which were living in Quetta at the time of the catastrophe. All classes and creeds throughout Sind combined to do really excellent relief work for refugees passing through or taking

refuge in Sind. The Collectors of Karachi, and Sukkur with their staffs and the citizens of Karachi, Sukkur and Shikarpur deserve special mention. The last named city suffered perhaps more than any other city in India in this calamity. The care of the survivors by the citizens headed by the Administrator, Shikarpur Municipality, was an example of humanity and civic solidarity.

Relief has now reached the final stage of settlement on a permanent basis and interest now centres in the progress of salvage operations. An officer of Deputy Collector's grade was appointed to help Sindhi property owners in presenting their claims to salvaged property and in taking delivery when the property had been salvaged. But since there was no real demands for his services, his appointment has been held in abeyance.

Silver Jubilee.

The celebration ceremonies for His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee which took place from 6th to 18th May 1935, were a signal success. The response was universal and every village of any importance contributed its own celebration and a sum of about Rs. 2·25 lakhs was collected for His Majesty The King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Fund.

Feeder Lines.

The feeder line "Jhudo-Pithoro Railway" was completed during the year. It was open to public traffic with effect from 1st June 1935. The line has already proved a great boon to the cotton growing zamindars of that area. Another line from Pithoro to Sanghar is about to be constructed, which will greatly help the development of the new agricultural area of the Nara Valley sub-division.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1929-30 to 1933-34.

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balance of advances of previous years' outstanding.	Total	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvements' Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30 ..	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724	63,71,628	3,37,609	507	60,33,512	33,507
1930-31 ..	..	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347	67,28,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	32,927
1931-32 ..	2,000	41,642	52,600	65,04,984	66,01,226	3,83,432	....	62,17,797	1,04,051
1932-33 ..	..	22,365	56,879	62,21,143	63,00,387	4,55,280	150	58,44,957	1,79,290
1933-34 ..	..	10,392	26,437	58,45,886	58,82,715	5,10,371	....	53,72,344	2,16,010

APPENDIX No. I

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unalienated	Inam		Assessment on uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	735	6	48,05,733	6,20,247	1,02,504	32,35,089	363
Hyderabad	860	69	86,77,147	22,31,325	5,41,076	32,48,652	407
Thar Parkar	959	2	1,10,02,955	40,50,140	1,72,708	32,97,135	359
Nawatshah	766	12	78,21,717	28,38,075	1,55,203	20,02,977	9,159
Dadu	431	13	52,58,976	13,76,708	2,36,346	23,35,066	99
Larkana	412	13	50,36,469	8,33,534	6,90,946	10,87,509	523
Sukkur	693	28	56,15,713	12,81,375	4,49,598	23,41,086	1,597
Upper Sind Frontier	360	4	33,24,201	10,85,903	95,235	6,36,451	267
Total for 1934-1935	5,237	147	5,15,52,915	1,43,17,606	24,23,517	1,20,84,173	13,674
Total for 1933-1934	5,237	147	5,05,63,869	1,30,74,300	24,23,908	1,74,55,630	13,050

No. I.

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1935

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less bakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (14), (15)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigodi					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
7,19,959	2,930	69,457	55,189	85,362	..	2,930	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	9,29,867 3,88,296 9,624 5,04,203 27,814
25,69,138	1,00,690	14,343	1,116	1,56,126	..	1,00,636	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	27,30,977 5,80,090 43,637 19,26,744 1,50,506
34,41,679	11,019	10,995	18,520	2,20,787	..	10,259	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	36,83,141 4,09,426 30,117 32,27,607 25,791
27,62,222	24,793	9,837	29,000	85,308	..	24,679	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	28,76,432 2,35,807 8,571 25,42,526 29,528
12,75,811	7,842	3,671	33,434	45,395	..	7,812	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	13,58,344 1,68,654 4,582 11,74,396 10,713
24,70,591	10,375	14,269	28,123	46,319	..	9,869	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	25,69,807 2,78,061 20,409 22,39,631 21,708
14,41,637	29,617	30,421	39,773	92,648	..	29,482	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	16,05,214 3,90,192 23,223 11,91,799
14,62,035	5,366	3,248	45,756	42,795	..	5,744	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	15,43,966 5,04,036 34,425 9,24,196 669
1,61,13,278	1,92,717	1,56,641	2,61,310	7,74,643	..	1,91,411	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	1,72,97,178 31,14,492 1,44,668 1,37,31,301 3,06,727
1,69,70,235	1,93,657	1,47,439	2,73,590	8,86,134	..	1,92,248	..... Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized...	1,82,83,867 30,56,964 1,22,559 1,42,72,613 8,31,713

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1932-33	Year 1933-34	Other years	Year 1932-33	Year 1933-34
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	11,990 17 6,071 5,806 196 4,710	2,525 2,347 131 47 5,156	1,197 255 667 285 34,075	1,11,143 53 99,505 7,296 4,299 1,21,928	19,681 16,817 2,042 822 90,297	10,356 61 8,043 2,072 181 3,01,719
Hyderabad	4,710 1,899 3,267 4,710	1,899 3,267	14,226 19,849	43,534 15,906 60,527	48,685 10,675 30,996	1,61,347 64,716 63,790
Tbar Parker	1,320 180 310 890	980 980	37,328 120 969 36,239	3,45,549 230 40,985 3,04,394	73,996 19,384 61,582	2,95,612 4,940 61,162 2,29,510
Nawabshah	10,864 3,777 4,793 2,854	13,536 13,479 47	15,227 34 15,193	34,937 7,241 6,996 10,700	52,197 11,927 94,034 16,836	52,197 16,228 11,335 47,892 39,470
Dadu	2,567 1,338 994 235 5,799 25 4,269 1,505	5,395 5,395 1,868	16,172 5,248 10,924	11,736 5,813 2,374 5,549 2,961	46,485 16,408 16,229 11,152 3,046	39,887 1,027 14,210 12,262 32,338 714
Sukkur	4,269 1,505	936 918	1,799 3,612	360 857 1,706 1,618	163 3,873 488	13,668 8,179 404
Upper Sind Frontier	17,036 17,403 633	3,766 3,706 61	11,779 68 1,198 10,513	1,618 698 920	488	404
Total for 1934-35	55,086 42 32,978 18,391 3,675	33,563 9,083 24,362 128	1,22,559 689 24,298 97,113 509	6,41,683 2,052 1,57,601 76,265 4,05,765	2,95,542* 3,729 93,725 66,453 1,31,630	8,31,731 58,335 1,94,958 312,599 3,85,839
Total for 1933-34	5,09,903 60,636 35,347 32,349 3,81,671	1,22,133 9,235 14,444 39,316 76,138	2,48,196 14,331 22,798 85,167 1,25,899	1,37,512 3,458 2,773 27,817 1,08,464	1,05,967 3,340 8,522 19,585 80,410	2,59,337 3,310 10,755 75,053 1,69,209

* Increase of Rs. 484 in column 21 is due to a mistake committed by the Collector of Larkana in reporting the figures for 1933-34.

No. I—contd.

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-theraband items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
10,86,659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,88,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,48,063	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5,21,360	12,896	.....	30,472	
89,88,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,634	.....
.....	5,93,907	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,03,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	20,46,863	13,462	3,45,749	7,953	
44,47,896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,14,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31,436	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	33,19,867	11,298	.....	9,329	
31,07,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,22,107	.....
.....	3,12,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	42,251	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	26,64,253	17,669	.....	6,080	
14,17,739	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,935	.....
.....	1,73,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,931	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11,88,200	10,001	.....	17,006	
27,02,049	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,432	.....
.....	2,81,784	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	63,426	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	22,87,609	5,034	.....	2,361	
16,47,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,030	.....
.....	3,91,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	30,567	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12,12,727	80,746	.....	2,631	
15,79,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,797	.....
.....	6,04,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	37,259	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	9,36,405	23,658	.....	1,949	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,589	.....
1,92,77,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31,59,239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,67,301	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,42,26,479	1,25,064	.....	66,681	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,34,273	.....
1,96,66,914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31,44,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,11,308	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,45,42,910	1,02,170	.....	64,381	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,68,522	.....

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances, recoveries, etc., for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1934	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Installments due during the year	Collections			Total
						Actual collections	Remitted.	Written off	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	Principal.	3,04,753 (1)	1,770	3,06,526	3,04,756	4,185	...	...	4,185
	Interest ...	1,42,458 (2)	21,919	1,64,407	1,64,352	1,916	...	...	1,916
Hyderabad...	Principal.	11,75,645 (3)	1,380	11,76,425	6,74,269	18,764*	...	...	18,764
	Interest...	1,20,444 (3)	2,584	1,23,028	79,305	7,827	...	...	7,827
Thar Parkar.	Principal.	24,31,871 (4)	3,156	24,35,056	23,30,913	3,87,464	...	...	3,87,464
	Interest ...	8,25,405 (4)	1,76,209	10,01,614	9,55,195	2,41,983	...	...	2,41,983
Nawabshah	Principal.	3,83,760	9,225	3,90,994	3,72,100	95,265	...	...	95,265
	Interest ...	20,925	55,093	75,119	74,000	41,113	...	...	41,113
Dadu	Principal.	1,65,652	2,772	1,68,424	1,63,648	11,611	...	...	11,611
	Interest ...	24,435 (5)	10,188	34,623	33,074	8,675	...	...	8,675
Larkana	Principal.	1,36,755 (6)	70	1,37,455	1,34,340	13,787	...	...	13,787
	Interest ...	14,086 (6)	23,389	37,475	37,119	9,948	...	...	9,948
Sukkur	Principal.	4,34,601 (7)	1,100	4,35,701	3,85,602	35,942	100	600	36,642
	Interest ...	49,182 (7)	17,876	67,058	62,351	25,642	...	353	25,995
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal.	3,34,760	2,700	3,37,460	3,35,380	9,710	...	...	9,710
	Interest ...	16,593	41,152	57,735	56,315	26,973	...	...	26,973
Total	Principal.	53,72,229	15,833	53,88,061	47,00,598	5,76,728	100	600	5,77,428
	Interest ...	12,12,648	3,48,410	15,61,058	14,61,610	3,64,077	...	153	3,64,430
Grand Total for 1934-1935	.....	65,84,877	3,64,242	69,49,119	61,62,608	9,40,805	100	953	9,41,858
Grand Total for 1933-1934	.....	69,47,611	3,62,753	73,10,369	63,27,695	7,26,381	...	...	7,26,381

- (1) Includes Rs. 200 which were reported less by the Collector last year.
(2) Do. Rs. 10 do. do. do.
(3) Excludes Rs. 300 which were reported in excess by the Collector last year.
(4) Do. Rs. 405 do. do. do.
(5) Do. Rs. 25 do. do. do.
(6) Do. Rs. 102 do. do. do.
(7) Includes Rs. 1,511 which were reported less by the Collector last year.

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1935.

Balance on 30th September 1935.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,02,341	...	3,02,341	2,86,269	13,013	1,289	
1,62,491	..	1,62,491	.....	1,61,871	465	
11,57,661	...	11,57,661	6,44,877	.....	11,262	*Includes Rs. 634 on account of less recovery.
1,15,301	...	1,15,301	69,802	.....	1,676	
20,47,592	...	20,47,592	18,55,448	2,139	85,862	
7,59,631	...	7,59,631	6,88,474	441	26,297	
2,95,729	...	2,95,729	2,40,998	32,705	3,222	
34,005	...	34,005	28,500	3,500	887	
1,56,813	...	1,56,813	1,50,315	1,046	676	
25,948	...	25,948	24,240	78	81	
1,23,668	...	1,23,668	85,550	20,558	14,800	Includes Rs. 355 on account of excess recovery.
27,527	...	27,527	24,021	84	3,152	Includes Rs. 87 recovered in excess.
3,99,059	...	3,99,059	3,26,951	18,275	3,734	
41,063	...	41,063	35,731	.....	625	
3,27,770	...	3,27,770	3,05,290	2,000	18,280	
30,762	...	30,762	27,737	.....	1,605	
48,10,633	...	48,10,633	38,95,696	89,736	1,39,125	
11,96,628	...	11,96,628	8,96,506	1,65,974	34,788	
60,07,261	...	60,07,261	47,92,203	2,55,710	1,73,913	
65,83,988	...	65,83,988	49,47,400	4,87,004	1,66,911	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District.	Notice.			Fine under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabzedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	6,274	2,34,089	6,666	12	524	66
Hyderabad	18,962	15,43,601	17,566	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parker	19,660	14,36,373	17,386	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	17,779	7,19,494	15,214	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	9,514	3,20,587	8,159	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	15,179	5,09,947	13,122	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	15,609	3,48,863	17,649	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	6,598	3,65,862	6,004	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1934-35	109,765	54,83,816	1,02,666	12	524	66
Total for 1933-34	127,466	62,49,910	1,12,381	36	3,261	223

No. III.

for the revenue year ending 31st July 1935.

8 Number of Kabadars.	Distrain Moveables.		Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code				
	9 For how much arrears.	10 Sale-proceeds.	11 Number of cases.	12 Arrears.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Sold.
							Area.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
35	671	976	15	764	153	433	29
72	20,938	5,740	1	965	16	265	.....
17	10,486	723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	4,210	2,361	20	2,213	735	2,213	28
3	358	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	6,405	596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	793	317	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	6,359	1,445	1	40	18	40	.....
275	50,220	11,536	37	3,252	922	2,948	57
336	70,476	24,919	31	4,413	735	4,207	116

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code— <i>contd.</i>				Remaining as Government waste.		Number of cases.
	Sold— <i>contd.</i>		Restored on New Tenure.		Area.	Assessment.	
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Karachi ...	89	492	...	...	124	844	.....
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	16	265	3
Thar Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Nawabshah ...	987	1,133	...	...	707	1,326	.....
Dadu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Larkana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Sukkur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	18	40	.....
Total for 1934-35 ...	1,076	1,625	...	...	865	1,875	3
Total for 1933-34 ...	1,651	4,245	396	1,920	223	636	2

No. III—contd.

Other Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.								Arrest and imprisonment, Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern- ment.	30		
			Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	
3,039	28	83	28	83	677	...	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...		
...		
...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3,039	28	83	28	83	677	...	5		
2,166	107	129	107	129	2,811	...	10		

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Unassessed culturable.	Deduct.				
				Unculturable.	Not available for cultivation.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Assigned for special and public uses.			
					Forests.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Karachi	5,435,780	1,020,069	3,341,919	153,750	84,077	32,917	2,898
2	Hyderabad	2,939,969	374,861	372,355	76,293	52,093	1,046	424
3	Thar Parkar	8,732,255	1,295,581	4,390,332	14,606	75,340	...	133
4	Nawabshah	2,489,426	33,710	529,260	94,783	48,647	81,501	471
5	Dadu	4,123,565	600,728	2,258,579	43,625	30,474	37,593	151
6	Larkana	1,589,495	77,729	302,099	43,931	33,730	22,015	847
7	Sukkur	3,613,357	524,324	1,350,899	274,454	41,226	86,207	584
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,353,436	142,487	188,933	23,549	24,147	93,506	203
	Total for 1934-35.	30,177,573	4,074,523	12,754,323	724,992	369,634	354,175	5,711
	Total for 1931-34.	30,171,426	4,146,893	12,791,501	723,747	387,465	351,904	5,598

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1935.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks.
		Government.				Bigoti.	Alienated.	
		Ordinary.		Restricted.				
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
161,244	337	208,973	160,869	97,792	87,366	22,087	61,482	
499,665	2,299	420,094	431,919	172,481	148,872	468	278,096	
289,580	66	952,281	874,733	343,045	406,004	47,289	63,885	
391,009	2,987	390,794	421,753	202,118	196,021	12,476	75,886	
148,904	73	406,428	398,041	42,719	14,980	16,378	125,192	
189,287	251	429,314	210,094	25,124	23,631	11,032	221,421	
235,021	8,807	326,476	323,419	38,898	67,018	14,963	292,068	
84,635	99	357,078	308,964	22,171	47,522	15,572	34,289	
2,002,346	14,892	3,510,436	3,129,805	944,348	890,414	140,255	1,141,780	
1,837,772	14,965	3,648,085	2,837,342	947,778	911,227	160,286	1,156,901	

Annual Report.

Land Revenue Administration
Report of Bombay Presidency,
including Sind for 1934-35.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1936.

Letters from the Commissioner,
S. D. (Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E.,
I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the
30th November, 5th and 12th
December 1935.

Letter from the Commissioner,
N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I.,
I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the
27th December 1935.

Memorandum from the Commis-
sioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson,
C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 40, dated
the 4th January 1936.

Letter from the Commissioner,
C. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E.,
I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the
19th January 1936.

Submitting the Land Revenue
Administration Reports of their
respective charges for the year
1934-35 together with those of
the Collectors and certain Sub-
divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—Rainfall during the year under report was satisfactory. In the Northern Division it was timely, sufficient and well-distributed. In the Central Division the monsoon arrived in good time excepting in Sholapur District where it was slightly delayed. Except for an occasional shortage or excess in certain places the rainfall was satisfactory in the Central Division. In the above-ghat districts of the Southern Division the time-table of rainfall was somewhat irregular, but in the below-ghat districts rainfall was seasonable, sufficient and well-distributed. In the Presidency the crops were on the whole normal and gave promise of a fairly good harvest. In Sind the rainfall though normal was untimely in Lower Sind. The river rose late in June and fell early in September. Irrigation from inundation was inadequate though the Barrage canals on the whole gave a good supply. The season was, generally speaking, poor.

A cold wave passed over the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind in January (1935). Considerable damage was done to the standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat districts, parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts, and the non-Barrage and riverain areas in Sind. Liberal remission and suspensions of land revenue were granted in the areas affected.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient everywhere except in a few small areas where shortage usually occurs during the hot weather.

The supply of fodder was generally sufficient. Epizootics made their annual appearance in almost all districts. Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara seemed to be the worst sufferers although the percentage of mortality was not high. In Sind the number of cattle attacked has steadily decreased from 29,347 in 1931-32 to 5,428 in 1934-35. This is a remarkable improvement. With the establishment of the Goat Virus Producing Station at Karachi it is hoped that the Veterinary Department will be able to deal with outbreaks of rinderpest more effectively.

Public health was satisfactory during the year under report. Small-pox, cholera and plague made their seasonal appearance. All preventive and curative measures were undertaken to combat them. Special medical officers on anti-malarial duty were appointed wherever required.

The general level of prices continued to be comparatively low. Every year since 1930-31 relief had been given to the agriculturists on account of the low prices of agricultural produce. The collection of arrears of land revenue had been either suspended altogether or carefully restricted. In certain tracts, notably rice-growing areas, outright remissions were given on account of the special conditions of those areas. In affording relief on account of low prices in 1934-35 Government modified and systematized their old policy and granted outright remissions in all areas where the percentage by which current prices had fallen in comparison with settlement prices showed that relief to the revenue payers was desirable. The net land revenue demand, after deducting remissions and suspensions, was almost completely recovered in the Presidency proper, the collections being 100 or almost 100 per cent. excepting in the Bombay Suburban District where the low figure of collection was mostly due to unrecovered non-agricultural assessment. The number of cases in which the forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code, had to be resorted to showed a decrease as compared with the previous year in all the three Divisions.

The condition of industry and commerce did not show any noticeable change for better or worse. Five new spinning and weaving mills were opened in Ahmedabad which now possesses 105 such mills. Two new match factories were started in the Bombay Suburban District. The mill industry at Sholapur feels the effect of competition from the Bombay, Ahmedabad and neighbouring mills in Indian States.

In Sind, there were signs of gradual recovery of trade. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49.46 crores as against Rs. 42.39 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7.07 crores or 17 per cent. Both imports and exports, foreign as well as coastal, shared in the improvement. The increase in export trade was mainly confined to cotton, barley, wheat, rice and the pulses. The increase in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton and woollen piece-goods, artificial silk and silk manufactures. The coastal trade showed an improvement of Rs. 2.56 crores over the previous year. The new salt industry at Karachi showed further progress, its shipment to Calcutta rising from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons, or by 141 per cent.

Land Revenue Administration continues to be satisfactory in spite of the increasing responsibilities of the Revenue officers. The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the good services of Revenue officers of all ranks.

By order of the Governor in Council,

N. A. FARUQUI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
 The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Commissioner, S. D.,
 All Collectors,
 The Director of Land Records,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
 The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,
 The Director of Public Health,
 The Director of Public Instruction,
 The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
 The Accountant General,
 The Home Department,
 The General Department,
 The Educational Department,
 The Public Works Department,
 The Finance Department,
 The Political and Reforms Department,
 The Secretary to the Government of Sind, Revenue Department
 (by letter),
 The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

INDEX TO THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
INCLUDING SIND, FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

	PAGE
1. Season	1
2. Land Revenue	11
3. Gross Revenue	13
4. Alienations	15
5. Net Government Revenue	16
6. Miscellaneous Land Revenue	18
7. Remissions	19
8. Suspensions	23
9. Revenue for collection	25
10. Collections	26
11. Balances	27
12. Takavi	27
13. Area	33
14. Coercive Processes	34
15. Trade and Industries	37
16. Prices	42
17. Labour and Wages	44
18. Special Matters	47
19. Finance of Development Department properties	51
20. Residential Suburban Schemes	53
<i>Appendix No. I.—</i> Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Presidency proper for the revenue years 1934-35 and 1935-36 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year	56
<i>Appendix No. II.—</i> Statement showing the takavi advances made during the year 1935-36 and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances in the Presidency proper	80
<i>Appendix No. III.—</i> Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1935-36	88
<i>Appendix No. IV.—</i> Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of land revenue and the results thereof in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1935-36	92
<i>Appendix No. V.—</i> Incidence of land revenue assessment on area and population in the districts of the Presidency proper for the period ending 31st July 1936	100

INDEX
B—SIND.

	PAGE
1. Season	107
2. Gross Revenue	110
3. Alienations	110
4. Net Government Revenue	111
5. Fluctuating Miscellaneous Land Revenue	111
6. Remissions	111
7. Suspensions	112
8. Revenue for collection	112
9. Collections	112
10. Balances	113
11. Takavi	113
12. Coercive Processes	116
13. Area	116
14. Trade and Industries	119
15. Prices	124
16. Labour and Wages	124
17. Special matters	124
<i>Appendix No. I.</i> —Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1934-35 and 1935-36 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year	126
<i>Appendix No. II.</i> —Statement showing the takavi advances made during the year 1935-36 in the Province of Sind and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances	138
<i>Appendix No. III.</i> —Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of land revenue and the results thereof in the Province of Sind, during the year 1935-36	140
<i>Appendix No. IV.</i> —Statement showing details of area in the Province of Sind	144
<i>Appendix No. V.</i> —Incidence of land revenue assessment on area and population in the Province of Sind for the period ending 31st July 1936	146

**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND)
FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.**

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esq., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner,
Northern Division.

J. W. SMYTH, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Central
Division.

J. A. MADAN, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern
Division.

1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1935-36 was satisfactory compared to that of the previous year. The monsoon commenced about the middle of June.

In Ahmedabad district the rainfall though not up to the average in quantity and, therefore, insufficient for the rice crop, which in consequence failed, was well distributed and sufficient for other kharif crops, except in Viramgam, Dhandhuka and Gogho, where the crops suffered to some extent on account of long breaks in the rainfall. The comparative failure of the late rains tended to dry up the soil and affected the yield of rabi crops. This was specially so in the case of cotton.

In Sanand mahal and South Daskroi taluka and in Viramgam owing to the failure of rice crop and owing to comparatively poor yield of cotton and wheat, suspensions and remissions were granted under the Land Revenue rules.

In the Kaira district, the rainfall was below the normal, but it was sufficient for all crops except rice the transplantation of which suffered a great deal. In the Broach and Panch Mahals district the rainfall was on the whole sufficient and well distributed except in a few villages of Broach, Wagra and Jambusar talukas where the rabi crops failed to some extent for want of late rains. The rice crop also suffered as elsewhere in Gujarat.

In the Surat district, the rainfall was below the average of the last five years in all talukas except Olpad; but it was at the same time timely and well distributed, except in parts of Bulsar taluka where it was insufficient for rabi crops. On the whole the season was good and except for a few villages of Jalalpore and Chikhli talukas, the annewari was over 11 annas.

In the Thana district, the rain commenced in the first week of June and was sufficient and well distributed. As compared with the average of last five years, it was below the average, except in Palghar taluka where it was above the average. Rainfall continued till the middle of September and thereafter stopped, as the result of which the rabi crops were a little damaged and late garden crops suffered to some extent in Bassein taluka.

On the whole the crops were satisfactory and the outturn was similar to that of the preceding year.

In the Bombay Suburban district the monsoon started in the second week of June and the rainfall was sufficient for the ordinary rice crop. The garwa and halva crops, however, suffered to some extent for want of rains in the latter part of the season.

The rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report, as compared with that during the last five years, was as shown below:—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1935-36.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	Inches	Cents.	Inches	Cents.
Ahmedabad	20	49	30	61
Kaira	26	82	38	90
Broach and Panch Mahals	30	44	40	25
Surat	49	88	59	64
Thana	84	04	99	54
Bombay Suburban	78	82	107	23

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 6 to 9 annas, while in Kaira it ranged from 6 to 10 annas.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals district the outturn of crops was 8 to 10 annas and cotton, which is the chief produce of Broach, was estimated at 10 annas.

In Surat the average outturn of crops was 10 to 11 annas, while in Thana the outturn of rice crop was estimated at 11 annas. In Bombay Suburban district the annewari of rice crop was 10 annas.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the coastal villages of the Bhal tract of the Ahmedabad district where the tanks dried up in the summer, in Dohad and Jhalod and in the ghat and jangalpatti villages of the Thana district where scarcity of water was, as usual, felt in summer.

A grant of Rs. 27,580 was sanctioned for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1935-36 and it was distributed as under :—

Name of district local board.			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	6,000
Kaira	...	...	5,000
Panch Mahals	...	...	4,000
Broach	...	...	4,000
Surat	...	...	3,000
Thana	...	...	5,000
Bombay Suburban	...	...	580
			27,580

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	50,311
Kaira	...	...	31,318
Panch Mahals	...	...	14,920
Broach	...	...	15,890
Surat	...	...	8,394
Thana	...	...	27,992
Bombay Suburban	...	...	907

Except for the Bombay Suburban district board, none of the boards were able to utilize fully the Government grant allotted to them, and they have been permitted to expend the unspent balances during the current year. As the programme of works of the district local board, Broach, was not ready, the board was unable to draw the grant allotted to it, and it, therefore, lapsed to Government.

To solve the problem of potable water in the Panch Mahals, a special grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned for digging 200 kacha wells during the year; but the Board drew only Rs. 2,380 of that amount and the remaining sum lapsed to Government. Of the amount of Rs. 2,380, a sum of Rs. 1,865 was actually utilised for digging about 99 wells in Dohad, Jhalod and the eastern part of Godhra taluka. The balance of Rs. 515 has been permitted to be utilised during the current year.

Government also sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10,000 for water supply to the backward (scheduled) classes. It was distributed and expended as under :—

District local board.	Amount of grant allotted.	Amount of grant expended.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	400	Nil
Kaira	2,027	1,927
Panch Mahals	1,000	Nil
Broach	1,126	1,085
Surat	1,950	1,581
Thana	2,450	Nil
Bombay Suburban District	918	910
	9,971	5,508

The balance of Rs. 129 which was in reserve with the Commissioner not being required by any district local board lapsed to Government, as also the sums of Rs. 400 and 150 which were not drawn by the district local boards, Ahmedabad and Surat, respectively. The remaining boards have been permitted to utilise the unspent amounts with them during the current year.

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, etc., appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as follows:—

Number of cattle attacked	16,102
Number of deaths	5,230
Number of cattle inoculated	15,392

In Ahmedabad district, rinderpest took a heavy toll of 2,665 cattle.

Public health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table :—

District.	Mortality from				
	Cholera.	Small-pox (including measles).	Plague.	Influenza.	Cerebro spinal fever (known as meningitis).
Ahmedabad ... ..	...	155	...	...	4
Kaira ... ..	...	77	3	...	1
Broach and Panch Mahals.	...	218	...	18	.....
Surat	21	657	...	...	2
Thana	295	152	...	...	.....
Bombay Suburban	12	40	...	...	.....

Central Division.

The agricultural season was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The regular monsoon set in in the second week of June, and the rainfall for that month and for July was sufficient for sowing operations. In August the rainfall was in general defect except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts. The September rains were opportune and well distributed all over the Division. The rains in October and November helped the growth of the rabi crops.

The situation in each district was as follows :—

Ahmednagar.—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June and was fairly vigorous throughout the district except in Akola taluka. In the first week of July there was rain everywhere, but in the second week there was very little rain except in Jamkhed, Shrigonda, Pathardi and Rahuri. There was practically no rain during the second fortnight of July and the first fortnight of August with the result that the standing kharif crops began to wither for want of moisture and their growth was stunted. During the latter part of August and the first fortnight of September there was good rainfall all over the district and it was useful both for the standing kharif crops, which were on the point of withering in Parner and Shevgaon talukas, and for the sowing of rabi crops. More rain was however required in Nagar, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas for the standing crops. A hailstorm in February caused slight damage in a few villages in Pathardi and Karjat mahals.

The season was on the whole normal for both crops. The anna valuation was above normal in all parts of the district except in seven villages in Parner taluka, where it was between four and six annas.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon broke in the middle of June and the rainfall was sufficient for sowing operation through out the district. It continued throughout July and August, and was in some places in excess, a break being needed. This occurred in September, and the crops flourished in consequence. A slight fall in the first week of November proved beneficial to the rabi crops already sown, but not equally so to the cotton and jowari crops. The rabi crops suffered slightly owing to cold in January. The season on the whole was excellent and the general annewari both of kharif and rabi ranged from eight to twelve annas.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June. The rainfall in the third week was satisfactory and enabled sowing operations to be started all over the district. The rainfall in July however was deficient except in Nawapur mahal, where it was excessive, and retarded harrowing and weeding operations. The rainfall in August and September was adequate and well distributed, though more rain was needed in parts of Shirpur and Shahada talukas. A few showers fell here and there in October and November. These late rains were detrimental to the growth of cotton, though they were beneficial to the rabi crops.

Cholera broke out in all districts, but it was not severe except in Nasik and Sholapur districts, where 2,469 and 2,612 people respectively died. Prompt measures such as anti-cholera inoculations and the free supply of cholera pills and permanganate of potash helped to check the spread of the epidemic. The Pandharpur Municipality made elaborate arrangements to fight against this epidemic during the Ashadhi Fair. Small-pox also appeared in all districts, but the outbreak was very mild as compared to that in the previous year. Plague broke out in Jamkhed in Ahmednagar district, Barsi in Sholapur district, and a few talukas of Satara district, but the outbreak was not serious. In Dhulia three cases of cerebro-spinal fever proved fatal.

Southern Division.

The character of the season was good in the below ghat area while it was not satisfactory in the aboveghat tract.

In the Belgaum district the premonsoon showers were timely and facilitated the preparation of land for the cultivating season. The rainfall from June onwards was insufficient in the *mallad* tract, more especially in the Khanapur taluka, where water assessment had to be remitted and land revenue suspended on account of failure of water supply in irrigation tanks in 43 villages and the consequential failure of paddy crop. In the blacksoil tract, Gokak and Chikodi received timely showers, though the total rainfall was below normal. The rainfall in Hukeri and Athni was above normal but the crops were damaged to some extent by the excessive fall in August and October. Owing to the insufficiency of rain in the months of June and July paddy sowing was retarded in Sampgaon and a large kharif area remained unsown in Parasgad which was subsequently brought under rabi cultivation. The outturn of principal crops both kharif and rabi, was 7 annas.

Bijapur district.—The monsoon started well in the Bijapur district except in Muddebihal and Bagewadi, where kharif sowing was retarded owing to insufficiency of rainfall. The rainfall in July was insufficient throughout the district and crops began to wither. Good showers were however received in the following months and they considerably improved the condition of the standing crops. The late rains were seasonable and well distributed and there would have been ordinarily a normal crop but the unfavourable winds in December and January in the northern part of the district and the hailstorm of February in five out of eight talukas marred the prospects. As a result, the outturn of rabi crops ranged between 3 to 10 annas. The kharif yield was from 6 to 10 annas.

Dharwar district.—Like Bijapur the monsoon started well in the Dharwar district also, and with the help of rainfall in the middle of June paddy and other kharif sowings were completed. The rainfall in the two following months was however scanty and the paddy crops suffered considerably for want of sufficient moisture and deficiency of water in irrigation tanks. Good showers in the month of October retrieved the situation to some extent. The yield of

paddy was only 5 annas and that of other kharif crops 7 annas. Owing to seasonable late rains the rabi prospects were quite good in the beginning but the unfavourable winds from October to January adversely affected the outturn of wheat and cotton which was only 7 annas. The rabi cotton in the Dharwar taluka and the kharif cotton in the other parts of the district however fared well. Land revenue was suspended in 10 villages in the Dharwar taluka, 51 in Kod and 20 in Bankapur on account of failure of rice crop.

Kanara district.—The rainfall was both seasonable and adequate in all parts of the Kanara district except in Haliyal and Mundgod where it was found scanty and as a result paddy crops failed in some villages and land revenue had to be suspended. The heavy rainfall in the month of July in Honavar and Siddapur hampered the growth of betelnut crops and gave rise to Koleroga pest. Betelnut gardens in Ankola and Yellapur were also affected with Koleroga and the situation had to be met by the grant of land revenue suspensions. Wild elephants appeared in some parts of the aboveghat talukas and damaged the crops, and land revenue was suspended in deserving cases. An efficient elephant shikari has since been appointed to prevent the nuisance. The annewari of paddy ranged between 7 to 10 annas and that of betelnut, cocoanut and spices between 6 and 10 annas.

The rainfall was seasonable and adequate in the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri. The outturn of crops was 10 to 12 annas in the former and 10 annas in the latter.

Water Supply.—The supply of drinking water was sufficient in the districts of Bijapur and Dharwar with the exception of a few villages in each district where the scarcity of water during summer is almost chronic. The scarcity of water was much felt in the remaining four districts, the areas affected being as mentioned below :—

Belgaum district	...	Parasgad, Sampgaon, Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and the city and cantonment of Belgaum.
Kanara district	...	The aboveghat talukas of Siddapur, Yellapur and Haliyal.
Kolaba district	...	The whole district.
Ratnagiri district	...	Northern part of the district.

The scarcity disappeared with the advent of the monsoon.

The supply of water for irrigation purposes was sufficient in the Bijapur district. Irrigation tanks which are numerous in the western parts of the Belgaum and Dharwar districts and in the aboveghat talukas of Kanara failed to irrigate lands under their command and as a consequence large amounts of water assessment had to be remitted in addition to the land revenue suspensions. The question of repairs to such tanks is under the consideration of

Government. The Dhupdal reservoir in the Belgaum district reached the prescribed low water level during the summer but the Irrigation Department, even then, allowed two waterings to save the crops under its command from ruin.

Epidemics.—The subjoined table shows the figures of mortality from epidemic diseases with corresponding figures for the year 1934-35 :—

District and year.	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
		(No. of cases).				
Belgaum—						
1935-36	62	34	1,597	690	3,889	525
1934-35	1,417	811	139	52	6,076	859
Bijapur—						
1935-36	170	120	4,011	2,122	2,417	481
1934-35	1,093	666	1,746	704	462	69
Dharwar—						
1935-36	86	58	472	215	1,416	179
1934-35	2,869	1,560	...	...	1,218	149
Kanara—						
1935-36	116	59	...	...	2,922	579
1934-35	254	121	...	...	5,600	826
Kolaba—						
1935-36	1	1	484	300	1,587	100
1934-35	...	...	10	7	1,553	99
Ratnagiri—						
1935-36	2	2	128	82	1,322	146
1934-35	39	23	25	11	897	89

Although the plague epidemic abated throughout the Southern Division, cholera assumed a serious form everywhere except in Kanara. Small-pox was on the decline in three districts while in the remaining three it recorded a small increase. The usual preventive and curative measures were promptly adopted in all districts to bring the epidemics under control. Special medical officers were appointed as usual in malarial tracts and quinine was freely distributed to check the disease.

Cattle and Fodder.—The condition of cattle was on the whole fair. Fodder was sufficient everywhere except in parts of the Belgaum and Dharwar districts where fodder scarcity prevailed in 1934-35. The need of fodder was much felt in these areas till the harvesting of kharif crops, and as a result cattle were sold at low prices. Forest areas were thrown open in the eastern part of the Belgaum district and the removal of anjan leaves was permitted free. The price of fodder increased by 50 per cent. at the close of the year in the northern part of Bijapur due to absence of rainfall. Cattle disease was virulent in Kolaba and Ratnagiri; in the remaining

districts it was on the decline. The following table shows the number of deaths and attacks :—

Name of district.	Attacks.		Deaths.	
	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.
Belgaum	4,317	19,482	2,232	1,410
Bijapur	3,554	17,322	1,802	1,305
Dharwar	4,266	9,190	960	1,178
Kanara	2,299	13,917	353	726
Kolaba	4,086	3,019	2,082	637
Ratnagiri	3,019	Not available.	1,420	813

The Veterinary Department took prompt measures to check the spread of the disease. The epizootic diseases did not come in the way of agricultural operations. The Bankapur Cattle-breeding Farm and the eight co-operative cattle-breeding societies in the II sub-division of the Dharwar district are reported to be doing good work.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	11,96,965	20,609	23,25,843	35,40,417	6,71,413
Kaira	5,00,172	5,001	20,21,578	25,26,751	2,15,605
Brouch and Panch Mahals.	9,63,809	13,128	25,90,911	35,67,946	3,72,639
Surat	5,70,265	1,339	25,40,051	31,11,656	10,603
Thana ... ..	.....	278	18,37,132	18,37,460	.....
Bombay Suburban	30,742	1,19,079	2,90,191	4,40,012	97,560
Total	32,58,953	1,59,434	1,16,05,756	1,50,24,143	13,97,820

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collections.	Unauthorised arrears at the end of the year.	
				Current year.	Previous year's demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	2,86,306	25,72,277	1,33,559	9,591	1,830
Kaira ...	1,09,430	23,01,464	98,961	68	194
Broach and Panch Mahals.	67,903	31,26,953	73,142	270	84
Surat ...	1,48,889	29,50,989	53,852	1,044	150
Thane ...	1,66,298	16,70,222	23,715	1,936	4
Bombay Suburban.	17,350	2,39,267	29,290	67,312	18,523
Total ...	7,94,145	1,27,61,172	4,16,509	80,221	20,736

Central Division.

The accompanying statement gives an account of the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions, balance, etc.

Serial No.	Name of district.	Past arrears.		Current year's consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.
		Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	8,130	2,384	25,44,229	26,55,893	2,510
2	East Khandesh ...	2	2,396	40,82,774	40,85,172	607
3	West Khandesh ...	14,537	.....	24,34,341	24,48,878	239
4	Nasik ...	50,597	7	22,08,149	22,58,753	31,415
5	Poona ...	79,570	9,943	18,79,833	19,69,446	13,348
6	Satara ...	.....	1,436	29,45,047	29,46,483	7,366
7	Sholapur ...	.....	.....	16,41,858	16,41,858	755
	Total ...	1,52,886	16,666	1,77,36,931	1,79,06,463	56,250

Serial No. 1	Name of district. 2	Suspensions. 8	Collections. 9	Unauthorised arrears. 10	Remarks. 11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	6,733	25,47,377	273	
2	East Khandesh	40,81,208	3,392	Rs. 35 were refunded without being brought to over-collections.
3	West Khandesh ...	86,761	23,61,843	45	
4	Nasik ...	11,686	22,15,652	.....
5	Poona ...	61,907	18,92,603	1,569	
6	Satara ...	8,312	29,23,369	1,436	
7	Sholapur ...	.....	16,41,093	.....
	Total ...	1,74,389	1,76,69,144	6,735	

Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions, etc.

District. 1	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand. 4	Total consolidated demand. 5	Remissions. 6	Suspensions. 7	Collections. 8	Unauthorised arrears. 9
	Autho- rised. 2	Unau- tho- rised. 3						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	3,92,981	4,981	21,99,406	25,97,368	1,76,000	4,01,970	20,15,009	4,389
Bijapur ...	1,47,547	35	18,44,080	19,91,662	18,599	93,138	18,79,923	2
Dharwar ...	13,12,001	11,632	32,05,842	45,29,475	2,94,780	10,21,183	31,91,032	22,480
Kanara ...	16,151	...	10,46,428	10,62,579	54,985	9,723	9,97,871	...
Kolaba ...	2,524	1,514	17,97,160	18,01,198	1,71,855	198	16,27,329	1,816
Ratnagiri ...	77,500	...	10,34,438	11,11,938	78,706	83,363	9,49,869	...
Total ...	19,48,704	18,162	1,11,27,354	1,30,94,220	7,94,925	16,09,575	1,06,61,038	28,687

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division showed a net increase of Rs. 18,498 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	+ 16,483
Kaira ...	+ 1,569
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	+ 296
Surat ...	- 12,132
Thana ...	+ 14,437
Bombay Suburban ...	- 2,155
	<hr/>
	+ 18,498

The increase in Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Broach and Panch Mahals is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment, while the increase in Thana is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment, and increase in agricultural assessment on account of grant of unoccupied land and woodland plots for cultivation.

The decrease in Surat is mainly due to the reclassification of lands, while the decrease in Bombay Suburban district is due to decrease of revenue in respect of the villages transferred to Thana district.

Central Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 5,913 as detailed below:—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	+	1,094
East Khandesh	...	...	+	1,157
West Khandesh	...	...	+	936
Nasik	...	...	-	87
Poona	...	...	+	1,253
Satara	...	...	+	628
Sholapur	...	...	+	932
				+ 5,913

The increase was mainly due to the grant of forest and unassessed waste lands for cultivation, grant of gaathan sites for building purposes and levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural purposes. The small decrease in Nasik district does not call for comment.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 1,430 as detailed below:—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	+	559
Bijapur	...	...	+	412
Dharwar	...	...	+	102
Kanara	...	...	+	556
Kolaba	...	...	-	436
Ratnagiri	...	...	+	237
				+ 1,430

The increase in the five districts is mainly due to the levy of altered assessment on lands used for non-agricultural purposes; in Belgaum it is also due to the bringing into account of the Deshmukhi Uphala from Miraj Mala (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1633/33, of 3rd September 1934) and in

Bijapur and Kanara to the levy of assessment on disforested lands given out for cultivation, etc.

The decrease in Kolaba is mainly due to the demand of additional special cess on khar lands being cancelled under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4581/33, dated 27th December 1935.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,133 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	35
Kaira	19
Broach and Panch Mahals	84
Surat	1,744
Thana	226
Bombay Suburban District	25
	2,133

The decrease in Surat is mainly due to the reclassification of lands and to resumption of service inam lands while in Thana it is mainly due to resumption of inam lands. The decrease in other districts is small and calls for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 3,047 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	358
East Khandesh	582
West Khandesh	12
Nasik	323
Poona	777
Satara	947
Sholapur	48
	3,047

The decrease was mainly due to the lapse of inams and the increase in judi owing to the enhancement of local fund mushahira payable to the village officers from the inamdars.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,472 under this head as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	— 1,617
Bijapur	...	...	...	— 56
Dharwar	...	...	...	— 336
Kanara	...	...	...	+ 3
Kolaba	...	...	...	+ 597
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	— 63
				<hr/>
				—1,472

The decrease in the Belgaum district is mainly due to the recalculation of scale judi owing to revision settlements on shet-sanadi lands given effect to during the year; that in Bijapur to the levy of full assessment on shet-sanadi land brought to japti head; that in Dharwar to forfeiture and resumption of watan land; and that in Ratnagiri to the reclassification of lands.

The increase in Kanara is very small and calls for no remarks and that in Kolaba is mainly due to correction of errors in account heads.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 23,072 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	+17,202
Kaira	...	...	...	+ 724
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	+ 2,151
Surat	...	...	...	— 9,011
Thana	...	...	...	+14,059
Bombay Suburban district	...	...	...	— 2,053
				<hr/>
			Net	+23,072

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment while in Kaira it is due to revision of jama of the village of Baroda in Matar taluka. In Broach and Panch Mahals, the increase is due to Government unoccupied land being given out for cultivation, while in Thana it is due to increase in

non-agricultural assessment and increase in agricultural assessment on unoccupied and woodland plots given out for cultivation.

In Surat the decrease is mainly due to the reduction of assessment on account of reclassification while that in Bombay Suburban district it is due to less receipts of non-agricultural assessment.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 9,746 under this head, which was shared by all districts as detailed below :—

			Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,447
East Khandesh	...	...	2,307
West Khandesh	...	...	747
Nasik	...	...	766
Poona	...	...	1,851
Satara	...	...	1,608
Sholapur	...	...	1,020
			<hr/>
			9,746

The increase was mainly due to the sale of land for cultivation, the levy and revision of non-agricultural assessment and the enhancement of judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 6,829 in the fixed revenue of the Division as shown below :—

			Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	+1,508
Bijapur	...	...	+372
Dharwar	...	...	-1,664
Kanara	...	...	-6,212
Kolaba	...	...	-1,169
Ratnagiri	...	...	+ 336
			<hr/>
			-6,829

The increase in the Belgaum district is due to the Deshmukhi Uphala from Miraj Mala newly brought to account (G.R., R.D., No. 1633/33, of 3rd September 1934), recalculation of scale judi on shet-sanadi lands due to revision settlements given effect to during the year and the levy of non-agricultural assessments; that in Bijapur and Ratnagiri due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and ground rent on land converted to non-agricultural purposes.

The decrease in the three districts of Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba is mainly due to forfeitures and relinquishments, cancellation of additional cess on Khar lands and correction of errors in accounts.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column II of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,13,412 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+1,20,360
Kaira	+6,074
Broach and Panch Mahals	-13,370
Surat	-10,809
Thana	-1,352
Bombay Suburban district ..	+12,509
	+1,13,412

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increased realisation of occupancy price from sale of Government waste lands, while in Kaira, it is due to more realisations from sales of babul and unoccupied lands and bhatha lands.

The increase in Bombay Suburban district is mainly due to temporary use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes and to the levy of fines in cases of unauthorized non-agricultural use.

The decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is due to less realisation from the eksali leases of bet lands and decrease in other miscellaneous land revenue, while in Surat it is due to less realisations from sales of Government waste lands, trees, fruits, etc. In Thana the decrease is mainly due to less realisation from sale of grass.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 81,242 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	-15,738
East Khandesh	-6,526
West Khandesh	-2,078
Nasik	+62,050
Poona	-1,28,838
Satara	-1,138
Sholapur	+11,026
	-1,54,318 } +73,076 } -81,242 Net decrease.

Out of the total decrease of Rs. 1,54,318 Poona alone is responsible for Rs. 1,28,838. In the previous year Government plots in Bhamburda had been sold for Rs. 1,40,000; while there were no such realisations during the year under report. The decrease in the remaining districts was due to smaller receipts on account of the occupancy price of lands, temporary water rates under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and rents on land given out for cultivation. The increase in Nasik and Sholapur districts was due to larger receipts from the occupancy price of lands and the sale of trees in forest lands.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,056 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	- 1,236
Bijapur	...	...	...	- 41
Dharwar	...	...	...	+ 880
Kanara	...	...	...	+ 589
Kolaba	...	...	...	- 1,749
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+ 2,613
				<hr/>
				+ 1,056
				<hr/>

The increase in the Dharwar district cannot be attributed to any particular cause, while that in Kanara is due to occupancy price levied on gaathan plots and other Government waste lands. The recovery of non-agricultural assessment for back years is responsible for the increase in the Ratnagiri district.

The decrease in the Belgaum district is due to the fact that during the previous year there was a large amount under this head on account of conversion of japti sanadi lands into rayatwari. The small decrease in the Bijapur district calls for no special remarks. The decrease in Kolaba is attributed to less recovery of occupancy price on Government land during the year than during the previous year.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 7,94,145, as against Rs. 16,35,896 during the previous year.

Class A.

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	73,092
Adjustment against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod mahal of the Panch Mahals sub-division on account of opium compensation.	1,200
Remissions on account of water logging in Surat district.	24,782
	99,074

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of frost or fire or other local calamity.	Special remissions due to slump in prices.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	1,29,962	70,435	469	.....	2,00,866
Kaira ...	16,549	28,947	20	62,327	1,07,843
Broach and Panch Mahals.	6,447	...	96	50,805	57,348
Surat ...	553	...	.....	1,22,178	1,22,731
Thana ...	.....	..	17	1,65,130	1,65,147
Bombay Suburban .	.....	...	.....	13,472	13,472
	1,53,511	99,382	602	4,13,912	6,67,407

Class C.

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable ...	1,920
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands ...	2,147
Remissions on account of diluvial ...	1,297
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes.	201
Demand cancelled ...	20,770
Khar-remissions ...	1,162
Miscellaneous ...	167
	27,664
Total, Class A ...	99,074
Total, Class B ...	6,67,407
Total, Class C ...	27,664
	7,94,145

Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 56,250 as against Rs. 1,84,500 in the previous year. A statement in the form prescribed in Government Circular No. P. 63, dated March 4th, 1925, is attached.

Statement showing the remissions of land revenue in the Central Division for the year 1935-36.

No.	Name of district.	Class (a).		Class (b).		Class (c).
		Remission on account of revision of settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	.....	...	323	8	1,723
2	East Khandesh ...	.....	...	...	10	...
3	West Khandesh ...	41	...	...	.....	18
4	Nasik ...	.....	...	18,252	35	32
5	Poona ...	.....	...	627	.....	...
6	Satara ...	.....	...	1,950	.....	...
7	Sholapur ...	.....	...	...	51	...
	Total ...	41	...	21,152	104	1,773

No.	Name of district.	Class (c)—contd.					Total.
		Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Special remissions on account of slump in prices.	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	332	110	14	...	...	2,510
2	East Khandesh ...	122	...	...	475	...	607
3	West Khandesh ...	180	...	...	...	...	239
4	Nasik ...	...	3,149	153	...	9,794	31,415
5	Poona ...	...	2,019	1,547	...	9,155	13,348
6	Satara ...	...	...	64	...	5,352	7,366
7	Sholapur ...	5	...	28	681	...	765
	Total ...	639	5,278	1,806	1,156	24,301	56,250

Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,94,925 as against Rs. 11,55,316 during the previous year. The information according to the three classes—A, B and C—prescribed in Government Circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, is given below:—

Class A.

District.	Annual remissions sanctioned in G.R., R.D., No. 9280/24, dated 28th September 1921.	Remission of assessment on Khars in connection with the revision settlement.	Remission of revised assessment in Mandargad petha.	Remission of assessment of Loren village in Devgad taluka.	Remission of assessment on gaathan holdings in Khoti villages.	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings.	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara ...	14,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,234
Kolaba ...	...	899	...	...	...	...	...	899
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	2	11	678	2,271	51	3,013
Total ...	14,234	899	2	11	678	2,271	51	18,146

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Remission on account of slump in prices.	Total.
1	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	1,46,277	27,794	26	.....	1,74,097
Bijapur ...	10,304	...	8,166*	.....	18,470
Dharwar ...	2,46,150	44,032	879	.....	2,91,061
Kanara ...	5,790	...	7,301	25,871	36,962
Kolaba ...	.....	...	140	1,70,732	1,70,872
Ratnagiri ...	.....	...	12	75,681	75,693
Total ...	4,06,521	71,826	16,524	2,72,284	7,67,155

* On account of damage by hail-storm.

Class C.

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remission of arrears on forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total of classes A, B & C.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	...	743	102	856	202	1,903	1,76,000
Bijapur ...	115	...	...	14	...	129	18,599
Dharwar ...	...	3,488	...	193	38	3,719	2,94,780
Kanara ...	...	3,276	...	513	...	3,789	54,985
Kolaba ...	55	...	15	14	...	84	1,71,655
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,706
Total ...	170	7,507	117	1,590	240	9,624	7,94,925

Government in their Resolution, R. D., No. 5710/28, dated 24th March 1936, granted rebates of assessment on account of the slump in prices in the following talukas, where the revision settlements were recent, at the rates shown against each :—

Taluka or petha.	Rate.
(1) Alibag, Pen, Karjat and Panvel (including Uran).	2 annas.
Roha ...	3 annas.
(2) Ratnagiri and Mandangad Petha	2 annas.
Devgad, Khed and Rajapur ...	3 annas.
(3) Ankola and Kumta ...	2 annas.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 13,67,820, as against Rs. 32,58,475 at the end of the previous year. The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules, as shown below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	58,823	6,12,590	6,71,413
Kaira ...	17,325	1,98,280	2,15,605
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	25,902	3,46,737	3,72,639
Surat ...	.....	10,603	10,603
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban ...	5,730	91,830	97,560
Total ...	1,07,780	12,60,040	13,67,820

Central Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,74,389 as against Rs. 1,52,885 in the previous year. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated March 4th, 1925, are as follows :—

Name of district.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ...	5,733	...	5,733	
East Khandesh ...	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh ...	86,687	64	86,751	
Nasik ...	11,632	54	11,686	
Poona ...	21,339	40,568	61,907	
Satara ...	8,312	.....	8,312	
Sholapur ...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,33,703	40,686	1,74,389	

Southern Division.

1. The total suspended revenue including resuspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,09,575 as against Rs. 19,48,731 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by Government in previous years under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28 of 20th February 1932. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular No. P. 63 of 4th March 1925 :—

District.	Suspensions out of current year's revenue.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Amount resuspended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	1,72,225	...	2,19,521	10,124	1,72,225	2,29,745	4,01,970
Bijapur ...	29,416	...	63,722	...	29,416	63,722	93,138
Dharwar ...	62,560	...	9,58,623	...	62,560	9,58,623	10,21,183
Kanara ...	93	...	9,630	...	93	9,630	9,723
Kolaba ...	99	...	99	...	99	99	198
Ratnagiri ...	9,266	...	74,097	...	9,266	74,097	83,363
Total ...	2,73,659	...	13,35,792	10,124	2,73,659	13,35,916	16,09,575

2. Under the ordinary suspension and remission rules, suspensions were granted in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba districts owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. In the Belgaum district, the dates of payment of first and second instalments of all the kharif villages of Gokak, Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas and 27 villages of Chikodi taluka and 26 villages of Hukeri taluka were postponed by a month owing to the late harvesting of rabi crops, on the sale proceeds of which the rayats of these villages mainly depended for payment of their land revenue. Besides this, 4 kharif villages of Gokak taluka were permanently classed into rabi for the purpose of land revenue instalments.

3. The special suspensions of Rs. 10,124 in Belgaum district were those sanctioned under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28 of 20th February 1932, in 26 villages on account of slump in prices, and they were not due for remission in 1935-36 in view of the restriction laid down in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28 of 6th April 1932.

Government have decided that these special suspensions should be remitted under the ordinary suspensions and remission rules.

4. The ordinary suspensions shown in the above table against the Ratnagiri district are on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages to be eventually recovered or remitted when the villages are restored to the khots or lapse to Government.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 21 minus Columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,62,178 as against Rs. 80,25,524 in the previous year.

Central Division.

The net consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions amounted to Rs. 1,76,75,844 as against Rs. 1,76,32,211 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,06,89,720 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,00,03,437 in the preceding year.

10. COLLECTIONS.

*(Column 25 of Appendix I.)***Northern Division.**

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,28,62,178 mentioned in paragraph 9, Rs. 1,27,61,172 were collected, the percentage of collection being 99·21 as against 97·9 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	99·55
Kaira	99·98
Broach and Panch Mahals	99·98
Surat	99·97
Thana	99·88
Bombay Suburban District	73·59

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,76,69,144 the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as shown below :—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99·9
East Khandesh	99·9
West Khandesh	99·9
Nasik	100
Poona	99·9
Satara	99·9
Sholapur	100

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,06,61,033 as against Rs. 99,85,395 of the previous year and give a percentage of 99·7 (as against 99·8 of the previous year) of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

	Per cent.
Kanara	100
Ratnagiri	100
Bijapur	100 nearly.
Kolaba	99·9
Belgaum	99·8
Dharwar	99·3

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 suspended and column 27 unauthorised of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 14,68,826 (Rs. 13,67,820 authorised *plus* Rs. 1,01,006 unauthorised) as against Rs. 34,17,911 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 1,81,124 (Rs. 1,74,389 authorised *plus* Rs. 6,735 unauthorised), as against Rs. 1,69,462 in the previous year. Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 6,735, Rs. 4,033 represent arrears out of the current year's demand and Rs. 2,702 on account of previous years.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 16,38,262 (authorised Rs. 16,09,575 + unauthorised Rs. 28,687) as against Rs. 19,66,773 (authorised Rs. 19,48,731 + unauthorised Rs. 18,042) at the end of the preceding year.

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1936 totalled Rs. 7,820 as against Rs. 20,608 during the preceding year.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 40,88,792 (principal Rs. 34,04,376 *plus* interest Rs. 6,84,416).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Demand—</i>		
Principal ...	8,27,420	
Interest ...	5,05,214	
		13,32,634
Written off ...	...	8,290
Suspensions ...	...	3,02,286
Collections ...	...	8,82,196
Unauthorised balance ...	...	1,39,862

The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—

			Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	1,18,991
Kaira	...	...	19,481
Thana	...	...	1,390

In Ahmedabad district the unauthorised arrears are mostly of talukdari villages of Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas.

In Kaira district, Nadiad, Mehmedabad, Anand, Kapadvanj and Borsad talukas are responsible for these arrears, while in the Thana district, Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Murbad talukas and Thana mahal are responsible for them.

The arrears are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in tagavi at the time of the flood of 1927 in Gujarat, from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advances made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931-32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932-33	19,310	9,24,448	3,48,983	1,609
1933-34	4,744	6,03,906	2,66,272	43,612
1934-35	20,608	2,69,267	1,00,440	130
1935-36	7,820	5,70,873	3,11,323	8,290

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 335.

There were no cases of misappropriation during the year under report.

There was a special takavi establishment of 15 clerks at the beginning of the year out of which two were discontinued during the year and the number at the end of the year stood at 13.

Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts—(XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year was Rs. 2,97,544 as against Rs. 1,45,158 in the previous year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,87,846 (Principal Rs. 7,70,634 and Interest Rs. 1,17,212).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., for the year :—

				Rs.
<i>Demand—</i>				
Principal	...	...	...	2,59,755
Interest	...	...	...	1,02,549
Written off	...	...	...	2,557
Suspended	...	...	...	8,799
Recovered	...	...	...	2,74,699
Unauthorised arrears	...	...	...	84,457

The unauthorised arrears by districts are as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	70,288
East Khandesh	...	...	...	144
West Khandesh	...	...	...	4,740
Nasik	...	...	...	949
Poona	...	...	...	8,020
Satara	...	...	...	215
Sholapur	...	...	...	101

No cases of misappropriations of loans were noticed during the year. The sub-joined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year, under report and also in the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	79,804	2,91,131	1,11,460	760
1931-32	55,804	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932-33	56,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933-34	64,477	2,29,025	1,04,365	9,804
1934-35	1,45,158	2,12,911	84,958	8,376
1935-36	2,97,544	2,06,438	68,261	2,557

Owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing towards the end of the year loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were given for the purchase of fodder, etc., at a concession rate of interest at 8 pies in the rupee in all districts except East Khandesh.

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1936. The amount collected represents 18.32 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 16.75 per cent. in the previous year. This shows that inspite of the continued slump in prices, the recovery work was satisfactory.

During the year, the Dharwar district again continued to be the chief field for tagavi operations as advances to the extent of Rs. 40,457, were made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Bijapur district comes next with Rs. 20,867 and Kanara third with Rs. 18,716.

An amount of Rs. 6,807-13-0 was suspended in the Belgaum district as against Rs. 2,682 during the last year. The amounts suspended in the Bijapur and Dharwar districts are comparatively low being Rs. 6,398-4-0 as against Rs. 15,483-3-0 in the previous year in the former and Rs. 1,456-14-0 as against Rs. 13,945 in the previous year in the latter. These suspensions and also those in Kanara district are due to the suspensions of Tagavi under rule 17 of the Tagavi Rules under which suspensions of tagavi follow suspensions of land revenue.

2. In connection with the tagavi administration for the year, the following were the special schemes of importance that were undertaken :—

(i) Scheme to combat Koleroga in certain talukas of the Kanara district;

and

(ii) Tractor ploughing to weed out hariyali by the Burmah Shell Company in the Dharwar district.

As to the first, Government sanctioned in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24-XIV of 22nd March 1934 a scheme for advancing tagavi for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals in order to combat the Koleroga disease in about 4,000 acres of betelnut gardens in the Siddapur taluka. Part of this scheme was carried out during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 and further progress was made during the year under report by the Agricultural Department. A special tagavi grant of Rs. 12,000 was allotted for it, out of which Rs. 10,972 were actually advanced. Outside this area also, similar work was in progress in Sirsi, Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur talukas, tagavi for these areas being advanced out of the ordinary grant of the Collector.

Out of the 4,000 acres ordered to be sprayed in Siddapur taluka during the period of five years, the area actually sprayed up to the end of March 1936 came to 1,615 acres, the figures of the acres subsequently treated being not available. The Collector reports that the people seem to be well-impressed with the efficacy of the spraying operations.

As to the second, the Scheme of Tractor ploughing was in full operation during the year under report as in the past year. The operations were started in the Dharwar and Navalgund talukas and an amount of Rs. 8,194-6-0 had been advanced for the purpose. The area ploughed is 455 acres. The Rud Sack deep tillage plough has been found to give satisfactory results.

Government in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5898/28, dated 15th August 1936, have sanctioned the undertaking of the Tractor ploughing work in Dharwar district by the Karnatak Agricultural and Transport Company, Hubli, during the fair season of 1936-37 on the same concessions as were allowed to the Burmah Shell Company in the previous years. An amount of Rs. 40,000 has been allotted for this scheme exclusively for the 1936-37 season.

3. In Bijapur, the unauthorised arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 93,758-13-6 principal and Rs. 36,318-9-5 interest and the Collector reports that these arrears are due to the defaulters' inability to pay up owing to the unsatisfactory season, economic depression, and the continuous slump in the prices of the agricultural commodities. Failure of the khariff crops in the northern talukas exhausted the resources of the tagavi borrowers which had to be supplemented by advancing tagavi loans for purchase of fodder under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Despite these difficulties, the actual tagavi recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,69,699-14-2 out of the total demand of Rs. 4,01,377-8-7 as against the last year's collections of Rs. 2,91,771-10-3 out of the total demand of Rs. 4,08,803-0-0 appear to be quite reasonable. In this district the amount written off was also large being Rs. 3,728-14-0 principal and Rs. 957-14-0 interest as against Rs. 1,107-6-0 principal and Rs. 531-0-0 interest for the last year. These writes off were due to want of bids for lands sold, the insolvency of the debtors, etc. In the former cases, the lands were entered as Government waste and they would fetch some price if sold in due course of time.

The Collector reports that as the hopes of rains are waning, the rabi season too presents a gloomy outlook this year; that the increasing fodder scarcity requires the advance of a large amount of tagavi loans for purchase of fodder under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and that it would also be necessary to advance loans on a large scale for erection of embankments, clearing and deepening of wells. The necessary funds to meet the requirements of the district on these items are being obtained and allotted.

In Dharwar also the amount of unauthorised arrears shows a large increase over last year's figures, being Rs. 33,308-12-6 principal and Rs. 7,332-5-6 interest as against Rs. 7,884-3-0 principal and Rs. 6,297-8-0 interest for the last year. The Collector reports that this was largely due to the fact that the crops in some of the talukas suffered and some difficulty was experienced in collecting the dues in spite of the suspensions granted.

In Belgaum and Kanara also the unauthorised arrears show a large increase over last year's figures being Rs. 15,578-4-0 principal,

Rs. 5,362-4-0 interest and Rs. 14,932-0-0 principal, Rs. 3,271-12-10 interest respectively as against Rs. 5,523-3-0 principal Rs. 1,228-5-0 interest and Rs. 7,767-2-0 principal, Rs. 2,704-15-7 interest for the last year. The Collector of Kanara reports that an amount of Rs. 10,000 out of the unauthorised arrears have become irrecoverable and will have to be recommended for being written off in due course. This amount is due from one Mr. V. V. Nilekani of Sirsi, to whom Government under their Resolution, Finance Department, No. 3083 of 26th April 1928 had sanctioned a takavi loan of Rs. 10,000 at a reduced rate of interest of 6 pies in the rupee as he was attempting to undertake an irrigation scheme in Mundgod petha of Kanara district. A detailed report from the Collector is still awaited in the matter.

4. The sub-joined table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected by the several officers :—

Serial No.	District.	No. of works in progress.	No. of works inspected including old ones.				
			Collector.	Prant Officers or Personal Assistants.	Mamlat-dars or Mahalkaris.	Special Head Earkuns.	Circle Inspectors or Revenue Inspectors.
1	Belgaum	34	Nil	Nil	22	Nil	15
2	Bijapur	12	Nil	3	8	2	7
3	Dharwar	34	Nil	6	23	Nil	15
4	Kanara	10	Nil	10	10	Nil	10
5	Kolaba	3	Nil	1	3	Nil	3
6	Ratnagiri	2	Nil	2	2	Nil	Nil

The inspection work done by the Circle Inspectors in the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts is quite inadequate. It is one of the important duties of the Circle Inspectors to inspect all takavi works in order to prevent misapplication of funds. This is being brought to the notice of the Collectors.

5. No cases of misapplication of takavi advances are reported in any of the districts.

6. In Bijapur, an amount of Rs. 30,092-1-0 had to be recovered summarily and in Dharwar Rs. 4,734-7-0. In Kanara measures are in progress to recover the unauthorised arrears. In some cases in the Navalgund and Gadag talukas of the Dharwar district, on account of the unfavourable season, measures had to be adopted to revise the estimates of the capacity of the borrowers and the periods of instalments increased owing to their inability to pay the instalments previously fixed.

7. As to the heavy unauthorised arrears in the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara and Belgaum, they are due, as pointed out by the Collectors of Dharwar and Bijapur, to the economic depression and fall in the prices of agricultural produce and to the failure of crops this season.

13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 4,276 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

			Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	-5,465
Kaira	...	...	-48
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	+663
Surat	...	...	+994
Thana	...	...	+3,128
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	-3,548
			<hr/>
			-4,276

In Ahmedabad the decrease was mainly due to correction of a mistake, *viz.*, deduction of talukdari lands from occupied Government land. The increase in Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat was mainly due to the grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation.

In Thana the increase was mainly due to the addition of the area of the seven villages of the Bombay Suburban district transferred to that district and to the grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation.

In the Bombay Suburban district, the decrease was mainly due to transfer of villages to the Thana district and to the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land showed a net increase of 4,629 acres (1,67,36,805—1,67,32,176). The increase or decrease in each of the districts was as follows :—

			Acres.
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,696
East Khandesh	...	...	605
Nasik	...	...	1,070
Poona	...	...	460
Satara	...	...	277
Sholapur	...	...	1,014
			<hr/>
			5,122
West Khandesh	...	...	-493
			<hr/>
Net increase	...	...	4,629

The increase was mainly due to the grant of forest or unoccupied lands for cultivation. The decrease shown against West Khandesh was due to the forfeiture of lands held on the restricted tenure.

Southern Division.

In the year under report there was a net decrease of 2,255 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in the Division as shown below :—

	Acres.			
Belgaum	+ 1,313
Bijapur	+ 263
Dharwar	- 598
Kanara	- 3,280
Kolaba	+ 16
Ratnagiri	+ 31
				- 2,255

The increase in the Belgaum district is mainly due to the area of an inam village brought to account after survey and that in Bijapur due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation. The increase in Kolaba and Ratnagiri is small and calls for no remarks.

The decreases in Dharwar and Kanara are due to forfeitures and relinquishments.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property (section 154, Land Revenue Code).	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due (section 155, Land Revenue Code).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrests and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1935-36 ...	9,980	677	192	2	78	...
1934-35 ..	8,476	681	69	2	78	...

Out of 677 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code. Thana and Bombay Suburban districts were responsible for 280 and 263 cases, respectively, while in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat there were 26, 14, 93, 1 cases, respectively.

Forfeiture had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana as shown below :—

District.				Number of cases.	Area forfeited.
					Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	28	184
Kaira	...	...	...	4	83
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	28	150
Thana	...	...	...	18	522

Out of 192 cases of distraint and sale of moveable property, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana were responsible for 11,22,110 and 49 cases, respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1935-36	7,263	205	372	1	73	...
1934-35	7,325	302	397	3	145	1

Out of 7,263 notices issued, East Khandesh alone was responsible for 3,491 notices. In Nasik and Poona districts 1,003 and 1,604 notices, respectively, were issued. None was issued in Sholapur. There was a considerable decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148, Land Revenue Code, and it was shared by all districts except West Khandesh and Sholapur. There was a slight increase in the number of cases under section 154, Land Revenue Code, and it was shared by East Khandesh, Nasik and Poona districts. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases under sections 153 and 155, Land Revenue Code, during the year as compared with the number of such cases in the previous year.

Southern Division.

The sub-joined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Number of kajibedars.	Number of kajibedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1935-36	3,151	383	339	1	425
1934-35	2,844	483	459	1	487

The increase in the number of notices issued is shared by Kanara, Dharwar and Ratnagiri, though there was a fall in the other three districts.

There was a decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148, Land Revenue Code, in Belgaum, Bijapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, though there was some increase in Dharwar and Kanara.

The fall in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property was contributed by Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri, though there was a slight increase in Belgaum, Kanara and Kolaba.

Dharwar, Kanara and Bijapur to a slight extent are responsible for the fall in the number of cases of forfeitures though there was some increase in Belgaum.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 105 spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1935. Out of these two were not working and the number of working mills at the end of the year stood at 103. Other small factories, etc., continued to work as usual.

Owing to the general depression in trade and increasing foreign competition, the position of the cotton industry was much less satisfactory than that of the previous year and many accumulated stocks had to be sold at sacrifice prices.

As regards labour conditions, the relations between labour and capital assumed a position of some importance. The so-called Delhi agreement provided that there should be a standardisation of wages during the year, which necessitated a raising of wages at one end and a lowering at the other. The mill-owners, however, in consequence of the depression referred to above, were desirous only of a radical reduction in wages. The trouble came to a head in July and has not yet been solved. On the other hand, the fact that there have been no disturbances during this protracted period has illustrated the orderliness of labour and the results of the good feeling which has prevailed between labour and capital.

As regards the Kaira district, the new Shorrock Mill at Nadiad continued to work satisfactorily.

There were 37 ginning factories and presses during the year in that district, mostly in the cotton tracts of Anand, Thasra and Kapadvanj talukas. There were 443 hand-looms in the district, two glass factories at Kapadvanj and one silk factory at Nadiad. There were also three soap factories at Kapadvanj and three at Nadiad during the year. There was increase in the number of pumping plants in the Anand taluka from 72 to 82, while in the Borsad taluka, the number of pumping plants was 163. Other industries, *viz.* iron factories, flour mills, soda factories, dairies, creameries, etc., continued as usual.

In the Panch Mahals sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals district, the principal trade was in timber and grain. There were 46 small factories and mills during the year, *viz.* rice mills, oil mills, ginning and pressing factories, etc. Dohad continued to be the important grain market. It is also famous for lime, while Godhra is an important timber centre.

The manganese ore industry at Shivrajpur and Bamankuwa showed no sign of recovery owing to the general depression in the manganese market.

In the Broach sub-division, cotton is the chief product and forms the staple article of the trade and industry of the sub-division. There were 28 ginning factories and 14 cotton presses—out of which 3 at Jambusar, 2 at Ankleshwar and 1 at Broach did not work during the year.

Of the 3 cotton mills in the Broach City, 2 worked during the year and 1 remained closed. The river-borne trade of the ports of Kavi and Dehej continued without any appreciable change.

In Surat district, cotton is the principal produce and 2 cotton mills, 28 ginning factories and 13 pressing factories worked during the year.

In Surat, the silk and embroidery business showed no sign of recovery owing to the general depression in trade.

The chief exports of the district were grass, firewood, coal, timber, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice, cotton and cotton-seeds. Grass, firewood, coal, timber, mangoes and rice were as usual exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Mandvi and Bulsar talukas. Bulsar as a port of export trade (particularly in timber) with Kathiawar has dwindled in importance on account of the development of the Billimora port by the Baroda State.

In Thana, rice (the principal produce of the district) of the value of about Rs. 10 lacs was exported to Bombay and other places, besides paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 8 lacs.

Other articles of export in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, fresh and dry fish, milk, vegetables, plantains, betel-leaves, saries, woollen cloth, matches and crushed bones. Timber worth about Rs. 10,14,000, charcoal worth about Rs. 9,12,000, grass worth about Rs. 11,73,000, bricks worth about Rs. 6,35,000, salt worth about Rs. 2 lacs, crushed bones worth about Rs. 1½ lacs, matches worth about Rs. 6,85,000 and worsted cloth worth about Rs. 5,84,000, were exported to Bombay and other places during the year.

The rice-husking manufactory at Bhiwandi did not work well owing to the depression in trade. The four industrial works at Dahanu—one carrying on iron work, and the three other carrying on husking work—continued to work.

Bhiwandi continued to be the centre of weaving industry. There were 400 handlooms and 500 power looms, and nearly 1,500 to 2,000 workers were employed during the year.

The Raymond Woollen mill at Thana worked fairly well. There are two match factories, one at Thana and the other at Ambernath, which employed about 1,000 and 900 labourers, respectively. The year on the whole showed no improvement in trade as compared with the preceding year.

In the Bombay Suburban district, there was no appreciable change in the condition of trade. Two new manufactories were opened at Mogra during the year under report, one of silver thread and the other of fireworks. There were no other changes in regard to mills and factories working in the district and there was no strike of labourers. The building trade continued to do brisk business. The fishing industry showed no change during the year. The employment afforded to labourers was satisfactory.

Central Division.

The general trade depression continued during the year. The chief industry of this Division is agriculture and trade is mainly confined to the export of raw materials. The principal articles of trade are grains, cotton and oil seeds.

Jaggery is the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts and it is exported on a large scale. The irrigators were hard hit owing to the low prices of gul prevailing.

The commodity which concerns the people of Khandesh most is cotton. The outturn of cotton during the year was fair in the two Khandesh districts, but the old Khandesh talukas of Malegaon, Baglan and Nandgaon now in Nasik district had a bumper crop. The rate of cotton in East Khandesh remained practically unchanged, it being from Rs. 6 to 9 per maund.

The most important crop in East Khandesh is groundnut. The crop was fair and it fetched a good price (Rs. 9 to 15 per palla). Groundnut has generally been considered as suitable only for inferior lands, but it is now losing its popularity and is ousted by cotton and grain crops. The area under cotton and groundnut during the last four years in East Khandesh is as under :—

Name of crop.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cotton	589,527	637,660	687,006	744,057
Groundnut	421,929	337,550	227,819	217,325

Groundnut is grown on a large scale in the southern parts of Satara district and is largely exported to Bombay, Kolhapur, Sangli, etc, but the trade during the year was poorer than in the previous year.

There was a large export of betel-leaves, onions, eggs, butter from Satara district; of onions, grapes and vegetables from Nasik district and of potatoes, fruits and vegetables from Poona district.

Manufacture of cloth and yarn.—There are five cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and West Khandesh districts and five spinning and weaving and two spinning mills in Sholapur district. All these mills worked well. The new Pratap spinning and weaving mill at Dhulia produced cloth worth Rs. 31,12,000, as against Rs. 23,40,000 in the previous year. In spite of the general trade depression and foreign trade competition the textile industry tried to maintain its position.

There was a strike for increased wages in the Bhagirath mills at Jalgaon. The matter was amicably settled between the millhands and the owner in a few days.

There is a large number of ginning and pressing factories all over the Division except in Satara district and they worked during the cotton season.

Handloom weaving was carried on in almost all districts, but this industry is dwindling as it cannot compete with mill-made products either in quality or in price.

Sugar factories.—In Ahmednagar district the sugar factory at Harigaon operated by the Belapur Company and the Maharashtra Sugar Mills at Ranjankhol continued to work satisfactorily. Both are in a prosperous condition and employ an increased number of workers. A small factory was started during the year on the Balwandi Sugar Farm in Shrigonda taluka.

The Ravalgaon Sugar Factory in Nasik district belonging to Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Company appeared to prosper though it complained of the fall of sugar prices owing to over-production in the United Provinces.

The Kalamb Factory in Poona district continued to progress.

In Sholapur district there are two sugar factories in Malsiras taluka. The Saswad Mali Sugar Factory at Akluj manufactured approximately 55,015 cwts. of sugar, which is in a great demand. The other factory, *viz.* The Brihan Maharashtra Syndicate at Bargaon is still in its infancy.

Miscellaneous industries.—There is one tannery at Bhusawal conducted by the Agents of Roshan and Company of Madras. 140,403 hides of sheep and goats were sent to Rajmahenderi.

There are eight "bidi" factories at Sinnar in Nasik district. They employed about 3,000 persons and maintained their reputation.

The Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa, the Talegaon Glass Works, Ravivarma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli continued to work.

In Satara district, the Kirloskarwadi iron factory, the Hindusthan Engineering Works near Satara Road station, the Industrial Factory at Karad which manufactures ploughs, sugarcane crushers, cots, etc., progressed satisfactorily.

Southern Division.

The Southern Division is predominantly agricultural. The chief articles of export from the three aboveghat districts were cotton, wheat, jaggery, chillies, rice, tobacco and groundnut; and salt, timber, spices, rice and fish from the belowghat area.

The trade in cotton was not prosperous owing to the general slump in prices and that in other articles of consumption did not flourish for similar reasons. There was however an increase noticeable in the export of paddy from Kolaba to the ports on the Malbar coast which had dwindled in the previous year.

Cotton ginning and pressing factories which are numerous in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar had not sufficient work. The Gokak Spinning Mills in the Belgaum district however worked throughout the year.

Among other avocations followed in the Southern Division, handloom-weaving and manufacture of copper and brass-ware are important. Weaving industry which is carried on in the three Karnatak districts and produces cotton and silk fabrics is not thriving as it can hardly compete with the cheap mill-made articles. Brass and copper industry also did not flourish owing to the general depression. The outturn of the aluminium factories at Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri district, the only factory of the kind in the Division, had a dwindling trade, the total outturn being worth Rs. 16,000 only as compared with Rs. 22,000 in the previous year.

The Sanikatta Salt Works in the Kanara district did a normal amount of business, while the yield of the Shiroda Salt Works in Ratnagiri decreased from 69,337 maunds to 63,427 maunds due to the late commencement of the season. Some of the salt-pans in the Uran petha in the Kolaba district remain idle due to trade depression.

The two tile factories at Khanapur (Belgaum) had a lean year and that at Manki (Kanara) remained closed during the year. The Bharat Tiles Factory at Mora in the Kolaba district employing 300 hands and producing flat tiles which are much in demand at Bombay did a normal amount of business despite the general slump.

Normal amount of trade in graft mangoes, green mangoes and mango-slices for pickles was carried on in the Ratnagiri district. About 83,520 parcels of graft mangoes valued at Rs. 3,59,520 were exported to Bombay, and the value of green mangoes exported from the district approximately amounted to Rs. 39,059. Malvan and Vengurla town-ports in the same district which import raw cashewnuts from Portuguese West India and Africa and export roasted nuts did a fair amount of business. The imports are estimated at Rs. 6,30,084 while the exports at Rs. 11,00,239.

Among other industries, the Dhutpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel in the Kolaba district did the normal amount of business. Fishing industry in that district continued to be in a flourishing condition. The Tata companies' powerhouses at Bhivpuri, Campoli and Patnus continued to work as usual.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

Prices continued to be low in Gujarat districts and there was no appreciable change compared with the prices of the preceding year.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 85 to Rs. 120 per "bhar" as against Rs. 100 to Rs. 140 per "bhar" in the preceding year.

In the Thana district, rice and nagli are the staple food grains, and there was no appreciable change in their prices as compared with the prices during the previous year.

In Bombay Suburban district, the price of rice declined from 7 seers 15 chhataks per rupee in 1934-35 to 8 seers 8 chhataks per rupee in the year under report.

Owing to the slump in prices, rebates in assessment were granted by way of relief to agriculturists, in talukas where they were considered necessary.

Central Division.

There were periodic fluctuations in the prices of food-stuffs according to local and other conditions. In Ahmednagar district there was a steady rise towards the close of the year owing to the unfavourable nature of the season. Prices rose also in Nasik and Poona districts. In East Khandesh prices were at a somewhat higher level at the beginning of the year, but they fell slightly in the harvesting season. In West Khandesh and Sholapur districts prices which were already low last year slumped still more. In Satara district the price of jowari which fell by the end of December again improved at the end of the year. The price of bajri fell on account of the good outturn of the crop.

The price of cotton in East Khandesh was rupees six to nine per maund and it helped the agriculturists to some extent to improve their economic condition. The price of groundnuts ranged between rupees nine and fifteen as against rupees twelve to seventeen per palla in the previous year, as the outturn was much less compared with that of the preceding year.

The price of jaggery ruled very low in Ahmednagar district. In Nasik sugarcane growers fared badly as prices were barely remunerative.

A comparative statement showing the prices of the principal food-stuffs obtaining in headquarter towns of all the districts during the year under report and in former years is attached.

Statement of Prices.

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on							
	31st July 1933.		30th December 1933.		28th July 1934.		29th December 1934.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar	19 3	13 4	20 10	14 12	17 6	13 4	15 15	14 12
Jalgaon ...	15 11	12 11	18 4	12 11	18 4	14 8	18 7	14 10
Dhulia ...	14 2	10 6	16 1	11 6	16 7	11 9	14 6	11 9
Nasik ...	...	12 0	...	8 8	...	10 8	...	11 8
Poona ...	14 6	10 11	15 10	11 14	14 4	10 10	12 6	11 4
Satara ...	15 15	12 8	15 15	13 14	12 15	12 2	12 3	14 4
Sholapur ...	19 13	15 1	23 6	15 1	15 5	11 11	13 8	14 6

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on—contd.					
	27th July 1935.		25th December 1935.		25th July 1936.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar.	18 14	16 4	20 5	17 11	17 2	13 14
Jalgaon ...	12 7	12 13	16 10	12 13	14 3	12 12
Dhulia ...	14 6	12 6	15 7	11 11	16 3	11 15
Nasik ...	...	13 8	...	13 8	.....	12 0
Poona ...	16 4	12 4	16 3	16 2	13 5	11 11
Satara ...	15 15	14 12	18 2	16 15	14 14	15 5
Sholapur ...	17 14	14 3	18 12	18 10	19 0	20 0

Southern Division.

The year passed throughout the Division without any recovery in the price level.

Belgaum.—The prices slightly declined in the case of all staple food grains except wheat and rice which recorded a small temporary rise in certain parts of the district. The price of jaggery and groundnuts also recorded a fall.

Bijapur.—Except in the case of cotton, the main paying crop of the district, and groundnuts which recorded a slight rise, all other staple commodities declined in price owing to trade depression and to more stock being available in the market. But owing to the failure of rain in the months of June and July, the prices have been on the increase; but the rise is the unwholesome effect of the prevailing distress which can hardly be accepted as a phase of recovery. Kadbi, in the absence of green grass, recorded nearly a hundred per cent. rise in price owing to the withholding of kharif rains of 1936.

Dharwar.—There was a marked decline in the prices of several staple food grains except paddy which showed a steady upward tendency. The fall or rise in the price of any particular commodity is generally traceable to the fair or poor outturn of that commodity. The price of wheat and jowari was, throughout the year, lower than that of last year due to a better yield. The price of chillies registered the greatest decline. The prices of cotton remained steady throughout the year.

Kanara.—The prices of the principal food-stuffs remained stationary. The price of coconuts however recorded a substantial increase to an extent of 25 to 33 per cent. which was particularly welcome as for some years past, it was showing a downward tendency.

Kolaba.—Paddy, the chief crop of the district, did not show any improvement in prices in spite of the increase in demand from Bombay, Ratnagiri and Malabar. Owing to the continued slump in the price of paddy there has been no change in the economic outlook of the landlord and his tenant. The prices of other articles were practically the same.

Ratnagiri.—Rice recorded a small rise in prices due to the rise in the price of Rangoon rice imported. The prices of other chief commodities of the district (e.g., nagli, salt and fuel) fell slightly. The general slump continued unabated.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour in Gujarat districts showed no appreciable change. Small variations in Ahmedabad and Broach and Panch Mahals districts compared with the rates of 1934-35 are noted below :—

	1934-35.		1935-36.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad—				
Skilled labour ...	1 4 0	to 1 10 0	1 2 0	to 1 8 0
Broach and Panch Mahals--				
Skilled labour ...	1 2 0	to 1 8 0	1 0 0	to 1 8 0
Ordinary labour ...	0 6 0	to 0 8 0	0 2 0	to 0 8 0
Field labour ...	0 3 0	to 0 6 0	0 2 0	to 0 6 0

There was no marked unemployment in labouring classes in Surat district during the year under report as compared with the year before.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were stationary. The district being in close proximity to Bombay, the skilled and unskilled labourers especially from Thana, Kalyan and Bassein, found, as usual, employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally.

Rice mills in the district, as also the match factories at Ambernath and Thana, the Raymond woollen mill at Thana and the salt works at Bhayandar, Rai and Belapur, etc., provided sufficient work for both skilled and unskilled labourers, and there was no sign of unemployment in the district during the year under report. On the contrary, in the Bhiwandi taluka local labour could not cope with the demand in the transplantation season, and it had to be supplemented by importation of about 3,000 to 3,500 upcountry labourers for a period of three months. About 4,000 skilled labourers from Gujarat and some from the U. P. had also to be imported in the fair season for brick work and weaving industry.

In the Bombay Suburban district, building activities continued as usual and the rates of wages were satisfactory, viz. Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 for skilled labour and Re. 0-10-0 for ordinary labour.

Central Division.

The supply of labour was plentiful throughout the year, and the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labourers remained practically steady in all districts though there was an upward tendency in the prices of food-stuffs. The condition of labourers was on the whole good. The railway workshops at Bhusaval, Lonavla and Dhond, the spinning and weaving mills at Jalgaon, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Dhulia, Poona, Barsi and Sholapur, the several ginning and pressing factories in almost all districts, the ammunition factory and the Arsenal at Kirkee, the Government workshop at Dapuri, the Reay paper mill at Mundhwa and the Tata Works in Poona district continued to absorb a large number of labourers from the adjoining villages. The sugar factories in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts also provided employment for a considerable number of persons from the adjacent villages.

In February 1936, the Narsinggirji Mills at Sholapur closed down all their market spindles and gave notice to 800 hands. Labour trouble was feared but nothing untoward happened.

Southern Division.

There was sufficient demand for both skilled and unskilled labour in the Southern Division during the year. The condition of both the classes was satisfactory and wages remained stationary in all the districts.

Belgaum.—The wages for both skilled and unskilled labour were steady throughout the year except in the Hukeri taluka where there was a slight fall. The condition of labouring classes was on the whole satisfactory.

Bijapur.—The agricultural labourers who form the bulk of the labouring classes found adequate work; but there was no keen demand for skilled labour on account of the general depression. Only a limited number of labourers found employment in cotton ginning and pressing factories on account of the trade depression. The rates of daily wages were steady.

Dharwar.—The economic condition of wage earners, both skilled and unskilled, was on the whole satisfactory. The daily wages of skilled labourers ranged between annas twelve and rupee one and those of unskilled labourers between annas three and annas five. There was some difficulty in getting adequate employment for labourers in the Nargund petha during the latter half of the year. Female labourers were employed in Cardamom factories at Haveri. The relations between capital and labour continued to be satisfactory.

Kanara.—Wages for both skilled and unskilled labour were practically stationary. The rates of wages for skilled labourers varied from annas twelve to Rs. 1-8-0 and those for unskilled ones from annas three to annas eight. They were generally high in the talukas where labour is required for the exploitation of forest produce. In the above-ghat talukas, on account of the usual scarcity of labourers, labour had to be imported from Goa, Dharwar and Belgaum districts and also from the below-ghat talukas of the Kanara district. But this is a usual phenomenon.

Kolaba.—The rates of wages remained unchanged during the year. They varied from rupee one to rupees two in the case of skilled labour and from annas four to annas six in the case of unskilled labour except in Uran where they ranged between annas six to annas eight. The higher rates of wages at Uran are mainly due to its proximity to Bombay. The Collector reports that the spread of primary education in rural areas has had no influence in the labour market. A large number of unskilled labourers had to be obtained from up-ghats for the Bombay-Konkan-Goa road works as local labour was not available in sufficient quantity.

Ratnagiri.—There was no perceptible change in the rates of wages which ranged between annas four and annas eight for unskilled labour and annas twelve and rupee one for skilled labour in all the talukas except in Ratnagiri and Chiplun where they were Rs. 1-11-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 respectively. A large number of female labourers were employed in the cashew-nut factories at Malwan and Vengurla. The relation between employers and employees continued to be good.

Emigration and immigration.—In Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara there was emigration to the neighbouring tracts for employment during the harvesting season. There was no appreciable immigration. A few hundred of people from the Nizam's Dominions have settled in Hubli for manual service.

Some people from Chandgad mahal (Belgaum district) and many agriculturists from the Kolaba district went to Bombay in search of labour and returned before the commencement of the monsoon.

Scope for business at Nipani (Belgaum district) has been attracting outside people to go and settle there. Similarly the salt pans in Uran (Kolaba district) attracted labour from Gujarat.

Some weavers of Ilkal (Bijapur district) have left the place for want of employment owing to the depression in trade in local *saris*, as *patals* of better designs from Bombay and Japan are available for lesser prices than those of the *saris*.

About a hundred persons from Dapoli, Khed and Chiplun (Ratnagiri district) and Mangaon and Mahad talukas (Kolaba district) emigrated to South Africa while about 31 persons returned to Mandaugad (Ratnagiri) from that continent.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

The expressions of grief and sympathy on the occasion of the death of the late King Emperor were a manifestation of the loyalty and devotion to the Throne.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brabourne visited the districts of Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat and were received with considerable enthusiasm. The visits of His Excellency to the villages and his meetings with the Village Improvement Committees were in particular an encouragement to agriculture and village uplift.

There was a general development in village improvement, especially in Broach and Panch Mahals, Kaira and Thana districts, but in all districts it needs greater systematisation and there is a tendency to dissipate activities over too wide a field. The Sir Frederick Sykes Shield for village improvement was awarded to the Lambhvel village of Anand taluka in Kaira district.

There was a successful agricultural show in the Dahanu taluka of Thana district.

Government unoccupied land as shown below was granted on impartible tenure:—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Ahmedabad	2,021	33
Kaira	499	11
Broach and Panch Mahals	809	12
Surat	170	3
Thana	433	3

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 2,884 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of Revenue Department in this division during the year 1935-36, and it was distributed as under :—

District.				Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	1,723
Panch Mahals sub-division (Broach and Panch Mahals district)	...	...	...	200
Surat	...	...	...	961
				2,884

Out of the allotments mentioned above, the Collector of Ahmedabad surrendered an amount of Rs. 498 which it was not possible to utilise before the close of the year, while the Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals surrendered an amount of Rs. 170. Of the total amount of Rs. 668 thus surrendered an amount of Rs. 39 was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kaira for survey work of the drains at Virsad, and the balance of Rs. 629 was surrendered to Government.

The amount of Rs. 1,225 actually spent in Ahmedabad was utilized for repairs to two tanks (Pisawada and Dadusar) in Dholka taluka and for excavation of Dodia tank in North Daskroi taluka, while the amount of Rs. 30 spent in the Panch Mahals sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals district was allocated for petty repairs.

In Surat, the allotment of Rs. 961 was fully utilized for repairs to six tanks, three in Bardoli taluka, and three in Olpad taluka.

The works were, as usual, carried out departmentally and through the Public Works Department agency.

Central Division.

1. *Taluka development associations.*—These associations made some progress particularly in East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Sholapur districts. Some of them sanctioned amounts for keeping stud bulls at convenient centres in response to the appeal made by His Excellency the Viceroy.

2. *His Excellency the Governor's tours.*—His Excellency the Governor visited Dhulia on August 28th, 1935. At the same time he paid a brief visit to Nardana where an agricultural exhibition was arranged, and to Asoda in East-Khandesh district where he opened a cattle and dairy show on the 29th idem.

3. *Village uplift work.*—The Village Improvement committees which have been established both at district and taluka headquarters, are working towards the improvement of rural sanitation, the advancement of education and generally the betterment of the condition of the rural population. The movement received a considerable stimulus during the year by the grant from the Government of India. It is only fair to the local officers of Government to say that the movement so far makes small headway save under their guidance and stimulus, and that this will have to be forthcoming for some time to come if genuine results are to be obtained.

The main lines of improvement followed during the year were :—

- (1) Construction of and repairs to means of communications ;
- (2) Improvement of water supply, construction of trench latrines, removal of dung-heaps from village sites, etc. ;
- (3) Mass literacy by means of the opening of night schools and touring libraries, etc. ;
- (4) Propaganda work by pamphlets, lectures, magic lanterns, etc.
- (5) Free distribution of medicines at convenient places ;
- (6) Supply of improved agricultural implements, seeds, manure, etc., to agriculturists.

These activities have proved beneficial to the public.

A crop protection gun club was established at Bhusawal.

The Sir Fredrick Sykes Shield was won by Yelur, a village in Satara district, for the best all round progress in the Division.

4. *Grant of land on Impartible tenure.*—Waste lands were given out for cultivation on impartible tenure as detailed below :—

Name of district.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Ahmednagar	2,807	26
East Khandesh	176	17
West Khandesh	466	0
Nasik	17,000	0
Poona	.....
Satara	298	37
Sholapur	31	34

Southern Division.

Village improvement.—The village improvement work was the special feature of the year. Vigorous efforts were made by Government Officials with the help of non-officials to improve communications, water supply, agriculture, health, sanitation and education in villages.

New roads and wells were constructed and the existing ones were repaired. In the Dharwar district, Boy Scouts were encouraged to plant trees on road sides.

Six poultry farms have been started in the Belgaum district. Agricultural and cattle shows were held in all the taluka headquarters in the Bijapur district. A cattle show was also held at Haliyal in the Kanara district. At Danwat and Dhawate in Pen taluka of the Kolaba district, bunds were erected across the river and the flowing water was utilized for irrigating summer crops and vegetables. This experiment was much appreciated by the surrounding villagers. An agri-horticultural class arranged by the Deputy Director of Agriculture at Palasdari in the Karjat taluka was a great success. Fifty mango grafts were planted on His Majesty's birthday in Mangaon taluka and 45 in Mahad taluka. Agricultural seeds of a better kind were distributed to ensure the growth of better crops and better yield.

Special attention was given to improve the sanitary condition of villages by removing rubbish and manure heaps outside villages where they were deposited in receptacles specially constructed for the purpose. Magic lantern lectures were arranged to enlighten the villagers on sanitation as also on health, agriculture, etc.

New day and night schools were opened in several villages in the Dharwar, Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts and it is reported that the number of boys of Kunbi and Mahars attending the schools is gradually increasing in the Ratnagiri district. Some agricultural bias classes have been started in the Dharwar district. The education imparted in the agricultural school at Devihosur and the Industrial school at Dundur was much appreciated.

Destruction of wild animals.—Seven wild elephants were killed by elephant shikaris appointed by Government and game licensees in the Kanara district. Besides these, 1,091 pigs and nine tigers were shot. Gun clubs were started in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod petha of the Kanara district.

Public Health.—The five Village Aid Scheme dispensaries in the Dharwar district did good work. Four temporary medical officers were also appointed during the year under report as in the preceding year to combat malaria in the above-ghat talukas and part of Karwar and Kumta talukas of the Kanara district where quinine was freely distributed as before.

Visits of high officials.—The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, Excise and Agriculture paid a visit to Karwar on 7th February 1936 and the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member, visited Ratnagiri, Rajapur, Chiplun and Guhagar in April 1936.

The lamented death of His late Majesty King George V within a year of the Silver Jubilee celebrations shocked the public and was received with a deep sense of sorrow. Condolence meetings were

held everywhere at which resolutions were passed expressing genuine sorrow at the death of His late Majesty and sympathising with the Royal Family in its bereavement.

Public feeling and the Press.—The public feeling was in the main free from any untoward political agitation. The tone of the press was also quiet and subdued. There were no agitations against the land revenue policy of Government and consequently no difficulty was experienced by the district authorities in land revenue administration.

Remissions of land revenue were given in certain talukas of the Kolaba district owing to the general slump in prices and although this year's scale of remissions was lower than that of last year it was adequate and the rayats seemed to be satisfied with it. The relations between the landlord and the tenant were on the whole cordial except in certain parts of the Ratnagiri district.

Grant of lands on Impartible tenure.—The sub-joined table gives the area of waste land granted on impartible tenure in each district:—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	350	25
Bijapur	93	0
Dharwar	610	20
Kanara	1,170	0
Kolaba	29	26
Ratnagiri	35	0
Total	2,288	31

19. Finance of Development Department properties for 1935-36.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of the Development Department properties for the year 1935-36. The arrears are as in the preceding year due to adverse trade conditions.

Statement showing demand, collections and arrears of dues in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1935-36.

Suburban Scheme No.	Demand for 1934-35 including arrears.	Collections in 1934-35.	Arrears.	Demand for 1935-36 including arrears.	Collections in 1935-36.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	5,219 3 0	4,821 8 0	997 11 0	3,659 8 0	3,626 8 0	88 0 0
II	10,885 1 6	3,396 5 0	7,488 12 6	10,608 5 6	3,548 3 0	7,060 2 6
III	12,059 3 9	9,245 3 0	2,813 0 9	11,165 7 3	8,449 10 3	2,715 13 3
VI	920 4 0	645 4 0	275 0 0	858 2 0	858 2 0	.....
VII	7,405 0 0	4,698 8 0	2,706 8 0	8,644 7 0	6,150 1 0	2,494 6 0
VIII	28 8 0	18 8 0	10 0 0	33 1 0	33 1 0	.....
X	5,795 1 0	5,580 12 0	214 5 0	5,720 7 9	5,294 11 0	834 13 9
XV	11,307 8 6	8,836 10 6	2,670 14 0	10,985 0 3	9,611 13 3	1,873 3 0
XVI-XVII	5,917 2 9	5,163 3 3	753 15 6	3,886 8 3	3,197 11 9	688 12 6
XVIII	1,561 2 0	1,199 0 0	362 2 0	1,242 14 0	829 0 0	413 14 0
Kurla Diversion Road	580 0 0	337 8 0	242 8 0	488 0 0	290 8 0	197 8 0
Kandivli quarry buildings	223 0 0	158 0 0	65 0 0	231 0 0	143 0 0	88 0 0
Total	61,901 2 6	43,901 5 9	17,999 12 9	57,431 13 3	42,032 5 3	15,399 8 0

20. Residential Suburban Schemes.—

I. An area of 13,454 square yards valued at Rs. 83,606-8-0 was disposed of during the year as detailed below :—

Suburban Scheme.	Area in sq. yds.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
III-Chembur Sector A ...	3,312	9,967	12	0
VII-Khar Sector A ...	2,716	24,176	0	0
VII-Khar Sector B ...	3,798	30,359	8	0
VII-Khar Sectors C and D ...	1,653	11,115	12	0
XVI-Shahar, Andheri Sector ...	700	4,200	0	0
XVII-Central Salsette Tramway Kurla ...	400	1,600	0	0
XVIII-Kirol North-eastern Sector ...	875	2,187	8	0
Total ...	13,454	83,606	8	0

The decrease of 25,298 sq. yds. in area and of Rs. 4,154-15-0 in value is due to the general depression in trade.

II. Town Planning Schemes.—(a) The varied draft town planning scheme No. II—Ghatkopar—has been submitted to Government by the Consulting Surveyor to Government for sanction under section 40 (i) of the Town Planning Act.

(b) Bandra town planning scheme No. III is still in the arbitration stage. The award in respect of the scheme will be published shortly.

(c) Bandra town planning scheme No. IV has been submitted to Government by the Consulting Surveyor to Government for sanction under section 40 (l) of the Town Planning Act.

(d) Santa Cruz town planning scheme No. V is with the Consulting Surveyor to Government for completion.

(e) The draft town planning scheme No. VI, Bandra, has been published by the Bandra municipality and the scheme will be submitted to Government by the municipality for sanction and appointment of an arbitrator.

III. State-aided building scheme.—Figures of loans, recoveries and arrears during the year ending 31st July 1936 are as given below (in round figures) :—

		Private	Government	Co-operative
		individuals.	servants.	societies.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans granted ...	..	82,679	9,919	Nil
Recoveries ...	..	3,56,032	46,788	19,342
Arrears of instalments ...	..	43,692	526	1,843

Demand for loans during the year was considerably low as most of the well situated plots have already been sold out and some of the purchasers of plots paid the prices in full and did not take Government loans for building purposes.

Recoveries from private individuals show a rise of about Rs. 76,000 due to full repayment of certain loans ; while those from Government servants and co-operative societies, though slightly lower compared with last year's figures, are quite satisfactory. Some loans were repaid in full.

Arrears of instalments are lower than those of last year. Four properties which were resumed from persistent defaulters were sold by public auction and the total sale proceeds exceeded the Government dues in their respect by more than Rs. 6,000.

Since the extension of the state-aid to suburban scheme, XVI-Andheri, and suburban scheme XVIII-Kirol North, only one plot has been sold in each of these schemes during the year.

APPENDIX No. I.

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year, 1935-36, and balances

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Deduct		
	Khalsa.	Inam.			Assessment of total inams (Classes I to VII).	Unoccupied.	Assessment of cultivable land.
	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	836	50	34,90,471	10,187	6,26,230	1,20,189	8,09,216
Kaira ...	632 29	28	28,59,848	45,235	7,18,577	33,746	72,407
Peroch and Panch Mahals ...	1,018	92	33,74,741	45,816	6,58,361	64,426	1,99,851
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	813	36	28,68,853	44,307	3,92,387	23,270	15,039

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1936.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).		
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assets. amount (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.			
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class VI).				8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
15,69,263	1,34,459	3,20,927	4,36,154	2,98,501	33,25,943		
					Remissions ... 1,42,938		
					Suspensions ... 58,823		
					Collections ... 21,14,491		
					Unauthorized ... 9,591		
14,56,898	5,20,013	12,977	66,029	1,72,278	20,21,578		
					Remissions ... 90,614		
					Suspensions ... 17,325		
					Collections ... 19,13,571		
					Unauthorized ... 68		
21,35,961	2,54,925	15,401	1,35,888	2,10,953	25,90,911		
					Remissions ... 60,862		
					Suspensions ... 25,909		
					Collections ... 25,03,877		
					Unauthorized ... 270		
715	...	...	...	...	715
22,22,739	1,42,601	28,610	47,959	1,72,370	25,40,051		
					Remissions ... 93,806		
					Suspensions ...		
					Collections ... 24,45,201		
					Unauthorized ... 1,044		

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year, 1935-36, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	98,970	1,88,622	9,05,909	3,696	2,810	8,104
Remissions	84,309	36,588	10,823 ^{454*}	8,258	1,299	1,092
Suspensions	70,084	5,37,377	.....	511†	4,168†
Collections	14,661	81,992	8,57,464	1,023	324	2,322
Unauthorized.	8	210	414	676	622
Kaira	7,955	86,465	4,06,752	661	467	3,973
Remissions	7,945	5,375	4,312	350	373	451
Suspensions	10	42,635	1,55,635	.....	.....	.....
Collections	38,455	2,45,805	39	73	3,522
Unauthorized.	172	22	.....
Broach and Panch Mahals.	2,984	145	9,60,680	4,809	661	7,638
Remissions	1,914	.....	5,174	21	78	453
Suspensions	3,46,737	.....	.....	.....
Collections	1,670	145	6,08,769	4,788	603	7,101
Unauthorized.	84
Extra Terri- torial.
Surat	5,70,266	150	.....	1,139
Remissions	54,230	.....	.....	633
Suspensions	10,603	.....	.....	.....
Collections	5,06,432	.....	.....	356
Unauthorized.	150	.....	.....

No. I—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1986—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1984-1985 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-itharvband items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
85,40,417	
.....	2,85,306	...	2,63,461	.....	1,33,559	...	9,461	* On account of adjustment of accounts. † These amounts were incorrectly included in unauthorized arrears.
.....	...	5,71,413	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	25,73,277	...	...	...
.....	11,421	...	
.....	
25,26,751	2,06,612	.....	98,951	...	12,794	
.....	1,09,420	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	2,15,606	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	22,01,464	...	262	...	
.....	
35,67,848	1,62,217	.....	72,142	...	38,981	
.....	67,902	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	3,72,639	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	31,26,953	...	354	...	
.....	
715	715	...	...	...
31,11,655	1,48,869	...	80,228	.....	53,852	...	5,015	
.....	...	10,603	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	
.....	29,50,989	...	1,194	...	
.....	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Deduct		
	Khalsa.	Inam.			Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,528	68	6,78,229	41	79,229	13,071	2,196
Bombay Suburban District ...	38	48	2,80,135	316	71,275	1,392	14,052
Divisional Total for 1935-36 ...	4,792	322	1,45,62,277	1,45,802	25,46,053	2,56,094	11,12,761
Extra Territorial ... ..	...	...	715	...	...	...	...
Total for 1934-35	4,793	321	1,45,33,779	1,46,033	25,48,166	2,57,026	11,14,037
Extra Territorial ... ..	...	...	715	...	...	...	...

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Leasal fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including Juddi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,12,152	41,480	30,067	93,982	1,93,082	18,37,182
					Remissions 1,65,298
					Suspensions
					Collections 16,69,948
					Unauthorized 1,936
83,181	2,661	1,07,307	80,335	40,608	2,90,191
					Remissions 13,637
					Suspensions 47,475
					Collections 2,10,365
					Unauthorized 18,524
89,80,139	10,96,139	4,15,289	8,60,397	10,25,792	1,16,05,756
					Remissions 5,67,346
					Suspensions 1,49,525
					Collections 1,08,67,453
					Unauthorized 91,433
715	...	...	...	...	715
89,89,635	10,96,772	3,82,038	7,46,965	9,987	1,20,08,273
					Remissions 12,75,945
					Suspensions 28,48,322
					Collections 78,14,179
					Unauthorized 69,827
715	...	...	...	...	715

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
B. S. District	5,201	10,117	9,694	5,730	37,902	33,391	48,786
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,347	1,174	1,002
Suspensions	4,644	7,787	9,161	4,961	1,669	5,768	16,095
Collections	557	2,330	533	769	11,717	3,302	9,694
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,169	22,147	21,995
Divisional Total for 1935-36.	5,201	1,20,026	2,94,926	28,48,800	53,117	36,349	69,968
Remissions	.....	93,568	41,963	74,538	9,976	3,924	3,831
Suspensions	4,644	7,797	1,31,830	10,65,813	1,669	6,279	20,263
Collections	557	18,661	1,21,128	17,16,239	17,567	4,501	23,269
Unauthorized	.....	.....	8	210	23,905	22,645	22,605
Total for 1934-35.	16,421	1,74,292	5,75,818	28,48,322	85,310	59,781	69,827

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-sharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,37,460	...	...	35,581	.....	28,715	...	8,410	
.....	1,65,298	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	
.....	...	...	...	16,70,222	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,940	...	
4,40,012	...	...	23,901	.....	29,290	...	3,335	*Difference of Rs. 147 is due to adjustments with amounts shown in col. 20.
.....	17,350	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Recovery postponed.
.....	...	97,560	...	.....	...	...	...	Difference is due to adjustments and transfer Rs. 279 to Thana District.
.....	...	...	...	2,39,267	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	85,835	...	
1,50,24,143	...	...	7,72,000	.....	4,16,509	...	77,086	
.....	7,94,145	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	13,67,820	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	1,27,61,172	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	1,01,006	...	
1,29,19,896	16,35,896	30,58,475	2,05,314	78,66,088	8,14,424	1,69,436	74,152	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other dues.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Assessment of cultivable land.
	2a	2b						6	7
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,292½	189½	24,56,363	219	3,12,089	17,955	47
East Khandesh ...	1,735½	65½	40,16,187	476	3,64,338	35,334	1,037
West Khandesh ...	1,445	43	24,51,031	9	2,17,561	85,056	7
Nasik ...	1,533	162	22,48,890	12	3,01,339	25,228	90
Poona ...	973½	197½	20,82,955	1,044	4,24,677	7,989	667

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
{ A. 19,38,112 B. ... C. 176 }	1,78,047	8,718	2,00,674	2,33,846	25,44,890
					Remissions ... 1,944
					Suspensions ... 5,733
					Collections ... 25,37,094
					Balance ... 58
{ A. 33,91,187 B. 228 C. 576 }	1,65,857	57,105	92,747	3,77,687	40,82,774
					Remissions ... 474
					Suspensions
					Collections ... 40,79,139
					Balance ... 3,161
{ A. 20,56,507 B. 1,314 C. 1,547 }	51,110	37,920	1,50,121	2,30,913	24,34,341
					Remissions ... 232
					Suspensions ... 86,667
					Collections ... 23,47,370
					Balance ... 45
{ A. 17,67,530 B. 38 C. 9 }	1,30,852	23,742	1,34,070	1,78,003	22,08,149
					Remissions ... 31,383
					Suspensions ... 11,632
					Collections ... 21,65,134
					Balance
{ A. 14,13,839 B. 26 C. 2,283 }	1,40,271	-92,159	1,18,121	1,38,050	18,79,383
					Remissions ... 13,348
					Suspensions ... 21,333
					Collections ... 15,44,477
					Balance ... 769

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-35.
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	542	...	.....	7,638	1,637*	596*	649*
Remissions	115	277	174
Suspensions
Collections ...	542	...	.....	7,638	1,469	288	346
Balance	58	33	120
East Khandesh	2	.....	46	201	2,149
Remissions	17	9	107
Suspensions
Collections	2	.....	29	180	1,823
Balance	12	219
West Khandesh	11	14,526	.....	.....	...
Remissions
Suspensions	64	.....	.....	...
Collections	11	14,462	.....	.....	...
Balance
Nasik	27,453	23,144	.....	.....	7
Remissions	82	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	52	2	.....	.....	...
Collections	27,369	23,142	.....	.....	7
Balance
Poona ...	10,657	104	405	68,404	146	.....	9,797
Remissions
Suspensions ...	966	104	240	39,268	.....	.....	...
Collections ...	9,691	...	165	29,146	16	.....	9,107
Balance	130	.....	680

No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1934-1935 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thatavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,56,893	35,792	*The difference between these figures and those of the unauthorised balance on 31st July 1935 shown in D. F. II of last year is due to adjustment of L. F. cess.
.....	2,510	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	5,793	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	14,244	25,47,377	16,723	†The number of inam villages viz. 65 shown in the former statements was incorrect.
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	273	...
40,85,172	...	...	...	.....	...	...	33,216
.....	607	‡Out of this Rs. 35 were refunded without being carried to "over collections".
.....	...	...	2,612	40,81,308	7,384	...	...
.....	...	...	...	.....	...	3,391	...
24,45,878	13,134	§The number of Khalsa villages was reduced by 27 and that of inam by one as 28 villages in Mulsbi Peta ceased to exist owing to their submission under the Tata Lake (vide G. R. E. D. No. 2332/23 dated 14th October 1929).
.....	239	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	86,751	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	95,001	23,61,243	7,520	...	45	||The number of Khalsa villages was reduced by 27 and that of inam by one as 28 villages in Mulsbi Peta ceased to exist owing to their submission under the Tata Lake (vide G. R. E. D. No. 2332/23 dated 14th October 1929).
22,58,753	...	...	...	.....	...	...	22,905
.....	31,415	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	11,656	The number of Khalsa villages was reduced by 27 and that of inam by one as 28 villages in Mulsbi Peta ceased to exist owing to their submission under the Tata Lake (vide G. R. E. D. No. 2332/23 dated 14th October 1929).
.....	...	...	26,095	22,15,652	21,956	...	...
19,69,446	...	...	...	.....	...	...	32,503
.....	13,348	The number of Khalsa villages was reduced by 27 and that of inam by one as 28 villages in Mulsbi Peta ceased to exist owing to their submission under the Tata Lake (vide G. R. E. D. No. 2332/23 dated 14th October 1929).
.....	...	61,907	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	...	19,816	18,92,602	20,750	...	...
.....	1,589	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Extra Territorial	...	...	Rs. 7,156	Rs. 6,421	Rs. 88	Rs. 18	Rs. 256
Satara	968	389	35,64,826	304	10,92,092	5,643	1,180
Extra Territorial	...	...	12,996	168	1,768	...	53
Sholapur	670	50	15,06,064	819	1,46,021	7,569	169
Extra Territorial	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1935-36	8,557½	1,045½	1,83,25,136	2,883	28,58,217	1,54,794	3,197
Total Extra Territorial 1935-36.	...	...	21,897	6,579	1,856	18	308
Total for 1934-35	8,584½	1,045½	1,83,19,223	2,884	28,61,264	1,55,547	3,229

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (94).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	..	35	..	398
{ A. 20,44,020 B. .. C. 862 }	4,06,766	14,759	49,211	4,47,141	29,46,047
					Remissions 7,366
					Suspensions 8,312
					Collections 29,29,969
					Balance
127	10,670	151	102	96	11,076
12,36,441	73,616	41,427	99,606	1,92,944	16,41,858
					Remissions 765
					Suspensions
					Collections 16,41,093
					Balance
.....	1,615	..	994	..	2,809
{ A. 1,38,47,636 B. 1,606 C. 5,452 }	11,45,521	2,75,630	8,44,560	17,92,381	1,77,36,931
					Remissions 55,519
					Suspensions 1,33,709
					Collections 1,75,43,676
					Balance 4,033
127	12,568	151	1,121	96	14,353
{ A. 1,38,46,080 B. 380 C. 5,770 }	11,44,433	2,69,636	9,25,792	17,15,534	1,78,38,960
					Remissions 1,80,721
					Suspensions 1,13,711
					Collections 1,75,31,779
					Balance 12,739

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Satara	.....	..	.....	.....	1,280	.....	156
Remissions	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Suspensions	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Collections	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Balance	.....	..	.....	.....	1,280	.....	156
Extra Territorial	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Sholapur	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Remissions	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Suspensions	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Collections	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Balance	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Extra Territorial	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Total for 1935-36	11,199	104	27,871	1,13,712	3,109	739	12,758
Remissions	.....	..	32	.....	132	286	281
Suspensions	966	104	292	39,934	.....	.....	.....
Collections	10,333	..	27,547	74,388	1,514	468	11,288
Balance	.....	..	.....	.....	1,463	45	1,194
Total Extra Territorial 1935-36.	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
Total for 1934-35	44,810	42,067	174	34,369	2,435	1,967	4,924

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Remarks.
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99		
	Gross consolidated original demand.	ReMITTED or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1934-35 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theravband items.			
	398	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	...
	29,46,483	7,866	8,319	16,719	29,29,869	18,213	1,486	21,196			
	11,076	...	...	...	11,076	...	...	...	...
	16,41,898	765	...	1,476	16,41,093	2,243	...	15,949			
	2,809	...	...	...	2,809	...	...	...
	1,79,06,483	56,950	1,74,389	1,76,045	1,76,69,144*	94,698	5,736	1,74,796			
	14,983	...	...	...	14,983	...	...	...
	1,79,69,596	1,64,200	1,62,885	68,675	1,76,16,689	2,06,698	16,577	1,98,457			

*For the difference of Rs. 35 vide Memorandum No. 10 of 35 East Bengal State Dist. Bd. Report.

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Deduct		
	Khalsa.	Inam.			Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	218	25,46,831	2,579	6,68,556	12,954	18
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,46,302	14	3,61,428	4,716	...
Dharwar	1,289	184	35,78,312	9,031	5,98,177	23,836	301
Kanara	1,417	...	10,74,249	...	5,463	94,925	2,298
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,03,025	13	1,07,219	6,263	2,485

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including Judi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,57,534	5,02,190	5,000	35,654	3,19,718	Demand 21,99,406 Remissions 29,209 Suspensions 1,72,826 Collections 19,97,199 U. A. balance 773
12,33,785	3,30,279	15,980	25,919	2,43,799	Demand 18,44,080 Remissions 8,295 Suspensions 29,416 Collections 18,06,367 U. A. balance 9
23,10,152	6,03,348	28,465	51,568	2,32,448	Demand 32,05,849 Remissions 47,584 Suspensions 62,060 Collections 30,79,817 U. A. balance 15,881
9,57,929	5,970	7,674	20,994	61,190	Demand 10,46,428 Remissions 51,195 Suspensions 93 Collections 9,95,140 U. A. balance
16,42,177	22,992	21,876	16,697	1,02,690	Demand 17,97,160 Remissions 1,71,849 Suspensions 90 Collections 16,24,076 U. A. balance 1,136

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	10,124	1,64,139	1,66,726	51,992	3,684	196	1,101*	25,97,368
Remissions ...	...	1,46,377	43	4	60	...	408	...
Suspensions ...	10,124	3,531	1,64,101	51,988	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	14,391	2,532	...	186	138	573	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	3,438	58	120	...
Bijapur ...	21,506	41,966	178	83,897	...	...	35	19,91,662
Remissions ...	10,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	18,111	178	45,433	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	11,202	23,855	...	32,464	...	...	35	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	2,30,677	2,24,075	3,13,805	5,43,444	978	2,149	8,505	45,29,475
Remissions ...	2,12,674	33,531	472	100	101	87	231	...
Suspensions ...	7,004	1,83,730	2,52,706	5,15,183	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	10,999	6,811	60,627	28,161	401	51	4,165	...
U. A. balance ...	...	3	...	...	476	2,011	4,109	...
Kanara ...	...	2,421	8,158	5,672	...	...	...	10,62,579
Remissions ...	...	2,099	1,698	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	4,129	5,441	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	329	2,371	131	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	2,425	...	...	99	194	279	1,041	18,01,198
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	2,425	...	...	...	...	19	809	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	194	267	239	...

No. I—contd.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Remarks.
...	
1,76,000	* The excess of Rs. 130 is due to omission in the last year's figures.
...	4,01,970	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20,690	20,15,009	9,618	...	9,721	
...	4,389	...	
...	
18,599	
...	93,138	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,682	18,79,923	5,225	...	9,444	
...	9	...	
...	
2,94,780	
...	10,21,163	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10,139	31,91,032	10,623	...	7,634	
...	22,480	...	
...	
54,985	† The difference of Rs. 338 in the suspension figures at the end of the last year and at the beginning of this year, is due to suspension of assessments on forfeited pot hussas kept as Government waste under section 117-B L. R. C. taken to account this year.
...	9,723	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,339	9,97,871	6,014	...	10,913	
...	
...	
1,71,836	
...	198	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9,272	16,27,329	10,150	...	11,999	
...	1,816	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	1,259	65	10,71,417	25	93,179	1,687	3,730
Total for 1935-36 ...	7,434	717	1,20,22,036	11,662	18,34,012	1,49,883	8,832
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum ...	...	...	24,139	...	3,185	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	1,648	...	463	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial for 1935-36.	...	...	31,579	...	3,723	...	1,527
Total for 1934-35 ...	7,434	717	1,20,20,606	11,742	18,35,484	1,39,566	8,538
Total, Extra Territorial for 1934-35.	...	...	31,579	...	3,723	...	1,527
Total for the Presidency proper for 1935-36.	20,789	2,064	4,48,99,440	1,60,347	72,38,292	5,90,271	11,24,790
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.	20,811	2,065	4,48,73,608	1,60,659	72,44,934	5,92,441	11,25,804

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VI).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,46,173	20,755	5,868	14,053	63,260	Demand ... 10,34,438 Remissions ... 78,706 Suspensions ... 9,266 Collections ... 9,46,466 U. A. balance
84,47,750	14,85,534	84,863	1,64,885	10,13,105	Demand ... 1,11,27,354 Remissions ... 3,96,837 Suspensions ... 2,73,630 Collections ... 1,04,49,065 U. A. balance ... 17,792
2,641	18,310	...	26	...	30,977
4,166	1,186	...	...	...	1,186
	26	...	...	...	4,192
6,907	19,521	...	26	...	26,354
84,57,161	14,85,200	82,606	1,68,829	10,29,006	1,11,68,039
6,807	19,521	...	38	...	26,366
3,12,82,583	37,37,194	7,75,962	18,69,892	38,31,278	4,04,70,041
3,12,99,076	37,26,414	7,34,280	18,36,606	37,42,647	4,10,15,262

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	48,962	7,381	8,813	*12,344	...	...	...	11,11,988
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	47,778	6,989	8,167	11,163	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	1,184	392	646	1,181	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1935-36 ...	3,13,694	4,39,952	4,97,680	6,97,348	4,866	2,634	10,682	1,30,94,320
Remissions ...	2,22,978	1,81,900	2,213	104	161	90	642	...
Suspensions ...	64,906	2,12,361	4,29,341	6,29,307	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	26,810	45,718	66,126	67,937	587	206	5,582	...
U. A. balance ...	...	3	...	...	4,108	2,326	4,458	...
Extra Territorial— Belgaum ...	...	555	579	...	...	...	...	22,111
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192
Total, Extra Territorial for 1935-36.	...	555	579	...	...	...	...	27,488
<i>Add—</i> Overcollections— Non-fharavband items. Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1935-36.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1934-35 ...	5,28,201	4,41,018	4,45,617	5,09,976	2,865	3,292	8,476	1,31,07,484
Total, Extra Territorial for 1934-35.	...	...	555	579	...	...	7	27,607
Total for the Presidency proper for 1935-36.	3,30,094	5,60,118	8,10,477	86,59,860	61,082	99,772	98,408	4,60,24,846
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.	5,79,572	4,92,945	6,20,088	11,20,163	54,617	41,152	73,181	4,39,96,975

	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Remarks	
	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1984-85 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.						
	78,706	83,363	15,671	9,49,899	19,306	...	6,800					* Mistake of Rs. 301 in the last year's return corrected this year.	
7,94,935	18,09,675	68,783	1,06,61,033	62,186	28,687	56,401							
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
...		
11,56,315	19,48,731	49,772	99,85,895	61,176	16,042	54,022							
...	1,134	...	26,373	1	...	...					
16,45,330	31,51,784	10,16,828	4,10,91,349	5,73,334	1,36,428	8,09,112							
28,75,712	43,60,091	3,23,781	3,54,67,123	11,01,288	1,94,065	3,24,631							

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM NO. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement for takavi advances

Serial Number. 1	District. 2	Balance on 1st October 1935. 3	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds). 4	Cash credits (including over-collections). 5	Written off or remitted. 6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	14,29,990*	412	1,54,802	1,389
2	Kaira	12,84,673	2,517	3,59,623	4,916
3	Brosch and Panch Mahals	6,70,704	1,667	49,140	.....
4	Surat	8,975	200	2,190	.....
5	Thana	10,094	3,024	5,128	.....
6	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	34,04,376	7,820	5,70,873	6,305

No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1935-36.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1936.	Voluntary payments for future investments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unautho- rized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11	91,973	12,74,151	4,423	* The decrease of Rs. 676 is due to correction of a mistake (for Rs. 23) and adjustment of accounts of Principal and Interest (Rs. 654).
6,401	11,327	9,22,651	34,410	
1,38,660	.....	5,23,331	253
.....	.....	6,995	.....
946	924	7,990	.....
.....	
1,46,018	1,04,224	26,35,018	39,084	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1935.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad ...	3,96,053*	50,417	1,48,890	328
2	Kaira ...	1,61,923	66,908	1,31,292	1,657
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,24,972	59,902	28,617	.....
4	Surat ...	560†	703	1,260	.....
5	Thana ...	918;	818	1,274	.....
6	Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	6,84,416	1,87,747	3,11,323	1,985

No. II—*contd.*

—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1936.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	27,018	3,06,259	554	* The increase of Rs. 554 is due to adjustment of accounts of principal and interest.
.....	8,154	95,582	704	
1,56,267	.....	1,56,257	55	
.....	.....	2	.....	† The increase of Rs. 2 is due to correction of a mistake.
.....	466	462	6	‡ The decrease of Rs. 9 is due to correction of a mistake.
.....	
1,56,268	85,638	5,58,855	1,317	

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1935-36.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1935.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1936.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	3,49,676	83,226	77,680	557	1,768	40,898	3,54,665	5,049
2	East Khandesh ...	23,462	10,093	13,647	...	263	116	18,898	50
3	West Khandesh ...	39,914	17,028	17,552	100*	1,024	3,481	39,390	...
4	Nasik ...	1,50,500	1,18,939	45,625	...	2,580	795	2,23,814	1,465
5	Poona ...	1,52,499	51,122	38,859	291	214	6,119	1,64,471	1,123
6	Satara ...	42,526	4,790	8,651	639	1,479	84	33,426	...
7	Sholapur ...	12,767	12,391	4,424	...	124	73	20,734	521
	Total ...	7,70,634	2,97,589	2,06,438	1,487	3,472	51,566	3,80,393	8,208

* This figure is included in column 5.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

1	2	3	In the year.					8	9	10
			4	5	6	Demands overdue.				
Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1935.				Debits not (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1936.	Over-collections.
1	Ahmednagar	Rs. 65,538	Rs. 27,579	Rs. 33,583	Rs. 874	Rs. 165	Rs. 29,300	Rs. 58,760	Rs. ...	
2	East Khandesh	310	1,634	1,751*	...	22	28	198	5	
3	West Khandesh	2,118	3,390	3,283	89	105	1,339	2,097	...	
4	Nasik	8,852†	13,508	11,006	...	17	154	11,354	...	
5	Poona	37,832	13,913	13,642	62	...	1,301	37,341	3	
6	Satara	2,641	3,332	3,794	76	...	131	2,013	...	
7	Sholapur	421	930	1,042	...	18	28	309	...	
	Total	117,912	64,166	68,261	1,070	327	32,891	1,12,072	8	

* This figure includes over-collections of Rs. 5 shown in column 10.

† The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Balance on 1st October 1935. 3	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds). 4	Cash credits (including over- collections). 5	Amount written off or remitted. 6
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	*1,45,476 15 0	10,162 0 0	27,964 0 0	.....
2	Bijapur	10,21,962 15 2	20,867 8 6	1,87,260 15 2	3,728 14 0
3	Dharwar	2,00,888 4 9	40,457 6 0	43,673 6 0	415 0 0
4	Kanara	52,970 2 9	18,716 0 0	17,694 0 8	.....
5	Kolaba	6,208 8 0	275 0 0	1,608 8 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	1,400 0 0	.....	21 14 0	.....
	Total	14,28,921 13 8	90,477 14 6	2,78,436 11 10	4,143 14 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1935-36	56,03,931 13 8	3,95,566 14 6	10,55,747 11 10	11,935 14 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	60,80,900 7 7	3,03,423 8 8	7,71,545 2 9	8,005 13 0

Serial No. 1	District. 2	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1936. 9	Voluntary payments included in column 5. 10
		Suspended. 7	Unautho- rised. 8		
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	6,807 13 0	15,578 4 0	1,27,654 15 0	381 2 0
2	Bijapur	6,398 4 0	93,758 13 6	8,51,860 10 6	8,408 12 6
3	Dharwar	1,456 14 0	33,306 12 6	1,97,257 4 9	192 0 0
4	Kanara	266 0 0	14,032 0 0	53,792 2 1	.....
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	.....	4,876 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	1,378 2 0	.....
	Total	14,928 15 0	1,57,577 14 0	12,36,819 2 4	8,981 14 6
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1935-36	1,69,418 15 0	3,13,367 14 0	49,33,235 2 4	56,373 14 6
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	5,10,357 3 0	2,33,931 5 7	56,04,793 0 6	1,23,809 8 3

- *1. Opening balance reduced by Rs. 49-2-0 as the closing balance of the last year had been wrongly shown in excess by that amount.
 †2. Opening balance reduced by Rs. 163-1-4 on account of adjustments.
 ‡3. Opening balance increased by Rs. 27-0-4 owing to errors corrected.
 §4. Rs. 10,000 out of this are reported to be irrecoverable and that a report is going to be submitted for its being written off.

APPENDIX No. II--contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	* Balance on 1st October 1935.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum ...	3,555 15 0	13,078 13 0	11,272 8 0	.....
2	Bijapur ...	*38,945 12 5	63,359 6 0	2,438 15 0	857 14 0
3	Dharwar ...	†11,250 11 0	19,111 1 4	12,256 6 6	57 1 4
4	Kanara ...	2,704 15 7	3,222 4 0	2,605 4 9	.....
5	Kolaba ...	287 14 0	564 6 0	330 3 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri ...	139 2 0	116 10 8	79 2 0	.....
	Total ...	56,884 6 0	1,19,452 9 0	1,08,980 7 3	1,014 15 4
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1935-36 ...	8,58,518 6 0	3,71,385 9 0	5,88,564 7 3	4,069 15 4
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	6,98,060 11 7	4,75,360 3 0	3,69,471 1 7	3,243 13 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1936.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
1	2	7	8	9	10
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum ...	.....	5,362 4 0	5,362 4 0	.....
2	Bijapur ...	1,909 3 0	36,318 9 5	38,906 5 5	2,965 3 0
3	Dharwar ...	.....	7,332 5 6	19,069 4 6	.....
4	Kanara ...	50 2 0	3,271 12 10	3,321 14 10	.....
5	Kolaba ...	.....	.....	522 1 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	167 10 8	.....
	Total ...	1,959 5 0	52,284 15 9	66,341 8 5	2,965 3 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1935-36 ...	1,58,554 5 0	1,30,813 15 9	7,37,268 8 5	4,310 3 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	1,99,889 9 0	1,50,959 1 0	8,57,706 0 0	10,198 4 0

* Opening balance increased by Rs. 62-13-0 on account of adjustments.

† Opening balance decreased by Rs. 4-7-0 owing to mistakes corrected.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,471,216	7,379	390,874	120,397
2	Kaira ...	1,083,542	879	56,768	92,647
3	Broach and Panch Mahals ...	1,968,233	111,879	183,514	Others ... 93,584 Forest ... 205,420 299,004
4	Surat ...	1,068,197	97,481	56,050	Others ... 62,696 Forest ... 45,562 108,248
6	Thana ...	2,198,346	48,316	158,484	Others ... 83,289 Forest ... 913,350 996,639
6	Bombay Suburban District ...	91,016	14,558	6,936	Others ... 15,788 Forest ... 2,345 18,133
Total ...		8,820,849	280,492	852,645	Others ... 463,401 Forest ... 1,168,567 1,637,268
<i>Central Division.</i>					
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,327	11,679	331,938	Others ... 127,761 Forest ... 525,093
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,702	10,437	263,109	Others ... 103,312 Forest ... 413,041
3	West Khandesh ...	3,480,719	14,880	655,180	Others ... 115,908 Forest ... 955,212
4	Nasik ...	3,771,636	16,141	260,967	Others ... 135,144 Forest ... 815,468
6	Poona ...	3,422,708	1,016	279,474	Others ... 138,199 Forest ... 407,679
6	Satara ...	3,135,223	8,849	230,231	Others ... 94,603 Forest ... 442,375
7	Sholapur ...	2,924,106	3,428	162,048	Others ... 106,037 Forest ... 97,660
Total ...		23,585,421	66,425	2,183,357	Others ... 890,984 Forest ... 3,656,928 4,477,913

No. III.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1935-36.

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey. 7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,147	78,463	906,771	463,817	105,114	406,254
480	15,178	61,035	385,654	81,074	340,107
621	58,136	211,082	509,022	225,970	369,002
670	14,561	2,661	634,895	39,113	104,296
3,621	10,214	283	857,157	8,703	112,929
2,658	743	79	18,934	16	28,758
10,397	177,317	1,181,911	2,860,479	469,992	1,361,348
634	36,481	25	2,556,401	18,638	634,257
2,160	69,414	859	1,770,554	37,454	254,862
962	172,311	5	1,050,909	372,361	141,981
1,530	68,320	243	1,988,894	92,956	401,974
34,350	15,272	351	1,900,718	17,520	628,129
1,463	17,795	1,459	1,412,776	7,374	911,798
2,085	21,116	88	2,087,890	64,194	379,665
43,184	374,709	3,029	12,774,142	610,497	2,352,166

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Belgaum ...	2,867,189	32,273	87,088	Others ... 133,701 Forest ... 414,969
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,731	18,298	120,827	Others ... 78,268 Forest ... 169,669
3	Dharwar ...	2,918,665	13,346	65,793	Others ... 163,017 Forest ... 237,287
4	Kanara ...	2,527,363	443	49,501	Others ... 22,981 Forest ... 2,064,624
5	Kolaba ...	1,385,640	17,452	194,124	Others ... 35,495 Forest ... 328,990
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,564,310	7,933	704,522	Others ... 18,716 Forest ... 12,438
	Extra Territorial ...	6,735	.....	63	Others ... 8
	Total ...	16,952,633	89,745	1,231,868	Others ... 457,156 Forest ... 3,227,867 3,685,023
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1935-36 ...	48,658,903	436,662	4,257,960	9,800,233
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	48,656,454	436,431	4,259,187	9,806,373

No. III—*contd.*

duct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,780	29,925	62	1,156,995	9,605	995,801
855	20,712	.....	2,167,643	23,202	1,053,357
1,888	35,344	821	1,605,060	17,367	806,782
587	56,671	1,976	323,134	4,797	2,649
2,944	3,443	910	724,785	157	77,340
429	1,407	5,180	1,590,590	4,172	218,923
.....	.....	.....	3,528	.....	3,136
8,463	147,502	8,949	7,571,755	69,300	3,159,988
62,064	699,528	1,193,889	23,205,376	1,129,789	7,873,502
61,407	694,758	1,187,129	23,209,364	1,126,900	7,874,285

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,344	66,693	1,227	26	1,381	177
Kaira	1,422	34,262	1,192	14	963	45
Broach and Pauch Mahals...	1,335	27,240	1,026	93	1,416	342
Surat	171	6,788	155	1	36	9
Thana	4,794	1,45,946	4,403	280	8,316	1,581
Bombay Suburban District.	864	32,504	1,240	263	13,078	2,322
Total ...	9,930	3,13,434	9,244	677	24,490	4,476
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	721	21,809	684	29	444	107
East Khandesh	3,491	88,312	3,220	77	3,733	532
West Khandesh	123	2,324	111	...	.....	.....
Nasik	1,003	25,906	864	10	255	47
Poona	1,604	30,558	1,428	3	252	33
Satara	331	8,536	352	20	722	110
Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	66	992	202
Total ...	7,263	1,77,405	6,659	205	6,399	1,031

No. IV.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1936.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153.						
Number of kabje-dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11	1,487	1,640	88	739	184	377	12	12	123
22	584	24	4	386	83	172	10	24	58
110	4,317	71	28	867	150	485	9	7	60
...
49	3,220	2,250	18	1,896	522	1,750	78	840	2,085
...
192	9,608	3,965	78	3,388	939	2,764	109	383	2,336
111	2,915	517	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...
80	3,410	3,990	*43	935	595	796	...	...	...
1	92	1	17	235	237	175	...	...	...
94	2,992	552	10	99	121	94	...	...	...
45	1,248	486	2	21	13	21	...	...	...
22	703	384	1	11	4	11	...	...	...
19	1,041	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
372	11,731	5,979	73	1,291	970	1,097	...	...	...

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—contd.			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	172	366
Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	73	148
Broach and Panch Mahals...	.....	.....	141	478
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thana	439	1,387	5	98
Bombay Suburban District.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	439	1,387	391	1,014
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	237	175
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	121	94
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	21	2
Satara ... ..	.....	.....	4	11
Sholapur ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ... ..	.....	.....	364	382

No. IV—contd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1936—contd.*

Other immovable property, Sec. 155.									
Number of cases.	Ar-rears.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern-ment.	Arrests and impri-sonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
				Area.	Assess-ment.	Pro-ceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
1	49	1	9	1	9	50	...	.....
1	136	7	59	7	59	191	...	.....
...	
...	
...	
...	
2	185	8	68	8	68	241	...	.....
...	
1	465	376	640	2	5	435	...	.....	*Steps are in progress for selling the lands forfeited under section 153 in Jalgaon, Bhusaval and Jamner Talukas and Edla-bad peta.
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	In the other case amount was recovered under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.
1	465	376	640	2	5	435	...	.....

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	496	13,573	454	11	331	75
Bijapur	38	573	30	51	666	165
Dharwar	1,610	37,226	1,468	12	303	71
Kanara	806	12,193	624	223	3,433	815
Kolaba	198	10,846	189	26	1,146	84
Ratnagiri	9	128	8	60	1,279	139
Total ...	3,151	74,539	2,773	383	7,427	1,349
Total for the Presidency proper for 1935-36 ...	20,344	5,65,468	18,676	1,265	38,316	5,856
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	19,645	4,97,456	16,632	1,466	45,857	5,904

No. IV—contd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1936—contd.*

Distraint of movables.				Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.					
Number of kabje-dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
				11	12	13	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
16	808	316	26	911	675*	867	...	...	...
3	39	47	13	126	189	107	55	35	60
16	470	81	120	2,463	1,998†	2,466	...	...	...
32	743	311	256	7,486	2,470	5,524	981	1,929	2,701
108	3,630	161	10	254	38	131	...	...	...
169	4,759	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	10,449	1,326	425	11,240	5,270	9,005	1,086	1,064	2,751
403	31,788	11,360	576	15,919	7,179	12,976	1,145	2,347	5,087
555	97,904	6,736	686	16,742	9,233	14,781	1,380	2,729	4,206

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153— <i>contd.</i>				Other immovables		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A. g. a.</i>
Belgaum ...	...	...	460*	506	...	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	134	72	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	1,745	2,252	...	...	...
Kanara ...	...	...	1,489	3,596	1	23	0 1 13
Kolaba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	3,828	6,426	1	23	0 1 13
Total for the Presidency proper for 1935-36 ...	439	1,327	4,583	7,722	4	673	364 1 13
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	674	1,595	6,470	8,469	6	2,195	589 0 0

No. IV—concl'd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1936—concl'd.*

property, Sec. 155.						Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.	
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.	Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.			Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.					
24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Steps are in progress to sell the remaining forfeited lands.
...	...	...	...	...	...	†Steps are in progress to sell the remaining forfeited lands under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.
0 6 3	0 1 13	0 6 3	13	...	...	‡Steps are in progress to sell the forfeited lands.
...			
...			
0 6 3	0 1 13	0 6 3	13	...	...	
708 6 3	10 1 13	73 6 3	689	...	...	
946 0 0	29 0 0	66 0 0	1,300	1	...			

APPENDIX

Incidence of Land Revenue assessment on area and population of the Bombay Presidency for the

Nature of tenure.		Total area (less Indian States).	Deduct.		Balance (that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available).	
District or division.	Nature of tenure.		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
1	2	3	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)
NORTHERN DIVISION.		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
<i>Gujarat.</i>						
1. Ahmedabad	Rayatwari	1,149,573	617,129	.....	532,444	479,173
	Zamindari	1,321,542	1,160,700	17,050	123,892	114,913
2. Kaira	Rayatwari	962,702	496,996	7	465,599	442,223
	Zamindari	71,140	70,118	1,022	.....	.....
3. Broach and Panch Mahals.	Rayatwari	1,744,457	1,006,110	.....	738,347	702,588
	Zamindari	233,774	223,774	.....	.....	.....
4. Surat	Rayatwari	1,056,327	355,790	.....	670,537	654,342
	Zamindari	1,670	454	.....	1,416	.....
Total for Gujarat	Rayatwari	4,913,059	2,506,025	7	2,407,027	2,278,325
	Zamindari	1,618,426	1,475,046	16,072	125,308	114,913
<i>Konkan.</i>						
1. Thana	Rayatwari	2,197,210	1,332,145	12	865,053	537,337
	Zamindari	1,137	639	498	.....	.....
2. Bombay Suburban District.	Rayatwari	78,947	67,019	335	11,593	9,498
	Zamindari	12,069	5,045	1,618	5,406	5,406
Total for Konkan	Rayatwari	2,276,157	1,399,164	347	876,646	546,835
	Zamindari	13,206	5,684	2,116	5,406	5,406
Grand Total	Rayatwari	7,189,216	3,905,189	354	3,283,673	3,225,160
	Zamindari	1,631,632	1,480,730	20,188	130,714	120,319

No. V.

each District in the Northern, Central and Southern divisions of year ending 31st July 1936.

5	6	7	8	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).		11	12	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.	
				9	10			13	14
Total revenue from land excluding cesses of districts (column 2).	Population of district (column 2).	Total Revenue from land per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4(a)).	For Total area.	For Cultivated area.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	No. of towns.	Aggregate population.
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
23,60,476	924,033	2 8 10	11,15,737 22,926	2 1 6 0 3 0	2 5 3 0 3 2	661,905 242,128	1 10 2 0 1 6	3	270,000
20,55,907	741,650	2 12 4	14,10,880	3 0 6	3 3 0	690,561	2 0 8	5	90,770
24,72,760	789,696	3 2 2	20,61,566	2 12 8	2 14 11	788,696	2 9 9	5	119,943
24,43,211	692,084	3 8 6	22,20,023	3 4 10	3 6 3	691,241 843	3 3 4	2	118,417
93,32,354	3,146,463	...	68,08,206 22,926	...	...	2,852,403 242,971	...	15	599,392
16,77,119	849,136	2 0 0	14,86,254	1 11 7	2 12 3	842,136	1 13 8	3	54,898
2,71,645	174,013	1 8 11	68,161 13,438	5 14 1 2 7 9	7 2 10 2 7 9	174,013	0 7 6	3	84,891
19,48,764	1,016,149	...	15,54,515 13,438	...	...	1,016,149	...	6	130,589
1,12,81,118	4,162,612	...	83,62,721 86,364	...	...	4,111,523	...	21	730,461

APPENDIX

Nature of tenure.		Total area (less Indian States).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available.	
District or Division.	Nature of tenure.		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
1	2	3	3a	3b	4a	4b
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
CENTRAL DIVISION.						
<i>Deccan.</i>						
1. West Khandesh ...	Rayatwari ...	3,480,719	2,057,449	.....	1,423,270	1,398,072
2. East Khandesh ...	Do. ...	2,908,702	911,136	189,558	1,808,008	1,703,696
3. Nasik ...	Do. ...	3,771,636	1,682,367	7,460	2,081,809	1,983,143
4. Ahmednagar ...	Do. ...	4,242,327	1,667,287	.....	2,575,040	2,291,982
5. Poona ...	Do. ...	3,432,708	1,504,470	.....	1,918,238	1,557,586
6. Sholapur ...	Do. ...	2,994,106	772,032	.....	2,162,074	1,899,492
7. Satara ...	Do. ...	3,135,223	1,709,072	.....	1,426,151	1,304,584
Total ...		23,865,421	10,308,813	197,018	13,364,590	11,983,554

No. V—contd.

Total revenue from land excluding cesses of districts (Col. 2).	Population of District (Col. 3).	Total revenue from land per head of population (Cols. 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (Col. 4(a)).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (Col. 8) on fully assessed area (Col. 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue Assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (Cols. 8 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.	
				For total area.	For cultivated area.			No. of towns.	Aggregate population.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
22,98,519	736,923	3 1 11	20,53,446	1 7 1	1 9 4	736,923	3 12 7	3	67,372
37,07,593	1,206,035	3 1 2	33,91,168	1 14 0	1 15 10	1,206,035	2 13 0	10	182,370
20,62,661	997,656	2 1 0	17,68,868	0 13 7	0 14 8	997,656	1 12 4	5	117,613
23,25,726	988,206	2 5 8	19,38,110	0 12 1	0 13 6	988,206	1 15 5	2	109,876
17,66,699	1,169,798	1 8 4	14,13,839	0 11 9	0 14 6	1,169,798	1 3 4	9	245,656
14,51,093	877,620	1 10 5	12,36,441	0 9 2	0 10 5	877,620	1 6 7	3	901,724
25,14,618	1,179,751	2 2 1	20,44,020	1 7 2	1 9 1	1,179,751	2 4 2	6	84,542
1,61,26,929	7,155,869	...	1,39,45,912	...	...	7,155,869	...	31	1,009,853

APPENDIX

Incidence of land revenue assessment on area and population of each year ending

Nature of tenure.		Total area (less Indian States).	Deduct.		Balance, i.e. fully assessed area for which returns are available.	
District or Division.	Nature of tenure.		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
1	2	3	3a	3b	4a	4b
<i>Karnatak.</i>		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Belgaum	Rayatwari	2,867,187	1,700,585	.....	1,166,599	982,735
2. Bijapur	Do.	3,652,731	1,461,886	.....	2,190,845	1,945,549
3. Dharwar	Do.	2,949,951	1,825,264	.....	1,623,687	1,486,625
Total	Rayatwari	9,469,869	4,488,738	.....	4,981,131	4,433,909
<i>Konkan.</i>						
1. Kolaba	Rayatwari	866,943	385,659	54,658	426,626	265,849
	Zamindari	518,692	212,627	9,293	296,772	163,025
2. Ratnagiri	Rayatwari	737,122	337,311	.....	399,811	196,268
	Zamindari	1,827,188	524,193	106,044	1,194,951	.....
3. Kanara	Rayatwari	2,527,353	2,199,439	.....	327,914	217,185
Total	Rayatwari	4,131,428	2,922,402	54,658	1,154,368	681,295
	Zamindari	2,345,890	736,820	117,337	1,491,723	163,025
Grand total	Rayatwari	13,601,297	7,411,140	54,658	6,135,499	5,105,204
	Zamindari	2,345,890	736,820	117,337	1,491,723	163,025
Total for the Presi- dency proper.	Rayatwari	44,675,934	21,620,142	252,080	22,803,762	19,913,918
	Zamindari	3,977,512	2,217,550	137,525	1,622,437	263,844
Grand total for the Presidency proper.	.....	48,653,446	23,837,692	389,555	24,426,199	20,197,262
Figures given in last return (1930-31).	.....	48,578,250	23,222,203	398,421	24,957,626	20,178,876

No. V—(contd.)

District in the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency for the 31st July 1936.

Total revenue from land (excluding cesses of district).	Population of district.	Total revenue from land per head of population (Cols. 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (Col. 8a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (Col. 8) on fully assessed area (Col. 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area.	Towns of over 10,000 inhabitants.	
				For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
18,43,451	1,076,701	1 11 6	13,67,527	1 2 6	1 6 0	1,076,701	1 4 2	4	95,918
16,05,343	869,220	1 13 7	12,33,785	0 9 1	0 10 2	869,220	1 6 8	4	85,775
29,97,725	1,102,677	2 11 6	23,14,318	1 6 10	1 8 8	1,102,677	2 1 7	4	194,472
64,46,519	3,048,598	...	49,05,630	...	...	3,048,598	...	12	376,165
17,03,522	628,502	2 11 4	12,82,664	3 0 1	4 13 2	445,849	2 14 0	...	...
			3,39,116	1 2 3	2 1 3	182,653	1 12 0	...	...
9,86,849	1,302,527	0 12 1	3,53,449	0 14 2	1 12 6	525,834	0 10 9	4	86,937
			5,72,659	0 7 8	...	776,693	0 11 9		
9,92,567	417,835	2 5 11	9,56,814	3 0 5	4 6 5	417,835	2 4 7	2	25,066
96,82,938	2,348,864	...	25,92,927	...	...	1,359,518	...	6	112,008
			9,11,775	...	...	959,346	...		
1,01,29,457	5,897,462	...	74,98,557	...	...	4,438,116	...	18	483,168
			9,11,775	...	...	959,346	...		
3,75,37,504	16,715,963	...	2,97,07,190	...	...	16,664,874	...	70	1,237,502
			9,48,139	...	...		
3,75,37,504	16,715,963	...	3,06,55,329	...	...	16,664,874	...	70	2,237,502
3,69,79,662	16,719,974	...	3,11,96,745	...	...	15,210,473	...	70	2,162,001

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.
SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole not satisfactory. The river rose steadily in June and with a few fluctuations maintained its level till the end of August after which its abrupt and rapid fall adversely affected the inundation canals. The fair irrigating level of 11·0 feet at Sarhad, which is now the reference gauge for the inundation canals in Upper Sind, was reached as late as the 12th July 1935. This level of 11·0 feet and over was maintained for 52 days against 60 days during the previous year. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first reached on the 17th July and this reading and above were maintained for 50 days against 70 days in the preceding year. The highest reading in the year was 15·1 feet on the 24th August 1935, at Sarhad, and 23·6 feet on the 29th August 1935, at Kotri as compared, with 13·8 feet on the 24th August and 22·6 feet on the 13th August 1934 and the maximum levels of 13·8 and 24·95 feet over previously recorded on these two gauges.

In the Kotri taluka of the Dadi district, the canals had failed to supply sufficient water on account of the low and short inundation and this entailed a drop in cultivation both inside and outside the flood protective bund. The desert canals in the Upper Sind Frontier district, suffered as usual on account of the early and abrupt receding of the river. The kharif cultivation in the non-barrage areas of the Sukkur district was also adversely affected. As regards the Karachi district, the short duration of the fair irrigating level coupled with a loss of head of one to two feet at the mouth of some canals due to scour in the river rendered the situation in that district much below normal. Owing to the late rise of the river, rice lands in that district could not be irrigated early with the result that rice seedlings withered and died in most parts of the district. The abrupt fall in the river level had also disastrous effect on the crops grown. Vast areas of rice and bajri crops are reported to have withered for want of water. The crop yield was also poor and all these reasons combined rendered necessary remission of land revenue assessment on a larger scale in that district. Owing to the clearance of the Fuleli canal (in the Hyderabad district) in the first 3½ miles by Dragline machines upto the pavement level of the head regulator, the canal flowed earlier during the year. This infused a new life and hope into the cultivators who were feeling very pessimistic on account of the unsatisfactory working of the canal during the last few years. In fact though the state of the river was worse this year, disaster was not so wide-spread in the non-barrage area, as improvements on the Begari (in the Upper Sind Frontier district) and Fuleli canals averted complete failure on the former and brought about good harvest on the latter.

The barrage canals on the whole gave a good supply. There were, however, complaints as last year of deficiency of water in the tail portions of some channels in the Nawabshah district and in the Hala sub-division of the Hyderabad district and at the tails of the water courses in the Northern Dadu Canal and Warah Branch in Mirokhan taluka of the Larkana district. The situation in the Hala sub-division was improved by adjusting modules in upper reaches and removing silt. In some minors the supply was supplemented through pipes from the escape. In the Mirokhan taluka the zamindars themselves were responsible for the deficiency as they had altogether neglected clearance work and moreover the principle of irrigating lands by rotation did not find favour with the zamindars at the upper reaches with the result that the zamindars at the lower reaches suffered from deficiency of water. Unauthorized cultivation was also responsible to some extent for the deficiency.

Except for slight occurrences of insect diseases in crops in Hyderabad, Larkana, Nawabshah and Tharparkar districts, the province enjoyed immunity from any major calamity such as a cold wave, locusts and hail-storms.

There were no floods except in Sukkur district where a breach in the Kassimpur Nabishah Bund submerged about 26 villages sweeping away about 200 head of cattle out of which 160 were found alive after the flood had subsided and destroying kharif cultivation to the extent of 890 acres. The approximate value of houses destroyed was Rs. 28,500 and the approximate value of moveable property lost was about Rs. 5,000. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned from the District Famine Relief Fund, Sukkur, for relief to the flood refugees and free grazing was allowed in the adjoining forest areas. Seed purchased from the Relief Fund for rabi cultivation was given to those cases where the cultivator was left in destitute circumstances. The loss of the kharif crop was to some extent counter-balanced by extensive rabi cultivation in the flooded area. The cultivation to the west of the Flood Protective Bund in the Shahdadkot taluka of the Larkana district was also damaged to some extent by hill torrents.

In lower Sind, the rainfall, though on the whole normal in amount was untimely as it fell early in the months of April and July in large quantity doing more harm than good as the fields ready for cultivation got repeatedly wetted in excess with the result that their productive quality was destroyed and reploughing became necessary. It also interfered with the transplantation of rice seedlings. In the Kohistan tract of the Karachi district, the rainfall was so little that it was insufficient to mature the crops with the result that the 'till' (sesame) and 'mung' (green gram) crops failed entirely. This necessitated the grant of remission to the extent of 50 per cent. of the land revenue due in this tract. The Karachi taluka had almost a rainless year. The fall was only 65 cents. compared with 7.50 inches in the preceding year. As a result of this, scarcity of grass was felt and remission to the extent of 75 per cent. of the land revenue was allowed to

the zamindars of this tract with the exception of the Wahi Chahi tract growing vegetable and garden crops which are more profitable and for which no relief was considered necessary. In Upper Sind, the rainfall was much below the average. In the Upper Sind Frontier district, the rabi crops particularly bosi wheat, suffered on account of deficient rainfall. There was also a decrease in the area of cultivation in the Baran tracts of the Dadu district and in the Warah taluka of the Larkana district, owing to the shortage of rainfall. In the desert division of the Tharparkar district which, with the exception of 8 dehs is wholly dependent on rainfall, the conditions were less prosperous than they were in the last year. On account of scanty rainfall specially during the months of August and September the cultivation in most of the dehs in Mithi and Diplo talukas withered resulting in the grant of general remission under rule 25 of the Commissioner's special circular No. 32, which amounted to Rs. 3,225 in the former taluka and Rs. 5,402 in the latter taluka. Chachro and Nagarparkar talukas fared better and no deed for general remission arose there.

The state of public health continued to be satisfactory in the year under review.

Malaria prevailed as usual throughout the province but in a mild form. The services of touring medical officers tended to mitigate the suffering to a great extent. Quinine was distributed freely as usual. Pneumonia appeared in the Tharparkar district and was responsible for 1,009 deaths against 1,167 during the previous years. Cholera also appeared in some villages in Garhi Yasin taluka of the Sukkur district, in Tando Allahyar taluka of the Hyderabad district, and in Ratodero and Larkana talukas of the Larkana district. The deaths numbered 29 out of 58 cases. The spread of the disease was, however, checked by adopting timely measures. Only 3 cases of cerebro-spinal fever 2 in the Nawabshah town and one doubtful case in the Larkana town, were reported during the year under report. Small-pox appeared almost all over Sind and the number of deaths in the various districts as compared with the preceding year was as follows:—

District.	Nos. of deaths during 1935-36.	No. of deaths during 1934-35.
Karachi	132	57
Sukkur	63	25
Larkana	23	2
Nawabshah	27	17
Tharparkar	47	53
Dadu	39	10
Upper Sind Frontier	5	3
	336	167

The condition of cattle was fairly satisfactory except in the Tharparkar district where on account of scanty rainfall, fodder was scarce with the result that the 'maldars' (cattle owners) of Diplo had to migrate to the 'Lar' side during the latter part of the revenue year i.e., after January 1936, and those of Mithi taluka had to roam about in quest of fodder from place to place. Some

scarcity of fodder was also felt in the Larkana sub-division of the Larkana district and Hala taluka of the Hyderabad district on account of deficient rainfall. Shortage of fodder was also felt in some places in Tando division of the Hyderabad district and in the Nawabshah district during the latter part of the year. It is likely the shortage in the Nawabshah district might continue to be felt more and more in the succeeding years as the khatedars have taken move to cotton and wheat cultivation, neglecting jowar and bajri. Wheat straw is, however, taking the place of 'karbi'.

The total mortality reported among cattle from contagious diseases rose from 5,428 in the previous year to 5,590 during the year under report. The increase was mainly due to a number of outbreaks especially of 'parasitic gastritis' disease in Karachi, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier districts. It accounted for the death of 1,223 animals against 899 in the previous year, of which 1,101 alone occurred in the Dadu district. Rinderpest was responsible for the death of 1,033 heads of cattle against 990 in the preceding year. Besides this, 1,329 deaths occurred from liver fluke during the year under report. The number of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia (has, however), decreased from 1,455 to 887. Preventive inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia were carried out in the case of 23 outbreaks against 26 in the previous year and the number of animals inoculated were 1,626 against 1,755. The number of inoculations against rinderpest being 1,033 in 21 outbreaks against 1,412 in 20 outbreaks during the last year. The notable feature of the year was that the rinderpest goat virus producing station established at Karachi during the previous year, started its work from January 1936.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under the above head shows a net increase of Rs. 2.03 lakhs over the previous year's figures. This was contributed to by all the districts, except the Karachi and Nawabshah districts and was due mainly to increased cultivation on an assured supply of water from the Barrage canals and to the more rapid disposal of Government lands.

The decrease in the revenue in the Karachi district was due to a decrease in the cultivated area for want of adequate water supply and that in the Nawabshah district was due to an increase in cultivation of crops paying rates of assessment lower than the average rates.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Under this head there was a net decrease of Rs. 1.73 lakhs in the figures of the year under report compared with the preceding year. It was shared by all the districts except Karachi. The largest decrease viz. Rs. 0.90 lakh occurred in the Hyderabad district. The decrease was due to the enhancement of the hakabo rates.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)

There was a net increase of Rs. 13·02 lakhs under this head over the figures of the previous year. This was contributed to by all the districts except Karachi, which showed a decrease of Rs. 0·53 lakhs owing to less cultivation. Taking the districts individually, Hyderabad was responsible for the largest increase, *viz.* of Rs. 3·20 lakhs, due to an increase in cultivation and revised rates of hakabo levied in jagir lands in the Barrage area. Next come the Sukkur, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Dadu, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana districts, showing an increase of Rs. 2·91 lakhs, 2·65 lakhs, 2·50 lakhs, 1·12 lakhs, 0·69 lakh and 0·48 lakh, respectively, due to more cultivation on account of perennial supply in the Barrage area and to the disposal of Government land on permanent and khas-mokal tenures.

5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 12 of Appendix I.)

There was a net decrease of Rs. 0·26 lakh compared with the last years figures. The decrease was shared by all the districts except Karachi, Nawabshah, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. The greatest decrease in any one district was that of Rs. 0·39 lakh in the Hyderabad district and was attributable to less receipts from fines for unauthorised cultivation. The decrease of Rs. 0·13, 0·12 and 0·02 lakh, respectively, in the Dadu, Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts being small, calls for no comments. The increase of Rs. 0·22 lakh in the Karachi District was due mainly to realizations from occupancy price for building sites and other non-agricultural land. The latter reason alone accounted for an increase of Rs. 0·16 lakh in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The increase in the remaining two districts, *viz.* Nawabshah and Larkana, being very small, calls for no remarks.

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 24 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year, excluding price remissions which amounted to Rs. 5·58 lakhs and which were granted on account of the continued slump in prices in the non-barrage area, was Rs. 19 lakhs against Rs. 26·13 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 7·13 lakhs was shared by all the districts and was due to the fact that remissions on account of deficiency of water, frost and floods, etc. which amounted to Rs. 14·24, 4·00 and 0·53 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year [had] decreased to Rs. 6·61, 1·23 and 0·48 lakhs during the year under report. Remissions on account of kalar and percolation,

rust or other insects and other causes rose from Rs. 0·80, 3·40 and 2·66 lakhs in the preceding year to Rs. 1·05, 3·58 and 5·01 lakhs, respectively, during the year under report.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 5·22 lakhs against Rs. 6·57 lakhs during the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 1·08 lakhs relate to the year under report and the balance, viz. Rs. 4·14 lakhs, to the previous years. The figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)

The net consolidated demand for collection (excluding suspension and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 172·97 lakhs against Rs. 154·61 lakhs in the preceding year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 26 of Appendix I.)

The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 162·21 lakhs or 93·79 per cent. of the net demand against Rs. 92·01 per cent. in the previous year.

The following table compares the percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district for the year under report and the preceding year :—

District.	Percentage of collections in 1935-36.	Percentage of collections in 1934-35.
1	2	3
Karachi	90·53	93·94
Hyderabad	89·52	95·55
Thar Parkar	86·46	84·46
Nawabshah	97·60	96·40
Dadu	98·21	95·88
Larkana	99·16	97·07
Sukkur	98·97	98·94
Upper Sind Frontier	99·67	99·78

Except in the Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, the collections in the province have been satisfactory. There was, however, some improvement in the percentage of collections in the

Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts as compared with the previous year, but much yet remains to be accomplished in this direction. The low collections are due to the agricultural indebtedness of zamindars.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 15·97 lakhs against Rs. 13·92 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 0·15 lakhs has since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 15·82 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·92 lakhs relate to former years and the balance of Rs. 2·90 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.
(a) Under suspension	1·01	3·59	4·60
(b) Due from the Manager, Sind Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind	0·09	0·67	0·76
(c) Under legal process	1·69	8·66	10·35
(d) Under correspondence for remission	0·11	.....	0·11
Total	2·90	12·92	15·82

The figures under (a) show a net decrease of Rs. 1·72 lakhs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show an increase from Rs. 0·54 to Rs. 0·76 lakh. The unauthorized arrears under (c) amounted to Rs. 10·35 lakhs compared with Rs. 11·63 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease is shared by all the districts excepting Karachi, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. Under (d) the figure rose from Rs. 0·01 to Rs. 0·11 lakh during the year under report.

11. TAKAVI.

(Appendix II.)

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0·07 lakh against Rs. 0·16 lakh in the preceding year. Of the former, Rs. 0·01 lakh were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·06 lakh under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0·09 lakh was shared by all the districts except Sukkur.

Of the total amount of outstanding balance of Rs. 48·17 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 53·88 lakhs in the previous year, Rs. 39·88 lakhs were due for recovery during the year, of which Rs. 4·06 lakhs

or 10·2 per cent. were collected and Rs. 0·01 lakh were remitted and written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 35·81 lakhs, which is accounted for as under :—

	Rs. (in lakhs.)
Unauthorized arrears	33·61
Authorized	0·74
Due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind	1·46
Total	35·81

In addition to the above collections, Rs. 0·06 lakh were collected on account of future years, i.e. in excess, thus bringing the total collections to Rs. 4·12 lakhs.

Unauthorized arrears this year as shown above, amounted to Rs. 33·61 lakhs against Rs. 38·95 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Hyderabad and Sukkur where the increase is due partly to a succession of lean years and partly to the prevailing economic depression. Schemes for the recovery of the takavi dues in easy instalments have now been formulated for all the districts in the province, but recoveries have not yet improved on the whole. The question how to accelerate recoveries and reduce the total debt is being further examined.

Suspensions have decreased from Rs. 0·90 lakh to Rs. 0·74 lakh and the decrease is shared by all the districts except Nawabshah. Arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind, have risen from Rs. 1·39 lakhs to Rs. 1·46 lakhs during the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the Agricultural loan business is supplied in Statement "A".

Inspection of takavi works by mukhtiarkars was satisfactory except in the Sukkur district. The inspection of improvement works by the sub-divisional officers was inadequate in the Sukkur and Dadu districts. The attention of the officers concerned is being drawn to this.

No cases of the misapplication of takavi loans have come to notice this year.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the province of Sind for the years 1930-31 to 1934-35.

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balance of advances of previous year's outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off or remitted.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvements Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347	67,28,040	2,21,973	818	65,06,244	32,927
1931-32 ...	2,000	41,642	52,600	65,04,984	66,01,226	3,83,432	.....	62,17,797	1,04,051
1932-33	22,365	56,879	62,21,143	63,00,387	4,55,280	150	58,44,957	1,79,230
1933-34	10,392	26,437	53,45,886	58,82,715	5,10,371	.....	53,72,344	2,16,010
1934-35	8,535	7,297	53,72,229	53,88,061	5,76,728	700	48,10,633	3,64,077

12. COERCIVE PROCESS.

(Appendix III.)

There was a net increase of 1,687 in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code which is shared by all the districts excepting Tharparkar, Nawabshah, Dadu and Larkana. The highest increase occurred in the Hyderabad district. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that khatedars made payments late as they had disposed of their produce late on account of low prices. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 99,482 against Rs. 1,02,666 during the previous year. No action under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code, was taken except in Karachi and Larkana districts and the number of persons proceeded against was 13. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 28 only.

The number of cases under section 154, Land Revenue Code, rose from 275 to 236 and that under section 155 from 3 to 9. The amount realized from the sale of land under the latter section amounted to Rs. 5,899 against Rs. 677 in the preceding year.

In no case was action taken under section 153, Land Revenue Code. Under section 157, Land Revenue Code, action was taken in 3 cases only against 5 in the preceding year.

13. AREA.

(Appendix IV.)

There was a net increase of 2,452 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The increase was spread over all districts except Nawabshah, the greatest increase viz. 997, being recorded in Karachi district due to formation of alluvial lands. Tharparkar, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur, Dadu and Hyderabad districts showed an increase of 574, 463, 252, 208, 206 and 9 acres, respectively. The increase in Tharparkar and Larkana districts was due to survey measurement. In the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts it was due to formation of alluvial lands, while in the Dadu district it was due to bighoti measurement. The increase in the Hyderabad district being negligible calls for no comment. The decrease of 257 acres in the Nawabshah district was due to bighoti measurement.

Column 4 (unassessed culturable land) showed a net decrease of 6,386 acres which was shared by all the districts except Karachi and Dadu. The increase in the Karachi district was mainly due to less khas-mokal cultivation while in the Dadu district, it was due to errors of past years. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease occurred in the Tharparkar district, viz. 21,287 acres. Next come Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts which exhibited a decrease of 15,058, 7,599, 3,200, 3,103 and 739 acres, respectively. The decrease in the Tharparkar district was due to the fact that lands hitherto shown

under the head " Unassessed culturable land " have been transferred to the head " Culturable assessed land " and other heads. The decrease in the remaining districts was due to block survey and more cultivation on khas-mokal tenure.

Under the head " Unculturable land " (column 5) there was a net decrease of 111,723 acres, which was shared by all the districts except Karachi, where the increase viz. of 2,174 acres, as due to decreased khas-mokal and unauthorized cultivation in this class of land. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease, viz. of 54,427 and 41,426 acres respectively, occurred in the Larkana and Dadu districts due to survey operations and transfers from one head to another. Next come Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Nawabshah and Tharparkar districts, which showed a decrease of 9,389, 3,801, 2,481, 1,948, and 425 acres, respectively, due to an increase in khas-mokal and remokal cultivation and formation of new kabuli land.

The appended table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report :—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	Area relinquished.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi	887	...	887	...
Hyderabad	42,432	1,279	43,711	...
Tharparkar	34,530	2,455	36,985	10,855
Nawabshah	28,464	3,018	31,482	...
Dadu	15,896	2,275	18,171	143
Larkana	5,753	666	6,324	547
Sukkur	2,027	999	3,026	...
Upper Sind Frontier	1,251	16	1,267	18
Total for 1935-36 ..	1,31,245	10,608	1,41,853	11,563
Total for 1934-35 ..	1,11,995	6,652	1,18,647	384

The increase between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the previous amounts to 19,250 acres and is due to the fact that the sales of Barrage lands had increased as compared with the previous year.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8294, dated the 20th November 1899, is given in the statement below :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by auction.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi ...	149	726	5,539	12	1,655
Hyderabad ...	...	43,711	48,78,519	...	.....
Tharparkar ...	...	36,925	23,43,106	50	228
Nawabshah ...	...	...	.....	31,482	31,23,738
Dadu ...	...	17,648	17,99,426	523	69,689
Larkana ...	...	6,324	8,19,968	...	.....
Sukkur ...	321	2,690	27,374	15	1,263
Upper Sind Frontier ...	25	1,242	2,871	...	... ..
Total ...	495	1,09,267	98,76,803	32,091	31,96,573

The area of 495 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as follows :—

	Acres.
Land forfeited owing to breach of the conditions of tenure restored to the occupant in the Sukkur District ...	8
Land granted in exchange of an equal area of land relinquished—	
in the Karachi District ...	149
in the Sukkur District ...	313
in the Upper Sind Frontier District ...	25
Total ...	495

The aggregate realization of malkano and proceeds of auctions amounted to Rs. 1,30,73,376 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 92-8-0 against Rs. 63-12-0 during the last year.

14. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

1. *General.*—During the year 1935-36, the trade of the province of Sind, considered as a whole, continued to make a steady, if not spectacular, recovery, though the pace was much slower than in the preceding year, and the recovery did not embrace all branches of the trade. Trading conditions during the year continued to be difficult, and no striking improvement could be expected in view of the manifold hindrances to the international trade, such as high tariffs, exchange restrictions etc. which have in recent years been so conspicuous a feature of the economic policies of nations. The Italo-Abyssinian war, which broke out in October 1935, caused, particularly, in its initial stages, a considerable amount of anxiety and uncertainty in the international political situation, and this had its repercussions on the international trade. In spite of such adverse conditions, it is a matter for satisfaction to record that the value of the entire maritime trade of the province increased by Rs. 1·88 crores, the share of the foreign trade in the total increase being Rs. 54 lakhs and that of the coasting trade, Rs. 1·34 crores. The improvement in the foreign trade was, however, confined solely to the export side, imports having as a matter of fact suffered a set-back. An outstanding event of the year of special importance to the import trade was the application by the Government of India, at the instance of the League of Nations, of financial and economic "Sanctions" against Italy. Imports from Italy were prohibited from the 18th November 1935, except of goods actually consigned before that date. It is difficult to gauge precisely the effect on trade of the extinction of Italian Imports following "Sanctions" during the last quarter of the year, but on the assumption that the import trade with Italy during this period would have been on the same scale as in the corresponding period of last year, the loss in the import trade at the port of Karachi, may be roughly valued at about Rs. 5 lakhs. At the same time, partly as a result of the counter-embargo organised by Italy against imports from sanctionist countries and partly on account of her financial embarrassments, her purchases at the Karachi port i.e., exports from the Sind province, during the concluding three months of the year showed a reduction of about 34 lakhs compared with the last quarter of 1934-35. The effect of Ethiopian war, was no less marked in other directions as it caused a spurt in prices of most of the articles imported from the continent in wholesale lots, and as a result of this, some extra buying was made, inspired mostly by fears of a world war.

2. *Maritime trade.*—The aggregate value of both the foreign and coasting trade amounted to Rs. 51·33 crores against Rs. 49·46 crores in the previous year. Foreign trade was 65 per cent. of the total or 33·51 crores and coasting trade 35 per cent. or 17·82 crores.

Under foreign trade, the value of exports rose from Rs. 16·54 crores to Rs. 17·88 crores i.e. by 8 per cent. while that of imports fell from Rs. 16·44 crores to Rs. 15·63 crores i.e., by 5 per cent.

The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, raw hides and skins, dried fruits, wheat flour, bones and rice. Since the completion of the Lloyd Barrage, Sind has achieved increasing importance as a producer of raw cotton. The area sown with cotton in Sind, which four years ago (in 1931-32) was only about 263,000 acres, has rapidly mounted to about 842,000 acres in 1935-36 and the total exports of cotton to foreign countries, which last year reached the highest figure of 250,148 tons valued at Rs. 12,56.49 lakhs, established a further record by advancing to 255,416 tons valued at Rs. 13,39.42 lakhs during the year under report. The expansion in exports during the year under review was due largely to the fact that the abundant crop of the year brought Indian cotton into more favourable competition with American cotton as the price of the latter ruled high on account of shortage in production. The propaganda carried on in Lancashire in favour of the extended use of Indian cotton was also responsible for increased exports particularly to the United Kingdom.

The decrease in the import trade was mainly confined to cotton and woollen piece-goods, sugar, artificial silk and soap. Cotton and woollen piece-goods were responsible for a fall of Rs. 50 and Rs. 49 lakhs, respectively. The fall was due to the fact that the piece-goods market remained in a state of lively suspense throughout the year owing to the rumoured reduction of at least 5 per cent. in the rates of import duty on British goods. Imports of sugar further declined from 52,052 tons valued at Rs. 43.62 lakhs to 43,612 tons valued at Rs. 37.54 lakhs. The continued decline is due to the fact that the production of Indian sugar, which has in recent years considerably increased under the shelter of a protective tariff, is gradually ousting foreign sugar from the market.

The coasting trade showed improvement under both imports and exports. It rose from Rs. 16.48 to Rs. 17.82 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1.34 crores. The salt industry of Karachi made further progress, shipments to Calcutta having increased from 83,311 to 93,475 tons.

3. *Local trade.*—There was no improvement in the local trade of the province, due to continued slump in the prices of the agricultural commodities.

4. *Trade of Sind merchants elsewhere than Karachi.*—Apart from the internal trade of Sind, Sind has several firms in different countries all over the globe. These firms mainly belong to the enterprising Sind work merchants of Hyderabad and merchants of Shikarpur of the Sukkur district. Some merchants of Tatta of the Karachi district also carry on trade with foreign countries mainly in pearls.

5. *Raw materials.*—Burnt lime of good quantity manufactured at Laki and Bolari stations and fuller's earth excavated from hills near Hyderabad and Thanu Bulakhan in Kohistan mahal in the Dadu district continued to be exported to Karachi and other places in Sind as before.

6. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people during the year under report. As a result of the Barrage, the area under cultivation has largely increased in the Barrage zone, particularly under cotton cultivation, and this has extended the construction of cotton ginning factories and rice husking machines. With a view to compare the figures with those existing before the Barrage, i.e. during the year 1931, the following table is given below showing the number of factories in each district during the last five years ending 1935 :—

District.	Kind of Factory.	Years.				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karachi	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	3	3	3	3	3
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Rice husking machines.	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Flour mills	8	10	11	11	11
Hyderabad	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	8	8	9	14	15
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	2	2	2	3	3
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	2
	(d) Rice husking machines.	6	7	6	6	5
	(e) Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	2	2	2	3	3
	(d) Rice husking machines.	9	9	7	7	7
	(e) Flour mills.	2	2	2	2	2
Larkana	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Rice husking machines.	41	44	44	45	47
	(e) Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabshah	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	12	11	13	17	18
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	6	5	6	7	6
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	1	3
	(d) Rice husking machines.	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...

District.	Kind of Factory.	Years.				
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tharparkar	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	9	8	11	13	17
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	3	3	3	3	3
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	3	4
	(d) Rice husking machines.	...	...	...	...	...
	(e) Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...
Dadu	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	...	...	...	...	1
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Rice husking machines.	15	16	15	16	16
	(e) Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier.	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Rice husking machines.	4	9	9	8	9
	(e) Flour mills.	...	...	1	1	1
Total for the Province.	(a) Cotton ginning factories.	29	27	33	44	51
	(b) Cotton pressing factories.	14	13	14	16	15
	(c) Cotton ginning and cotton pressing factories.	2	2	2	7	12
	(d) Rice husking machines.	75	85	81	82	84
	(e) Flour mills	10	12	14	14	14

Note.—Rice making machines worked by oil plants have not been included in the above details.

During the current calendar year, two cotton ginning factories have been opened in the Tharparkar district—one at Nabisar Road station and the other at Pithoro station. Two more cotton ginning and pressing factories are proposed to be started, one at Daharki in the Sukkur district and the other at Shahdadkot in the Larkana district.

Karachi.—A new textile mill has been built in the Karachi City, but it has not yet started working.

Hyderabad.—There has been some improvement in cloth weaving in Hala taluka as the weavers have adopted an improved variety of hand-looms in place of old looms. The weaving school started at Tando Muhammad Khan last year is reported to be doing good work.

Tharparkar.—At Gadro proper which is about 6 miles from Gadro Road station, there is a weaving workshop on an organized basis. Such organized workshops, though on a smaller scale, also

exist at Mithi and Chachro. One weaving school has recently been opened at Nagarparkar, where cotton "kheses" and "jhajhams" (carpeting cloth) are being manufactured.

Nawabshah.—The Pioneer Sugar Mills at Pritamabad in the Sinjhora taluka is reported to have been working at a loss. One probable reason is that the company has got insufficient supply of cane to keep it fully occupied. Another reason is lack of suitable communications. Liberal remission was allowed owing to partial failure of sugarcane and special suspensions of land revenue dues were granted to the company to tide over the difficulties. The factory worked from November 1935 to February 1936, and during that period, the output of the factory was 14,378 cwt. out of which 5,055 cwt. are reported to have been exported.

Larkana.—As the result of the village uplift scheme industrial classes were opened during the year under report at the following places:—

Kind of industrial class.	Place and taluka where classes were opened.
1. A class for repairing and caning chairs.	Village phul in the Larkana taluka.
2. A weaving class	... Village banguldero in the Ratodero taluka.
3. A carpentary class	... Village Nasirabad in the Mehar taluka.

These classes did useful work but were abruptly closed for want of funds. They are however, expected to be restarted as soon as funds are made available for the purpose.

Sukkur.—A new silk weaving factory and a factory for manufacturing rubber boots and shoes were added to the already existing factories in the Sukkur town during the year under report. The silk cloth manufactured at Rohri is reported to be exported to all parts of Sind and India.

General.—The small indigeneous cloth industry, the manufacture of woollen carpets, the dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthenware, "pan" (grass), metal-work and soap were carried on as usual.

7. *Fisheries.*—The Karachi fishermen are still complaining of intimidation used by the Las Bela State agents in the matter of collection of "soong" at Karachi from them in spite of the fact that they fish far away from the coast of the Las Bela State. One of the fishermen is prepared to adduce evidence in support of the above allegation. A judicial inquiry has accordingly been directed to be made by the Additional District Magistrate, Karachi, on completion of which the necessity or otherwise for occasional patrol by one of H.M.I. ships will be determined.

The trade in fishery including the "palla" fishery was normal during the year under report.

15. PRICES.

Although the prices had shown an upward tendency during the year under report as a result of the Italo-Abyssinian war yet they continue to be much lower than before the slump. As a consequence of this, price remissions ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent. were sanctioned by Government in order to afford some relief to the zamindars in the non-barrage area. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas, as there had been no substantial fall in prices as compared to those adopted in the settlement reports.

Due to scanty rainfall in the Karachi district, there was an appreciable rise in the price of fodder. While the price of imported sugar had slightly improved during the year under report, there was a further falling off in the price of imported cloth due to the policy of price cutting followed by Japan. The highly competitive rates quoted enabled that country to improve her position at the expense of the United Kingdom.

A slight decrease in the price of ghee was noticeable in the Hyderabad district due to the abundance of pasturage. Considering the province as a whole, the rates of ghee were higher than those in the previous year on account of a keener demand in the Barrage area, where pasture lands are being rapidly brought under cultivation and the number of milch-cattle is decreasing.

16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

The average rates of daily wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained practically the same as in the preceding year. Some difficulty was, however, experienced in the Tharparkar district in securing labour for agriculture during the reaping and sowing seasons. There has been some fall in the rate of hire for camels both riding and baggage, due to the fact that they are less in demand owing to motor traffic. On account of trade depression augmented by the failure of crops in the Karachi district, plentiful labour was available in the Karachi city as people from the interior of the district flocked to the city in quest of labour. The labour was also supplemented, as usual, by immigrants from Cutch and Kathiawar and other parts of India.

There was no labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the province. The relations between the zamindars and the haris were generally good.

17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.

The condition of impartibility is being applied to all survey numbers since the issue of orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24-III, dated the 6th October 1931, within the Barrage and the non-barrage areas.

The sub-joined statement gives an account of the area given out on this tenure in each district:—

District.	Barrage area.		Non-barrage area.	
	1	2.	3	
		A. g.	A. g.	
Karachi	340	12
Hyderabad		42,413 23	.....
Tharparkar		23,205 0	.....
Nawabshah		43,561 9	.....
Dadu		17,431 6	.....
Larkana		7,411 11	.....
Sukkur		1,573 32	292	13
Upper Sind Frontier		975 21	.....
Total		1,36,571 22	632	25

Death of His Majesty the King Emperor George the V.

The year witnessed the sad demise of His Majesty the King Emperor George the V. Various meetings were held throughout the Province expressing deep grief and forwarding messages of sympathy and loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen Mary and to the other members of the Royal Family. All business was suspended on the 28th January 1936, the date of His late Majesty's funeral. The public are responding cheerfully to His Excellency's appeal for subscription to the Memorial fund of His late Majesty and the donations contributed by the end of November 1936, amount to over Rs. one lakh.

Separation of Sind.

Another important event of the year was the separation of Sind from the Bombay presidency which took place from the 1st April 1936 and His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., assumed charge of his exalted office of Governor on that date.

Feeder lines.

The construction of the Pithoro Sanghar railway has not been taken in hand as yet. The detailed estimate for the project has been submitted by the Manager, Jodhpur Railway Board, and it is hoped that the work will be started soon.

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unalienated	Inam		Assessment on occupied uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Karachi (whole Non-barrage area).	736	6	Rs. 46,64,548	Rs. 6,48,344	Rs. 1,02,977	Rs. 31,18,221	Rs. 217
Hyderabad (Barrage area).	371	20	51,09,780	14,65,224	1,41,949	19,44,909	627
Hyderabad (Non-barrage area).	489	49	36,10,408	7,94,397	2,39,465	16,81,799	5,965
Total for Hyderabad District.	860	69	87,90,169	22,61,121	4,30,714	30,26,708	6,592
Thar Parkar (whole Barrage area).	969	2	1,10,34,360	39,59,995	1,66,002	31,76,049	360
Nawabshah (Barrage area).	701	8	74,33,047	26,41,335	60,617	18,63,006	7,410
Nawabshah (Non-barrage area).	65	4	2,30,685	41,173	75,646	42,680	.....
Total for Nawabshah District.	766	12	77,13,732	26,82,508	1,37,263	19,35,686	7,410

No. I.

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1936

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigodi					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
6,58,077	2,549	74,016	60,287	1,07,184	...	2,459	.....	8,99,514
							Remissions ...	3,13,992
							Suspensions ...	8,392
							Collections ...	5,54,184
							Unauthorized ...	23,056
20,22,641	1,26,694	7,436	...	91,159	...	1,26,539	.....	21,21,391
							Remissions ...	1,98,182
							Suspensions ...	9,145
							Collections ...	18,17,784
							Unauthorized ...	1,03,300
7,60,970	68,244	7,905	1,164	26,186	...	68,163	.....	7,96,306
							Remissions ...	1,76,386
							Suspensions ...	524
							Collections ...	6,08,491
							Unauthorized ...	15,505
27,83,611	1,94,938	15,341	1,164	1,17,345	...	1,94,702	.....	29,17,697
							Remissions ...	3,74,568
							Suspensions ...	3,069
							Collections ...	24,21,255
							Unauthorized ...	8,18,805
36,73,990	26,635	12,866	19,463	2,18,771	...	25,763	.....	39,25,962
							Remissions ...	3,97,801
							Suspensions ...	26,682
							Collections ...	34,85,651
							Unauthorized ...	15,526
29,54,474	44,520	11,281	404	82,039	...	44,460	.....	30,49,258
							Remissions ...	1,78,678
							Suspensions ...	62,608
							Collections ...	27,91,309
							Unauthorized ...	25,663
41,512	...	5	28,669	3,353	...	...	.....	73,539
							Remissions ...	18,108
							Suspensions ...	.....
							Collections ...	57,950
							Unauthorized ...	2,481
29,95,986	44,526	11,286	29,073	85,392	...	44,460	.....	31,21,797
							Remissions ...	1,91,786
							Suspensions ...	52,608
							Collections ...	28,49,299
							Unauthorized ...	28,144

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1933-34	Year 1934-35	Other years	Year 1933-34	Year 1934-35
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi (whole Non-barrage area).	1,24,740	8,699	9,624	5,354	465	27,814
Remissions ...	2,571	745	4,767	.....	.....	4,495
Suspensions ...	95,070	6,215	276	1,253	168	938
Collections ...	17,922	907	2,867	.....	.....	5,360
Unauthorized	13,167	638	1,714	4,101	308	17,036
Hyderabad (Barrage area).	24,106	1,37,965	20,573	12,706	44,239	1,66,718
Remissions ...	.....	670	3,279	26	323	14,476
Suspensions ...	13,035	89,860	8,426	2,692	265	8,511
Collections ...	10,911	35,189	10,546	8,652	22,167	62,686
Unauthorized	160	12,246	4,322	7,336	21,484	81,045
Hyderabad (Non-barrage area).	70,002	37,608	7,064	72,757	19,541	23,788
Remissions ...	24	403	513	.....	104	2,156
Suspensions ...	38,645	14,872	1,599	2,459	4,532	473
Collections ...	19,595	17,029	3,542	38,328	9,467	9,818
Unauthorized	11,738	5,304	1,410	31,970	5,438	11,341
Total for Hyderabad District.	94,108	1,71,573	33,637	91,463	63,780	1,90,506
Remissions ...	24	1,073	3,792	26	427	16,632
Suspensions ...	51,680	1,04,732	10,025	5,151	4,727	6,984
Collections ...	30,566	32,214	14,085	46,980	31,634	72,504
Unauthorized	11,838	17,550	5,732	39,306	26,922	92,386
Thar Parkar (whole Barrage area).	350	969	30,117	3,66,806	2,29,510	25,791
Remissions ...	.....	.....	7,120	.....	.....	9,147
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	932	820	7,748	.....
Collections ...	298	969	3,060	43,660	32,552	7,509
Unauthorized	142	.....	19,005	3,22,222	1,94,910	9,136
Nawabshah (Barrage area).	23,345	11,214	8,571	26,919	18,758	23,595
Remissions ...	190	2,156	.....	110	6,340	1,906
Suspensions ...	11,477	6,693	6,821	6,224	1,562	7,388
Collections ...	8,710	303	1,760	11,265	7,165	9,317
Unauthorized	1,968	2,052	.....	9,320	3,688	4,985
Nawabshah (Non-barrage area).	.....	121	.....	3,018	20,717	5,932
Remissions ...	.....	121	.....	.....	11,075	726
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	1,822	302	1,162
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	1,196	9,340	3,984
Total for Nawabshah District.	23,345	11,335	8,571	29,937	39,470	29,538
Remissions ...	190	2,287	.....	110	17,411	2,632
Suspensions ...	11,477	6,693	6,821	6,224	1,562	7,428
Collections ...	8,710	303	1,750	13,087	7,467	10,489
Unauthorized	1,968	2,052	.....	10,516	23,026	8,969

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Overcollections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorized	Non-bandaoband items	Remarks
Rs.	10,76,211	3,25,360	1,15,207	5,76,244	11,689	60,200	37,927	
Rs.	35,39,688	2,15,956	1,24,984	19,67,515	13,869	2,34,838	1,233	
Rs.	10,27,066	1,79,686	69,501	7,01,370	6,741	52,706	6,934	
Rs.	36,66,764	3,26,542	1,58,432	26,69,155	23,600	3,12,639	8,185	
Rs.	46,79,605	4,14,065	30,182	36,76,329	29,177	5,61,946	7,296	
Rs.	31,69,666	1,50,350	92,773	26,29,819	11,623	47,674	4,634	
Rs.	1,00,327	25,030	40	61,256	3,905	17,001		
Rs.	32,62,983	2,14,430	22,813	26,91,075	15,818	64,675	4,634	

APPENDIX

District.	Number of villages.		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Unalienated	Inam		Assessment on uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dadu (Barrage area) ...	271	5	27,24,928	5,78,065	54,526	8,24,210	.....
Dadu (Non-barrage area)...	160	8	25,82,416	7,41,772	1,58,909	15,22,162	93
Total for Dadu District ...	431	13	53,07,344	13,14,837	2,13,435	23,46,372	93
Larkana (Barrage area) ...	412	10	45,07,187	8,05,123	1,03,964	10,87,266	748
Larkana (Non-barrage area).	30	3	8,11,089	19,847	6,63,377	1,66,624	.....
Total for Larkana District.	442	13	53,18,276	8,25,040	6,67,341	12,54,070	748
Sukkur (Barrage area) ...	64	10	6,24,655	1,44,272	49,303	1,06,194	167
Sukkur (Non-barrage area).	629	19	50,31,691	10,19,817	3,68,431	21,12,209	1,643
Total for Sukkur District.	693	29	56,56,346	11,63,489	4,37,734	22,20,463	1,800

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years.	Less hakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (5) to (12) minus (13), (14)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigodi					
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
13,37,355	30,069	2,937	2,766	17,519	..	30,060	.....	13,60,596
							Remissions ...	1,27,317
							Suspensions ...	2,513
							Collections ...	11,30,269
							Unauthorized...	72
1,26,130	610	1,429	31,311	16,175	..	606	.....	1,74,049
							Remissions ...	37,556
							Suspensions ...	4,839
							Collections ...	1,31,751
							Unauthorized...	43
13,53,485	30,679	4,366	34,077	32,694	..	30,656	.....	14,34,645
							Remissions ...	1,64,573
							Suspensions ...	7,617
							Collections ...	12,62,050
							Unauthorized...	115
24,54,118	33,380	12,529	..	44,382	..	32,576	.....	25,21,533
							Remissions ...	1,75,706
							Suspensions ...	3,269
							Collections ...	23,42,016
							Unauthorized...	542
26,196	..	33	34,812	4,335	..	..	.....	65,376
							Remissions ...	5,932
							Suspensions ...	27
							Collections ...	59,417
							Unauthorized...	.....
24,90,314	33,380	12,522	34,812	46,717	..	32,576	.....	25,86,909
							Remissions ...	1,51,528
							Suspensions ...	3,296
							Collections ...	24,01,433
							Unauthorized...	542
3,06,564	15,205	960	..	7,567	..	15,205	.....	3,15,091
							Remissions ...	25,036
							Suspensions ...	2,820
							Collections ...	2,97,235
							Unauthorized...	.....
14,07,322	27,996	31,721	43,092	72,519	..	27,861	.....	15,55,089
							Remissions ...	2,10,524
							Suspensions ...	3,489
							Collections ...	13,38,475
							Unauthorized...	2,541
17,13,866	43,201	32,681	43,092	80,386	..	43,065	.....	18,70,180
							Remissions ...	2,35,620
							Suspensions ...	6,309
							Collections ...	16,25,710
							Unauthorized...	2,541

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1933-34	Year 1934-35	Other years	Year 1933-34	Year 1934-35
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dadu (Barrage area) ...	1,124	201	2,930	154	.....	219
Remissions ...	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	886	.....	1,648	10	.....	.....
Collections ...	238	154	1,282	127	.....	64
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	155
Dadu (Non-Barrage area)...	.....	24	1,652	37,010	12,556	10,494
Remissions ...	.....	24	139	.....	.....	1,826
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	861	14,163	7,149	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	565	842	951	1,297
Unauthorized	.....	.....	87	11,705	4,155	7,371
Total for Dadu district.	1,124	225	4,582	27,164	12,556	10,713
Remissions ...	.....	21	139	.....	.....	1,826
Suspensions ...	886	.....	2,509	14,423	7,449	.....
Collections ...	238	154	1,847	969	951	1,361
Unauthorized	.....	.....	87	11,722	4,155	7,525
Larkana (Barrage area) ...	23,559	19,458	20,409	14,936	27,571	20,311
Remissions ...	2,436	.....	2,490	168	7,991	236
Suspensions ...	10,755	8,472	.....	1,862	6,468	1,811
Collections ...	9,368	7,937	16,000	6,830	7,334	17,254
Unauthorized	993	3,049	1,919	6,076	6,778	1,510
Larkana (Non-Barrage area)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,817	1,395
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,518	1,348
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,299	47
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Larkana district.	23,559	19,458	20,409	14,936	32,388	21,706
Remissions ...	2,436	.....	2,490	168	11,509	1,534
Suspensions ...	10,755	8,472	.....	1,862	5,468	1,311
Collections ...	9,368	7,937	16,000	6,830	8,633	17,301
Unauthorized	993	3,049	1,919	6,076	6,778	1,510
Sukkur (Barrage area) ...	351	.....	12,522	911	4,000	.....
Remissions ...	.....	.....	569	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	3,544	400	864	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	8,409	511	3,345	.....
Sukkur (Non-Barrage area) ...	5,214	1,709	10,701	3,707	4,170	.....
Remissions ...	360	.....	1,453	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	3,245	1,672	361	290	.....	.....
Collections ...	1,609	127	3,549	435	116	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	5,308	2,981	4,054	.....
Total for Sukkur district.	5,565	1,709	23,223	4,618	8,179	.....
Remissions ...	360	.....	2,052	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	3,596	1,672	361	290	.....	.....
Collections ...	1,609	127	7,093	835	780	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	13,717	3,402	7,399	.....

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over-collections (whether refunded or carried forward)	Balance unauthorized	Non-tharaoband items	Remarks
Rs.	12,85,224	1,27,364	6,462	11,32,154	3,242	244	4,474	
Rs.	2,23,784	89,345	27,472	1,35,406	5,577	23,361	419	
Rs.	14,91,009	1,66,909	32,534	12,87,560	9,119	23,505	4,893	
Rs.	26,47,777	1,89,017	31,137	24,06,756	4,433	20,567	2,290	
Rs.	71,639	10,795	27	60,783	625			
Rs.	27,19,365	1,90,815	31,164	24,07,519	5,062	20,567	2,290	
Rs.	3,32,884	25,605	3,171	2,91,943	1,188	12,205		
Rs.	15,80,630	2,12,427	9,037	13,44,312	11,704	14,884	2,432	
Rs.	19,13,364	2,38,032	12,228	16,36,165	13,592	27,149	2,432	

APPENDIX

District 1	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses 3	Deduct			
	Unalienated 2a	Inam 2b		Assessment on uncultivable land 4	Net alienations of total inams 5	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied 6	Free or specially reduced 7
Upper Sind Frontier (Barrage area).	20	...	Rs. 2,81,949	Rs. 97,254	.....	Rs. 78,499	Rs. 15
Upper Sind Frontier (Non-Barrage area).	340	4	30,58,690	9,61,284	94,831	5,32,614	267
Total for Upper Sind Frontier district.	360	4	33,40,639	10,58,538	94,931	6,11,113	282
Total for the Province ...	5,237	147	5,17,55,434	1,38,13,872	22,50,297	1,76,57,691	17,503
Total in respect of Barrage area in the Province of Sind.	2,798	56	3,17,65,906	95,87,338	5,75,661	84,81,122	9,817
Total in respect of Non-Barrage area in the Province of Sind.	2,439	92	1,99,89,528	42,26,534	16,74,636	91,76,569	8,185
Grand total for 1935-36 ...	5,237	147	5,17,55,434	1,38,13,872	22,50,297	1,76,57,691	17,503
Total for 1934-35 ...	5,237	147	5,15,52,916	1,43,17,600	24,23,617	1,80,64,173	13,574

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less bakabo	Particulars	Total current year land revenue demands (8) to (12) minus (13), (14)
Government occupied land including specially reduced	Alienated lands	Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bigodi					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1,06,157	...	24	...	599	...	...	.....	1,06,880
13,92,131	5,685	3,228	68,650	57,527	...	5,685	Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized ...	21,255 85,625 15,21,536
14,98,285	5,685	3,252	68,650	58,226	...	5,685	.....	16,28,416
1,71,77,637	3,81,497	1,66,370	2,90,568	7,48,715	...	3,79,667	Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized ...	1,83,85,120 23,61,510 1,04,463 1,57,26,136 1,59,011
1,27,65,290	2,76,503	48,083	82,633	4,62,136	...	2,74,893	.....	1,32,59,711
44,12,338	1,04,994	1,18,337	2,67,935	2,86,579	...	1,04,774	Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized ...	11,23,976 90,442 1,19,39,889 1,45,405 50,65,409
1,71,77,637	3,81,497	1,66,370	2,90,568	7,48,715	...	3,79,667	.....	1,83,85,120
1,61,13,378	1,32,717	1,56,641	2,51,310	7,74,643	...	1,91,411	Remissions ... Suspensions ... Collections ... Unauthorized ...	23,61,510 1,04,463 1,57,26,136 1,59,011 1,72,97,178 31,71,492 1,44,653 1,37,31,301 3,06,727

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1933-34	Year 1934-35	Other years	Year 1933-34	Year 1934-35
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier (Barrage area),	.....	.....	1,451	.....	.....	.....
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions	.....	.....	462	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	.....	989	.....	.....	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier (Non-Barrage area),	21,696	1,198	13,044	920	.....	669
Remissions	319	987	.....	33	.....	.....
Suspensions	11,515	.....	5,632	451	.....	.....
Collections	4,859	211	7,412	436	.....	669
Unauthorized	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Upper Sind Frontier district.	21,596	1,198	14,495	920	.....	669
Remissions	319	987	.....	33	.....	.....
Suspensions	11,515	.....	6,094	451	.....	.....
Collections	4,859	211	8,401	436	.....	669
Unauthorized	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Province	2,93,387	2,10,256	1,44,658	5,41,198	3,86,348	3,06,727
Remissions	4,590	5,163	20,369	337	29,351	39,306
Suspensions	1,57,582	1,27,784	27,018	59,524	21,182	18,556
Collections	67,447	62,826	55,106	1,12,198	62,317	1,15,203
Unauthorized	33,068	23,489	12,174	3,93,139	2,83,498	1,36,562
Total in respect of Barrage area in the Province of Sind.	71,935	1,69,807	1,02,573	4,28,432	3,24,087	2,36,635
Remissions	2,616	2,883	13,468	304	14,654	25,765
Suspensions	36,504	1,05,025	19,289	11,609	9,043	17,210
Collections	29,452	44,562	37,171	70,334	70,182	96,830
Unauthorized	3,363	17,347	33,655	3,46,186	2,30,203	96,830
Total in respect of Non-Barrage area in the Province of Sind.	3,21,562	49,449	43,086	1,12,766	62,266	70,092
Remissions	2,274	2,280	6,902	33	14,697	10,541
Suspensions	1,51,478	22,759	8,729	18,916	12,139	1,446
Collections	37,990	18,268	17,935	41,864	12,135	14,373
Unauthorized	29,905	6,142	8,519	51,953	33,295	39,732
Grand total for 1935-36	2,93,387	2,19,256	1,44,658	5,41,198	3,86,348	3,06,727
Remissions	4,590	5,163	20,369	337	29,351	39,306
Suspensions	1,57,582	1,27,784	27,018	59,524	21,182	18,556
Collections	67,447	62,826	55,106	1,12,198	62,317	1,15,203
Unauthorized	33,068	23,489	12,174	3,93,139	2,83,498	1,36,562
Total for 1934-35	55,086	33,563	1,21,519	6,41,683	2,95,543	8,31,731
Remissions	42	.....	639	2,052	3,729	14,375
Suspensions	32,973	9,083	24,395	1,57,601	13,725	1,94,558
Collections	18,321	24,352	37,113	76,265	66,488	2,12,609
Unauthorized	3,675	123	609	4,05,765	1,31,630	3,65,839

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over-collections (whether refunded or carried forward)	Balance unauthorised	Non-charaoband items	Remarks
Rs.	1,98,331	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	1,98,331	11,235	482	86,314	2,488	4,900	1,358	
Rs.	16,28,933	4,81,316	18,181	10,54,566	14,993	4,900	1,358	
	16,28,933	4,81,316	18,181	10,54,566	14,993	4,900	1,358	
Rs.	18,67,294	6,02,571	18,443	11,41,190	17,466	4,900	1,358	
	18,67,294	6,02,571	18,443	11,41,190	17,466	4,900	1,358	
Rs.	2,02,76,634	34,57,917	5,21,509	1,62,21,827	1,21,613	10,76,941	60,493	
	2,02,76,634	34,57,917	5,21,509	1,62,21,827	1,21,613	10,76,941	60,493	
Rs.	1,46,33,075	11,53,656	2,56,121	1,29,28,410	64,010	8,72,899	17,485	
	1,46,33,075	11,53,656	2,56,121	1,29,28,410	64,010	8,72,899	17,485	
Rs.	56,43,612	12,74,263	2,33,488	30,39,817	55,603	2,03,053	44,087	
	56,43,612	12,74,263	2,33,488	30,39,817	55,603	2,03,053	44,087	
Rs.	2,02,76,634	34,57,917	5,21,509	1,62,21,827	1,21,613	10,76,941	60,493	
	2,02,76,634	34,57,917	5,21,509	1,62,21,827	1,21,613	10,76,941	60,493	
Rs.	1,92,77,342	91,59,399	6,57,907	1,42,26,479	1,26,064	2,34,273	66,687	
	1,92,77,342	91,59,399	6,57,907	1,42,26,479	1,26,064	2,34,273	66,687	

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances, recoveries, etc., for the

District.		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1935.	Advances during the year.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Instalments due during the year.	Collections.			
						Actual collections.	Remitted.	Written off.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	Principal.	3,02,341	560	3,02,921	36,176	1,889	...	...	1,889
	Interest ...	1,62,491	32,924	1,95,415	1,95,315	4,983	...	...	4,983
Hyderabad	Principal.	11,67,661*	...	11,67,661	9,34,092	34,202†	...	...	34,202
	Interest...	1,19,473‡	4,289	1,23,762	1,01,650	24,960§	...	...	24,960
Thar Parkar.	Principal.	20,47,181¶	900	20,48,081	20,48,081	1,94,649	...	8	1,94,651
	Interest ...	7,59,631	1,13,247	8,72,878	8,72,878	1,34,884	...	...	1,34,884
Nawabshah	Principal.	2,95,729	880	2,96,609	2,76,359	67,631	...	...	67,631
	Interest ...	34,005	56,092	90,097	89,000	41,151	...	...	41,151
Dadu	Principal.	1,56,813	138	1,56,951	1,54,601	11,201	...	400	11,601
	Interest...	25,948	12,457	38,405	37,520	8,109	...	...	8,109
Larkana	Principal.	1,13,668*	...	1,13,668	1,11,877	33,026	...	225	33,253
	Interest...	25,947§	11,772	37,719	37,433	12,527	...	8	12,535
Sukkur	Principal.	3,98,975¶	3,973	4,02,948	3,73,551	25,902	...	...	25,902
	Interest...	42,799¶	10,744	53,543	51,737	19,956	...	120	20,076
Upper Sind Frontier.	Principal.	3,27,770	700	3,28,470	51,105	42,960‡	...	...	42,960
	Interest ...	30,762	28,808	59,570	59,570	36,568	...	...	36,568
Total ...	Principal.	43,10,138	7,171	43,17,309	39,57,842	4,12,462	...	627	4,13,069
	Interest...	12,01,056	2,70,333	14,71,389	14,45,153	2,33,178	...	128	2,33,306
Grand Total for 1935-1936	.....	60,11,194	2,77,504	62,88,698	54,32,996	6,95,640	...	755	6,96,395
Grand Total for 1934-1935	.....	65,24,377	3,64,342	68,88,719	61,62,608	9,40,305	100	953	9,41,268

* Excludes Rs. 10,000 transferred to Hyderabad district where it has been accounted for.
† Includes Rs. 2,605 which were reported less by the Collector last year and Rs. 1,667 transferred from Larkana district.

‡ Excludes Rs. 411 which were reported in excess by the Collector last year.

§ Includes Rs. 87 which were reported less by the Collector last year, and excludes Rs. 1,667 transferred to Hyderabad district where it has been accounted for. The net amount excluded is Rs. 1,580.

¶ Excludes Rs. 84 which were reported in excess by the Collector last year.

‡ Includes Rs. 1,736 which were reported less by the Collector last year.

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1936.

Balance on 30th September 1935.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,01,032	...	3,01,032	96,033	.....	254	
1,90,432	..	1,90,432	1,90,239	.....	49	
11,33,988	...	11,33,988	8,71,221	187	29,011	a Includes Rs. 523 on account of excess recovery.
99,037	...	99,037	72,933	.....	3,992	b Includes Rs. 265 on account of excess recovery.
18,53,430	...	18,53,430	17,58,623	1,633	93,184	
7,37,994	...	7,37,994	7,00,586	.....	37,408	
2,28,978	...	2,28,978	1,36,499	63,745	8,464	
48,946	...	48,946	31,500	14,500	1,649	
1,45,350	...	1,45,350	1,42,249	.....	751	
30,296	...	30,296	29,303	.....	108	
79,871	544	80,415	68,178	8,986	3,660	c Includes Rs. 200 on account of collections of future years.
25,178	6	25,184	23,493	521	934	
3,76,046	...	3,76,046	3,39,828	1,500	5,321	
33,467	...	33,467	30,961	.....	700	
2,85,510	...	2,85,510	8,734	.....	5,108	d Includes Rs. 5,697 on account of collections of future years.
22,982	...	22,982	13,849	.....	9,133	
44,04,205	544	44,04,749	33,61,365	74,041	1,45,773	
11,68,332	6	11,68,338	10,92,914	15,021	54,167	
55,92,537	550	55,93,037	44,54,279	89,062	1,93,940	
60,07,961	...	60,07,961	47,92,203	2,55,710	1,73,913	

APPENDIX

Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District.	Notice.			Fines under Section 148.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kachkedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	6,935	3,19,161	6,449	12	447	18
Hyderabad	21,743	19,57,417	19,691	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	18,061	16,26,324	16,141	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	17,238	8,19,454	15,286	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	8,971	3,33,700	8,124	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	14,408	4,93,778	12,310	1	40	10
Sukkur	16,689	4,45,373	14,722	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	7,517	5,18,368	6,750	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1935-36	1,11,452	65,13,565	99,492	13	437	28
Total for 1934-35	1,09,765	54,83,816	1,02,666	12	524	56

No. III.
for the revenue year ending 31st July 1936.

Number of Kabsedaras.	Distraint Moveables.		Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. E. Code.				
	For how much arrears	Sale-proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.
							Area.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
3	133	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
192	46,574	15,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2,502	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	15,982	1,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	40	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	2,242	761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1,268	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	3,558	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
286	72,369	20,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
275	50,220	11,536	37	3,282	982	9,948	67

APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 153, L. R. Code—contd.				Remaining as Government waste.		Number of cases.
	Sold—contd.		Restored on New Tenure.		Area.	Assessment.	
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Karachi
Hyderabad
Thar Parkar	7
Nawabshah
Dadu
Larkana	2
Sukkur
Upper Sind Frontier
Total for 1935-36	9
Total for 1934-35	1,076	1,625	...	...	865	1,875	3

No. III—contd.

Other Immoveable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.								Arrest and imprisonment Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern- ment.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
...		
...		
1,825	237	1,666	237	1,086	5,451	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...		
418	8	48	8	46	448	...	...
...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2,246	245	1,134	245	1,134	5,699	...	...	3
3,039	28	53	28	53	677	...	...	5

APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable.	Deduct.				
				Unculturable.	Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Forests.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Karachi ...	5,436,777	1,021,090	3,344,093	165,950	94,156	32,911	2,900
2	Hyderabad ...	1,608,944	326,209	262,285	64,235	26,716	1,046	167
		<i>1,331,024</i>	<i>46,452</i>	<i>106,269</i>	<i>12,068</i>	<i>26,443</i>	...	<i>276</i>
3	Thar Parkar ...	8,732,829	1,274,297	4,379,964	14,402	76,323	...	158
4	Nawabshah ...	388,100	5,378	178,789	80,632	1,453	50,318	1
		<i>2,101,069</i>	<i>32,623</i>	<i>348,523</i>	<i>14,719</i>	<i>47,306</i>	<i>31,236</i>	<i>493</i>
5	Dadu ...	3,406,943	621,328	2,149,592	35,999	12,232	37,606	42
		<i>717,128</i>	<i>22,379</i>	<i>07,561</i>	<i>8,315</i>	<i>18,608</i>	...	<i>114</i>
6	Larkana ...	409,335	45,397	128,692	8,250	986	22,918	37
		<i>1,180,623</i>	<i>17,274</i>	<i>118,980</i>	<i>34,737</i>	<i>33,611</i>	...	<i>863</i>
7	Sukkur ...	3,358,409	510,270	1,349,375	248,811	34,624	85,355	538
		<i>255,156</i>	<i>10,961</i>	<i>29,043</i>	<i>25,645</i>	<i>6,567</i>	...	<i>73</i>
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,274,920	134,038	170,965	23,549	23,364	94,757	201
		<i>79,768</i>	<i>850</i>	<i>9,139</i>	...	<i>781</i>	...	<i>8</i>
	Total for 1935-36.	<i>157,83,428</i>	<i>2,663,310</i>	<i>7,583,121</i>	<i>616,226</i>	<i>183,571</i>	<i>324,911</i>	<i>3,886</i>
		<i>143,56,597</i>	<i>1,404,826</i>	<i>50,69,479</i>	<i>109,876</i>	<i>209,630</i>	<i>31,236</i>	<i>1,985</i>
	Grand Total for 1935-36.	30,180,025	4,068,136	12,642,600	726,102	393,210	356,147	5,871
	Total for 1934-35 ...	30,177,573	4,074,522	12,754,323	724,992	389,584	354,175	5,711

The figures in italics pertain

No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1936.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Bigoti.	Alienated.	Remarks.	
		Government.				Bigoti.	Alienated.				18
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.		Restricted.							
10	11	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	16	17				
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres				
164,788	234	199,632	169,965	96,247	88,846	24,319	61,476				
206,607	1,976	182,836	179,551	57,117	67,059	467	133,573				
262,046	252	266,516	241,735	132,597	91,877	...	144,503				
279,298	66	956,475	837,159	354,056	411,986	46,995	53,351				
7,627	3	10,973	9,719	1,468	2,715	11,919	27,076				
357,367	2,769	397,722	400,471	221,777	197,235	82	43,746				
21,491	73	131,334	226,325	34,146	6,175	14,469	96,722				
131,141	.....	239,664	160,020	11,673	8,602	723	28,328			
702	2	7,203	5,139	29	207	13,018	176,639				
257,349	244	417,425	204,204	28,188	22,923	...	44,775				
176,834	8,764	323,769	257,297	37,646	54,697	17,074	247,355				
22,431	59	64,712	37,601	6,706	6,511	...	44,657				
62,677	95	359,667	275,210	26,919	45,964	23,894	34,290				
19,741	4	22,715	25,475	20	35	...	...		
640,736	11,206	1,231,530	1,123,355	253,573	255,613	105,160	777,191				
1,328,423	3,391	2,355,229	1,929,864	785,017	7,39,490	47,800	364,360				
1,969,149	14,600	3,616,759	3,050,219	1,035,589	1,004,132	152,960	1,141,551				
2,002,346	14,892	3,510,436	3,190,205	944,348	990,414	140,255	1,141,720				

to the Barrage area.

APPENDIX

Incidence of Land Revenue assessment on area and population

Nature of tenure.		Total area (less Indian States).	Deduct.		Balance, that is, fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total revenue from land excluding cesses of districts (Column 2).
District or Division.	Nature of tenure.		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which the returns required for this table are not available.	Total.	Culti- vated.	
1		2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Karachi	Rayatwari...	5,436,777	4,867,768	...	569,009	243,166	5,87,980
2. Hyderabad	Do. ...	2,839,963	1,620,580	...	1,219,383	638,812	25,43,129
3. Thar Parkar	Do. ...	8,732,823	6,076,701	...	2,656,122	1,387,526	39,25,962
4. Nawabsha	Do. ...	2,489,169	1,823,162	...	666,007	645,984	31,66,257
5. Larkana	Do. ...	1,588,959	827,264	...	762,694	511,114	26,19,785
6. Sukkur	Do. ...	3,613,564	2,801,359	...	812,211	443,294	19,13,246
7. Upper Sind Frontier.	Do. ...	1,353,688	920,473	...	433,215	422,479	11,32,869
8. Dadu	Do. ...	4,124,071	3,331,659	34,349	558,063	349,346	14,55,300
Total for Sind	Rayatwari...	33,183,024	22,168,960	34,349	7,976,715	4,642,721	1,73,54,528

No. V.

of each district in Sind for the year ending 31st July 1936.

Popula- tion of district (Col- umn 2).	Total revenue from land per head of population (Columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (Column 4(a).)	Incidence per acre of land revenue (Column 5) on fully assessed area (Column 4).		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (Columns 5 and 11).	Towns of over 10,000 inhabi- tants.	
			For total area.	For culti- vated area.			Num- ber of towns.	Aggre- gate popula- tion.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
588,976	1 0 0	4,09,383	0 11 6	1 10 11	588,976	0 11 1	1	263,565
662,924	3 13 4	27,83,611	2 4 6	4 5 9	662,924	4 11 0	1	93,394
466,123	8 6 2	36,73,990	1 6 2	2 10 4	466,123	7 13 7	1	10,178
496,712	6 6 0	30,35,059	4 8 8	4 10 10	496,612	6 4 9	1	12,659
448,657	5 11 2	25,85,657	3 6 0	5 2 0	448,657	5 12 2	1	24,693
623,758	3 1 1	17,13,886	2 1 9	3 11 7	623,758	2 11 11	3	148,682
260,879	6 4 0	10,67,493	3 7 5	2 8 5	260,879	4 1 1	1	15,818
338,394	4 5 3	26,78,415	3 2 0	7 10 8	338,394	7 14 8	...	...
3,668,323	.....	1,79,37,393	.....	.....	3,668,323	.....	9	569,094

Annual Report.

Land Revenue Administration
Report of Bombay Presidency,
including Sind for 1935-36.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 63.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1937.

Letter from the Commissioner,
S. D. (Mr. J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S.),
No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 1st
December 1936.

Letter from the Commissioner,
C. D. (Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. O. 121, dated the
17th December 1936.

Letter from the Commissioner,
N. D. (Mr. G. F. S. Collins, C.I.E.,
O.B.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13,
dated the 23rd December 1936.

Memorandum from the Revenue
Commissioner for Sind (Mr. R. E. Gib-
son, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 80,
dated the 10th January 1937.

Submitting the Land
Revenue Administration
reports of their divisions
for 1935-36.

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

N. A. FARUQUI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C.D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner of Excise,
All Collectors,
The Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,
The Director of Public Health,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,

The Accountant General,
The Home Department,
The General Department,
The Educational Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The Political and Reforms Department,
The Secretary to the Government of Sind, Revenue Department
(by letter),
The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

**INDEX TO THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY FOR
THE YEAR 1936-37.**

	PAGE.
1. Season	1
2. Land Revenue	12
3. Gross Revenue	15
4. Alienations	17
5. Net Government Revenue	18
6. Miscellaneous Land Revenue	20
7. Remissions	21
8. Suspensions	25
9. Revenue for collection	27
10. Collections	27
11. Balances	28
12. Takavi	29
13. Area	35
14. Holdings	36
15. Coercive Processes	36
16. Trade and Industries	39
17. Prices	43
18. Labour and Wages	46
19. Special Matters	48
20. Finance of Development Department properties	53
21. Residential Suburban Schemes	55
<i>Appendix No. I.—</i> Contrasted statement showing the gross and net land revenue of the Province of Bombay for the revenue years 1935-36 and 1936-37, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years up to 1st August of each year	56
<i>Appendix No. II.—</i> Statement showing the takavi advances made during the year 1936-37 and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances in the Province of Bombay... ..	50
<i>Appendix No. III.—</i> Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Province of Bombay during the year 1936-37	83
<i>Appendix No. IV.—</i> Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of land revenue and the results thereof in the districts of the Province of Bombay during the year 1936-37	92
<i>Appendix No. V.—</i> Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area in the districts of the Province of Bombay for 1936-37	100

**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY FOR THE
YEAR 1936-37.**

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division.

J. W. SMYTH, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division.

J. A. MADAN, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division.

1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1936-37 was, on the whole, satisfactory except in the eastern part of the Panch Mahals sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals district, where, owing to the deficient rainfall, the crops had almost failed. The monsoon, as usual, commenced about the middle of June.

In Ahmedabad district the monsoon commenced in the last week of June. There was little rain in the beginning but in July it was sufficient for sowing operations which were started with favourable prospects. There was, however, a break from 25th July 1936 practically for the whole month of August with the result that the kharif crops were badly affected. Some good showers in September proved beneficial to all standing crops and helped the sowing of rabi crops. The season thus again appeared to be promising except for paddy but this expectation failed owing to the failure of rains again in the month of October and scarcity appeared imminent. The rains of November, however, altered the situation to an appreciable extent and improved crops especially cotton and wheat. On the whole the rainfall during the year under report was general and evenly distributed but not sufficient as a result of which the paddy crops failed almost totally and the other kharif and rabi crops failed partially. There was also a slight attack of frost which affected crops to the extent of one to two annas. To meet these difficulties relief in the form of remissions and suspensions was granted to the agriculturists where necessary.

In Kaira the regular monsoon set in from the middle of June and continued with slight breaks up to the third week of September. The rainfall in the month of June was promising for all the standing crops, but as there was insufficient rain in the month of July and August the paddy crop entirely failed. The kharif crops were also affected but the rainfall in the month of September proved beneficial to them, and changed the condition from bad to fair. On the whole, however, the rainfall during the year was not sufficient and accordingly relief, as in Ahmedabad, was granted to the agriculturists where necessary.

In Broach and Panch Mahals the rainfall during the year under report was much below normal. It commenced by the middle of June. In the beginning there were a few irregular showers but the real monsoon set in by 18th June 1936. There was a long period of drought in the Broach sub-division which was relieved by moderate showers on 21st and 22nd August. There was some rain during November but it, being very late, damaged the wheat, lang and cotton crops. Besides in the Vagra taluka wheat crop suffered to a great extent from rust. Owing to the shortage of rain in the Panch Mahals sub-division, scarcity had to be declared in Dohad taluka, Jhalod mahal, and eastern part of the Godhra taluka. In this area, the paddy crop and the early sown maize and kharif crops also failed. To meet with this situation, necessary relief under the Famine Relief Code was given in the scarcity affected area and elsewhere the relief was given in the form of remissions and suspensions as in Ahmedabad.

In Surat although the rainfall during the year was less than the average, it was sufficient for all crops except paddy which failed in Chorasi, Olpad, Mandvi, Jalalpore, and Chikhli talukas and Valod mahal. Consequently the himayat and the akasia assessments were remitted in this area. The rice lands were, however, resown with jowar and cotton, which turned out well. Except rice, all kharif and rabi crops yielded a fairly good outturn and the season was thus, on the whole, satisfactory.

In the Thana district the rainfall was timely and evenly spread over the period from June to September, except in the Bassein taluka where it was scanty from the end of July till the beginning of September. This did not, however, affect the outturn considerably. The late showers in November caused some damage to the standing crops throughout the district. On the whole, however, the season was satisfactory.

In the Bombay Suburban district the monsoon commenced in the last week of May. The sowing operations were taken up in the last week of June and completed in the first week of September. There was, however, a heavy rainfall at the end of September which affected the garwa crop to a considerable extent and the halwa crop to a small extent.

The rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report, as compared with that during the last five years, was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1936-37.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	19	49	29	86
Kaira	22	24	33	16
Broach and Panch Mahals	23	79	37	79
Surat	40	53	54	72
Thana	84	81	97	68
Bombay Suburban	66	28	103	05

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 1 to 10 annas, while in Kaira it ranged from 2 to 10 annas. In the Broach and Panch Mahals district the outturn of crops was 2 to 10 annas and cotton which is the chief produce of Broach was estimated at 9 annas. In Surat the average outturn of crop ranged from 4 to 11 annas. In Thana the outturn of rice crop was 10 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the coastal villages of the Bhal tract of the Ahmedabad district where the tanks dried up in summer and in the scarcity area of the Panch Mahals sub-division. In the ghat and jangalpatti villages of Thana district also scarcity of water was, as usual, felt in summer.

A grant of Rs. 36,000 was sanctioned for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1936-37 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
District Local Board, Ahmedabad	7,000
" " " Kaira	6,000
" " " Panch Mahals	5,000
" " " Broach	5,000
" " " Surat	4,000
" " " Thana	6,000
" " " Bombay Suburban	1,000
" " " Superintending Engineer, N. C.	2,000
	36,000

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
District Local Board, Ahmedabad ...	46,835
" " " Kaira ...	39,989
" " " Panch Mahals ...	10,822
" " " Broach ...	32,499
" " " Surat ...	11,494
" " " Thana ...	30,884
" " " Bombay Suburban ...	3,444
" " " Superintending Engineer, C. C.	1,843
	1,77,810

Except the Board in the Bombay Suburban district none of the boards were able to utilise fully Government grants, allotted to them. In addition to the ordinary grants a special grant of Rs. 7,372 was given to the District Local Board, Ahmedabad, for tank excavation in the Bhal tract of Dhandhuka taluka and for water supply during the scarcity period. It could not however utilize the grant as it was allotted almost at the close of the year. In Kaira a special grant of Rs. 3,000 was allotted out of which an amount of Rs. 2,732 was spent leaving a balance of Rs. 268 which is permitted to be utilized during the current year. In the Panch Mahals a special grant of Rs. 25,784 was allotted for scarcity works in addition to Rs. 1,000 for constructing wells for the scheduled classes but the Board has utilized only Rs. 11,308 for digging katcha wells and scarcity works. In Thana, the district local board has constructed nine new wells from the grant allotted to it. It has been permitted to spend the balance during the current year.

Cattle and Fodder.—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all districts except Ahmedabad where scarcity was felt at the close of the season and in the scarcity stricken area of the Panch Mahals sub-division but the distress was averted by distribution of tagavi for fodder and by making arrangements to provide it at concession rates.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, etc., appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as follows :—

Number of cattle attacked ...	8,552
Number of deaths ...	3,705
Number of cattle inoculated ...	9,783

In the Broach and Panch Mahals district, rinderpest took a heavy toll of 1,152 cattle.

Public Health.—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table:—

District.	Mortality from			
	Cholera.	Small pox (including measles).	Influenza.	Cerebro-spinal fever (known as meningitis).
Ahmedabad ...	16	114	1	64
Kaira ...	...	61	1	.....
Broach and Panch Mahals.	...	121	...	.....
Surat ...	2	76	...	.....
Thana ...	233	71	...	.....
Bombay Suburban ...	1	8	...	.....

Cerebro-spinal meningitis has now become a permanent disease in Ahmedabad city. There were two cases in Bavla in Dholka taluka and 2 in Godhra taluka of the Panch Mahal sub-division but they were all cured. The spread of this disease in Ahmedabad city also, has been effectively checked as there were only 64 deaths out of 120 attacks during the year under report as against 101 deaths out of 185 attacks during the preceding year.

Central Division.

The agricultural season was, on the whole, below normal. The regular monsoon set in in the second week of June, but the rainfall in June and July was not sufficient to undertake sowing operations, especially in parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts. In August the rainfall was fitful with the result that the germinated crops showed signs of withering. The September rains revived them and also enabled rabi crops to be sown. The absence of rain in October made the situation worse in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts. There was, however, general and sufficient rain in November which was useful for the late sown rabi crops. For want of more rain, however, their outturn was poor. Consequently a state of scarcity had to be declared in the non-irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar district, five talukas of Sholapur district and Sirur peta and part of Indapur taluka of Poona district.

The situation in each district was as follows :—

Ahmednagar.—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June, but the rainfall was scanty throughout the district except in Akola and Newasa talukas. It was particularly deficient in Parner, Shrigonda and Rahuri talukas and Pathardi mahal. The kharif crops could not, therefore, be sown as usual. There was practically no rain in July and August. Rain fell in September, but it was not of much use to the kharif crops as they had already withered away with the exception of those in the Dangi parts of Akola taluka and a few villages in the western part of Pathardi mahal. The November rain was beneficial. It also enabled rabi crops to be sown in the areas in which they had not been sown earlier. However, for want of more rain they either failed or yielded very little produce. The condition of the earlier crops was fair but, on the whole, the season was far from being a normal one.

East Khandesh.—The monsoon commenced on June 17th. Up to the 30th the rainfall was appreciably in excess of the normal quantity except in Chalisgaon and Bhusaval and the kharif crops were sown as usual. The rainfall in July was insufficient and consequently the standing crops showed signs of withering. The light showers in the latter half of August improved their condition to some extent and the September rains further helped them considerably. There was no rain during October throughout the district, but the standing rabi crops were generally in a fair condition. Ample rain fell in November varying from 4 to 13 inches as against an average 46 to 50 cents. This did some damage to the jowar and cotton crops. The season, on the whole, was good.

West Khandesh.—The monsoon commenced in the middle of June and was fairly vigorous throughout the district during the rest of the month. In July and August, however, there was no rain. Conditions in Sakri, Nandurbar, Dhulia and Sindkheda talukas were particularly unsatisfactory and the kharif crops failed in the whole of this area. In the rest of the district the situation was better. The September rains generally improved the situation except in Sakri taluka. By the end of October the situation grew worse, and scarcity was almost a foregone conclusion. The rainfall in November, however, improved the situation considerably. The rabi crops flourished throughout the district and the heavy cotton soil of Nandurbar, Sindkheda, Shahada and Shirpur talukas produced bumper crops except in small scattered areas. The season was, on the whole, satisfactory save in Sakri taluka.

Nasik.—The monsoon commenced late. It was sufficient and well distributed over the district except in Yeola taluka and some parts of Sinnar and Niphad. On account of a long break in July and August there was a scarcity of fodder and drinking water and the kharif crops also suffered in various parts. The rainfall during the week ending September 12th and that on September 13th was general, well distributed and satisfactory all over the district except in the western part of Sinnar, south-eastern part of Niphad and the Deshi part of Nasik and Dindori talukas. However in the

latter part of September and early in October sufficient rainfall and retrieved what at one time appeared to be a grave situation. A condition bordering on scarcity arose in the eastern part of Sinnar taluka and in the hilly part of Baglan taluka near Taberabad. The rain in November damaged some of the rabi crops in Niphad taluka but it proved to be a boon elsewhere. The season on the whole was not normal.

Poona.—The monsoon broke out in the first week of June along the western border. The rainfall however was late and inadequate in the eastern parts of Junnar, Khed and Haveli talukas and Ambegaon peta. In some villages no crops could be sown. In the eastern division there was no rain except in the hilly tract of Purandhar. The rainfall was normal in Mawal taluka and Mulshi and Ambegaon petas and in the western parts of Junnar, Khed and Haveli talukas, and the condition of the kharif crops was satisfactory. The September rains were opportune except in the eastern parts of Junnar, Khed and Haveli talukas and a few villages in Ambegaon peta, where on account of insufficient moisture the rabi crops could not be sown. In the eastern division these rains were scattered and in the hope of getting further rains rabi crops were sown though the moisture was insufficient. There was no rain in October and consequently the rabi crops did not germinate properly in either division. The November rains were sufficient throughout the district, but the growth of the late rabi crops was stunted and they began to wither as there was no rain afterwards. This state of affairs resulted in the total or partial failure of the rabi crops in the whole of Sirur peta and the eastern parts of Junnar, Khed, Haveli, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond peta. In December the crops in Sirur peta and some parts of the eastern division were further damaged by the khaira disease and by cold. A state of scarcity was declared in Sirur peta and the eastern part of Indapur taluka.

Satara.—The regular monsoon set in late in June. The rainfall in June, July and August was sufficient throughout the district except in the eastern part and the 12 ex-khandala villages of Koregaon taluka where the greater part of the normal kharif area remained unsown: the crops that did germinate did not thrive. The September rains were opportune and well distributed throughout the district. The kharif area left unsown was sown with rabi crops, and these did well on account of the adequate rainfall in October and November. On the whole the season was fair.

Sholapur.—The monsoon broke in the second fortnight of June. Owing to insufficient rain in June and July kharif sowing could not be undertaken in Karmala and part of Madha taluka. The area under cultivation in the other parts of the district was much below the normal except in Sholapur taluka. The rains in August were scanty and the standing crops began to wither. The September rains proved useful to them and facilitated the sowing of rabi crops. The absence of rain in October however retarded their growth.

Except in some parts of Madha and Karmala talukas the November rains improved the condition of the rabi crops throughout the district. In December there was little rain. The rabi crops in parts of Barsi, Madha and Karmala talukas suffered to a certain extent by a cold wave which occurred in January. The season was on the whole disappointing.

Water Supply.—The supply of water was generally sufficient both for drinking and irrigation except in East Khandesh and Nasik. In the scarcity tracts of Ahmednagar and Poona districts ziras were dug and a number of wells was deepened. Water servers were also employed for serving water to the depressed classes. The November rains improved the water supply considerably except in a few villages in the Koregaon, Khatav and Wai talukas and Man mahal of Satara district, and in the Barsi, Sangola and Malsiras talukas of Sholapur district.

Cattle and Fodder.—On account of scarcity the condition of cattle was not good in Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts. A number of cattle was sold or died in some talukas of Ahmednagar district and many villagers took their cattle for grazing to the Dangi parts of Akola, Junnar and Khed talukas and also to Khandesh. The usual cattle diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, black-quarter and anthrax prevailed in all the districts. They were, however, not so serious as to affect agricultural operations. The total number of deaths from all diseases was 7,104 as against 10,613 in the previous year. The total number of attacks and deaths in each of the districts was as follows:—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar ...	4,448	531
East Khandesh ...	4,960	1,539
West Khandesh ...	5,754	1,627
Nasik ...	4,109	1,491
Poona ...	5,980	744
Satara ...	1,359	970
Sholapur ...	986	202
	27,596	7,104

Neither grazing nor green grass was available in the scarcity areas and the lack of fodder was very keenly felt. Special concessions were given to the agriculturists to graze their cattle in the forest areas in charge of the Forest Department. Grass was imported from the hilly tracts and several grass depots were opened to relieve the distress. Tagai was freely given for the purchase of fodder. The villages under the command of the irrigation canals raised fodder crops on a large scale.

Public Health.—The public health was, on the whole, good. The following epidemics prevailed :—

District.	Mortality from		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar	1,256	17	...
East Khandesh	590	144	...
West Khandesh	1,158	18	...
Nasik	1,133	66	1
Poona	1,569	30	...
Satara	2,123	94	148
Sholapur	784	52	45
Total ...	8,613	416	194

Cholera broke out in all the districts, but it was nowhere of a severe type except in Satara district where 2,123 people died from it. Prompt measures such as anti-cholera inoculations and the free supply of cholera pills and permanganate of potash helped to check the spread of the epidemic. Small-pox also appeared in all the districts, but the outbreak was very mild as compared with that of the previous year. Plague broke out in Karad and Patan talukas in Satara district and in Sholapur City. Except in Patan taluka the outbreak was not serious.

Southern Division.

Belgaum.—The preliminary field operations were facilitated in almost all the talukas of the district by the premonsoon showers received in the months of April and May 1936. The regular monsoon set in at the beginning of June in all talukas except Chikodi, Athni and Gokak where the rains were late. But the rainfall was scanty throughout the district in the months of July, August and the first part of September. Consequently the standing kharif crops, especially paddy in Belgaum, Khanapur and Sampgaon talukas suffered a good deal and the sowing of rabi crops was also delayed in a greater part of the district. However the good rainfall received towards the end of September and during October not only saved the situation and promoted the growth of standing kharif crops throughout the district, but also facilitated the sowing of rabi crops. The November rains were beneficial to both

varieties. But as there was practically no rain during December and January the cotton crop in Chikodi, Athni, Gokak, Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas suffered for want of moisture. The principal crops however, viz., jowari and wheat, fared well in those talukas. The cotton crop was damaged to some extent by the untimely rains in February and March. The outturn of the principal crops, both kharif and rabi, ranged between 7 and 11 annas.

Bijapur.—There was practically no rainfall from June to August. The rainfall in the months of September and October was also not opportune and well distributed for the sowing of rabi crops. Badami and Bagalkot talukas, Bilgi petha and some parts of Hungund taluka were the only areas which had the advantage of good rainfall during these months. Many lands remained unsown, especially in Sindgi taluka, on account of insufficient moisture. The eastern cold winds in December and January affected the standing crops adversely and were responsible for the withering of crops in Indi and Sindgi talukas and in most parts of Bijapur, Bagewadi and Muddebihal talukas. Scarcity had, therefore, to be declared in six talukas and scarcity relief works had to be opened. The collection of land revenue and takavi was suspended. The rayats paid up the local fund cess with great difficulty. The agricultural season was thus unsatisfactory.

Dharwar.—The regular monsoon began rather late, i.e., during the last week of June. Still the showers helped the tilling and sowing operations. Rainfall was almost absent in the following two months and as a result the paddy crops suffered heavily as in the previous year for want of moisture and deficiency of water in irrigation tanks, the yield being only 5 annas. The long break in the monsoon also delayed rabi sowings for over a month. Kharif jowari however fared well on account of the rains received in September and October and the outturn of this crop was 8 annas as against 7 annas in the previous year. The unfavourable eastern winds that prevailed up to the end of January spoilt the rabi cotton. In some villages of Gadag taluka the cotton crop was affected by the "Red Leaf" disease. In other parts of the district the crop was damaged by the rains that fell in the last week of March. The outturn was on the whole no better than in the previous year, i.e., only 7 annas. Wheat fared better and its outturn was 8 annas as against 7 annas in the previous year.

Kanara.—Though the premonsoon showers were helpful in preparing the lands for sowing in time, they hindered the harvesting of the rabi crops of the previous season and caused some damage to them. The rainfall of the season was, on the whole, timely, well distributed and sufficient throughout the district. Paddy and other crops (except betelnut) fared fairly well, but the betelnut crop in the talukas of Siddapur, Yellapur and three villages of Ankola taluka was affected by koleroga on account of the heavy rains in the months of June and July. The disease was particularly severe in Kalche and surrounding villages of Yellapur taluka and in three villages of Ankola taluka. Remission of land revenue was

therefore granted in these two talukas to relieve the distress. As in the previous year wild elephants appeared and damaged the crops to some extent in a few villages of Ankola, Yellapur and Sirsi talukas and Mundgod and Supa pethas. Remission of land revenue was also granted in these and some other cases in which the loss was occasioned by accidental fire in the talukas of Haliyal, Honavar, Sirsi and Siddapur and the Supa petha. On the whole, the season was favourable. The annewari of rice crop was 8 to 9 annas and that of garden and sugarcane was 7 to 9 annas.

Ratnagiri and Kolaba.—The rainfall in the Ratnagiri district was, on the whole, timely and adequate and the outturn of the principal crops was 11 annas as against 10 annas in the previous year. In the Kolaba district the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed except in certain tracts. The outturn of crops ranged from 10 to 13 annas.

Water supply.—The supply of drinking water was, during the monsoon and autumn, sufficient throughout the district of Bijapur except in a few villages of Badami and Bagalkot talukas, but widespread scarcity was experienced in summer. This was overcome to a certain extent by sinking gunds and removing silt in the existing wells with the aid of special grants from the District Local Board and Government. In the Dharwar district the supply was generally sufficient throughout the district. No scarcity of water was felt in Kanara district. In the remaining three districts of Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Belgaum the supply was generally sufficient except in a few areas mentioned below during the latter part of hot season :—

Belgaum and Sampgaon talukas and the eastern part of Khanapur taluka in Belgaum district.

Kharepat villages in Kolaba district.

Northern part of Ratnagiri district.

The supply of water from tanks was sufficient for irrigation purposes in the districts of Bijapur and Kanara but it was deficient in Dharwar district. The tanks in Dharwar failed to supply an adequate quantity of water at the proper time as in the previous year and thus affected the paddy crops and necessitated the remission of water rate in certain areas. The deficiency of water is attributed to the absence of heavy rains and the incapacity of certain tanks to hold water on account of accumulation of silt and disrepair.

Cattle and fodder.—The condition of cattle was, on the whole, fair. There was acute scarcity of fodder in Bijapur district especially in the northern division owing to failure of rains. Dry grass was therefore imported from the Thana district and fodder depots were opened at important centres to relieve the situation by importing fodder into the affected parts from unaffected parts of

the district. Takavi was also liberally granted for the purchase of fodder. The price of kaddi rose by 50 per cent. and over in this district. The fodder supply was generally sufficient in the districts of Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. It was also sufficient in Belgaum district except in some parts of Sampgaon taluka and in a few villages of Athni taluka. In the latter taluka takavi loans were liberally granted to the villages of Yeberatti and Harugeri for the purchase of fodder. Cattle diseases were prevalent throughout the division and the number of attacks and deaths showed an increase over the last year's figures. However this did not come in the way of agricultural operations anywhere in the division. The Veterinary Department took prompt measures to check the spread of the disease and carried on inoculations on a large scale in Kanara district where the diseases appeared in a virulent form.

Public Health.—The public health was generally good throughout the division. Plague was definitely on the decline in all the districts. Though cholera and smallpox broke out in almost all places, their spread was checked by timely preventive and curative measures adopted by the local as well as special medical officers deputed for the purpose by the Public Health Department. Special medical officers were also detailed by that Department for anti-malarial duty in the districts of Kolaba, Dharwar and Belgaum and quinine was freely distributed through official and non-official agency as in the previous year to combat the disease. Medical aid was also given in the rural parts of Belgaum and Kanara districts by the two travelling dispensaries run by the Indian Red Cross Society, Belgaum Branch.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	6,71,413	11,424	23,68,724	30,51,561	9,16,685
Kaira ...	2,15,605	262	21,05,066	23,20,953	4,81,753
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	3,72,639	352	27,25,621	30,98,512	3,74,598
Surat ...	10,803	1,194	25,79,304	25,91,101	.....
Thana ...	.....	1,940	18,70,204	18,72,144	.....
Bombay Suburban ..	97,560	85,911	2,62,930	4,46,401	1,40,427
Total ...	13,67,820	1,01,083	1,19,12,069	1,33,80,972	19,13,463

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over collections.	Unauthorised arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year.	Of previous year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	3,94,430	17,14,552	91,641	24,352	1,442
Kaira ...	1,88,990	16,50,134	80,883	76	.....
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	46,964	26,77,222	50,552	28	.....
Surat ...	1,34,666	24,55,100	20,822	1,176	150
Thana ...	1,66,319	17,02,253	17,988	3,572	.....
Bombay Suburban ...	17,927	2,02,996	25,319	21,445	63,606
Total ...	9,49,296	1,04,02,266	2,90,205	50,649	65,198

Central Division.

The following statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and balances etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current year's consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.	Remarks.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ...	5,733	273	24,68,061	24,74,067	23,143	7,50,172	17,00,279	473	
East Khandesh ...	.....	3,392	40,87,177	40,90,569	1,600	.....	40,88,600*	661	* Rs. 42 were re-funded without being brought forward as over collection and Rs. 25. not shown as over collection.
West Khandesh ...	86,751	45	25,07,695	25,94,491	215	1,10,521	24,83,755	.....
Nasik ...	11,686	.....	21,58,645	22,00,331	36,353	1,18,915	20,44,701	365	
Poona ...	61,907	1,589	18,75,290	19,38,786	38,598	4,00,181	14,99,164	843	
Satara ...	8,312	1,436	22,41,704	22,51,452	97,763	14,542	28,37,765	1,352	
Sholapur ...	.....	.....	15,92,828	15,92,828	56,569	1,81,099	13,55,160	.....
Total ...	1,74,389	6,735	1,76,61,400	1,78,42,524	2,54,233	15,75,430	1,60,09,454	3,684	

Southern Division.

The following statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balance, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	4,01,970	4,389	22,11,450	26,17,809	1,81,354	2,83,855	21,51,076	1,524
Bijapur ...	93,138	2	18,41,083	19,34,223	18,132	10,64,262	8,34,399	17,480
Dharwar ...	10,21,173	22,492	32,19,555	42,63,220	2,29,400	8,75,429	30,89,721	18,670
Kanara ...	9,664	...	10,41,065	10,50,729	98,149	5,480	9,47,100	...
Kolaba ...	188	1,816	17,98,778	18,00,792	1,78,272	296	16,26,037	1,187
Ratnagiri ...	83,593	...	10,37,574	11,21,167	48,129	89,980	9,83,058	...
Total ...	18,00,736	28,699	1,11,49,505	1,27,87,940	7,98,436	23,19,392	96,31,991	38,511

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(COLUMN 3 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division showed a net increase of Rs. 6,195 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	- 1,355
Kaira	+ 255
Broach and Panch Mahals	- 266
Surat	+ 1,027
Thana	+ 605
Bombay Suburban District	+ 5,929
Total ...	6,195

The decrease in Ahmedabad is mainly due to the reduction of non-agricultural assessment in the North Daskroi taluka on account of the introduction of revised rates, while in the Broach and Panch Mahals district it is mainly due to the assessed land being turned into unassessed. The increase in the Kaira, Surat and Thana districts is mainly due to the increase in agricultural assessment on

account of grant of unoccupied land and in the non-agricultural assessment. In the Bombay Suburban district the increase is mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on new building sites and the resumption of the Anik village.

Central Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 14,953 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	+ 603
East Khandesh	...	...	...	- 127
West Khandesh	...	...	...	+6,389
Nasik	...	...	...	+ 2,199
Poona	...	...	...	+3,058
Satara	...	...	...	- 332
Sholapur	...	...	...	+3,163

The increase is mainly due to the grant of forest and unassessed waste lands for cultivation, the grant of gaathan sites for building purposes and the levy of non-agricultural assessment on agricultural land put to a non-agricultural use. The decrease in East Khandesh and Satara districts is small and does not call for comment.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 3,105 as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	- 1,954
Bijapur	...	...	...	+128
Dharwar	...	...	...	+758
Kanara	...	...	...	+1,654
Kolaba	...	...	...	+1,215
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+1,304
Total	...	...	...	+ 3,105

The decrease in Belgaum is due to the revised classification of the amount payable by the Ramdurg State as central revenue under Confidential, Government Resolution, Political and Reforms Department, No. 1173/34, dated 15th March 1937, and also to afforestation.

The increase in the remaining five districts is mainly due to the levy of altered assessment on lands used for non-agricultural

purposes; that in Kanara is also due to levy of assessment on gaathan pots and on disforested lands; and that in Ratnagiri also to the levy of assessment on *kharab* lands and appraisement of rents that were received in kind.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(COLUMN 5 OF THE APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,568 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	..	...	...	-64
Kaira	...	...	...	-6
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	-1,425
Surat	...	...	...	-165
Thana	...	...	...	-59
Bombay Suburban district	...	...	...	+151
			Total	-1,568

The decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is mainly due to the revision of scale of *wartanias* in the Kalol taluka, while in Surat, it is owing to reclassification of lands. In the Bombay Suburban district the increase of Rs. 151 is due to the rectification of a mistake in *tharavbandhs* of 1935-36. The decreases in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,758 under this head as shown below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	-100
East Khandesh	...	...	...	-1,475
West Khandesh	...	...	...	-38
Nasik	...	...	...	+1,662
Poona	...	...	...	-39
Satara	...	...	...	-2,778
Sholapur	...	...	...	+10
			Total	-2,758

The decrease was mainly due to the lapse of *inams*. The increase in Nasik is due to the grant of *chillhar* to the *inamdars*,

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,001 under this head as detailed below :—

					Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	- 998
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	- 73
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	- 435
Kanara	...	...	...	...	- 29
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	- 467
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	+ 1
					<hr/>
					- 2,001
					<hr/>

The decrease in the Belgaum district is mainly due to the levy of scale judi and full assessment on inam lands ; that in Bijapur to the levy of full assessment on shetsanadi land brought to japti head and also to the forfeiture of inam land ; that in Dharwar to the forfeiture and resumption of watan land ; that in Kanara to the relinquishment of inam lands ; and that in Kolaba to grant of remissions in sharakati inam villages. The increase in Ratnagiri is negligible.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(COLUMNS 8, 9 AND 10 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 12,524 under this head as shown below :—

					Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	1,755
Kaira	...	...	...	...	1,026
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	1,011
Surat	...	...	...	...	1,357
Thana	...	...	...	...	27
Bombay Suburban district	...	...	...	...	7,348
					<hr/>
					12,524

In Ahmedabad the increase is mainly due to the sale of occupancy rights of Government waste lands, while in Kaira and Surat it is partly due to the disposal of waste land and partly due to the conversion of land from agricultural to non-agricultural use. In the Broach and Panch Mahals the increase is chiefly on account of the increase in judi owing to the revision of the scale of

remuneration to waratanias in Kalol taluka. In the Bombay Suburban district it is partly on account of resumption of the Anik village and partly on account of the conversion of lands from agricultural to non-agricultural use.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 28,256 under this head as shown below:—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	...	...	...	7,039
East Khandesh	...	...	...	1,340
West Khandesh	...	...	...	5,787
Nasik	...	...	...	5,689
Poona	...	...	...	2,779
Satara	...	...	...	2,489
Sholapur	...	...	...	3,133
				28,256

The increase was due to the sale of Government land for cultivation, the levy and revision of non-agricultural assessment and the enhancement of judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,118 in the fixed revenue of the division as shown below:—

				Rs.
Belgaum	...	...	...	+306
Bijapur	...	...	...	+207
Dharwar	...	...	...	-818
Kanara	...	...	...	-1,072
Kolaba	...	...	...	+1,204
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+1,291
				+1,118

The increase in Belgaum district is due to the levy of scale judi and full assessment on inam lands; that in Bijapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural purposes. In Bijapur district it is also due to the levy of full assessment on sanadi lands brought to japti head and grant of waste lands for cultivation; and in Ratnagiri to the appraisement of rents that were received in kind. The decrease in Dharwar and Kanara is mainly due to forfeitures.

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(COLUMN 11 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 76,074 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	-1,05,333
Kaira	- 746
Broach and Panch Mahals	+30,931
Surat	+9,650
Thana	+19,829
Bombay Suburban district	-30,400
	<hr/>
	-76,074

During the year 1935-36 there was an increase of Rs. 1,20,360 in the miscellaneous land revenue owing to increased realisation of occupancy price from the sale of waste lands, which has this year fallen by Rs. 1,05,338 owing to less realisation of such revenue in the North Daskroi taluka. Similarly the decrease of Rs. 746 in Kaira is owing to the absence of large sales of babuls as in the preceding year. In the Bombay Suburban district the decrease can mainly be attributed to less demand of non-agricultural miscellaneous assessment. The increase in Thana was chiefly on account of good realisation of the sale proceeds of grass.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,92,674 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	-89,639
East Khandesh	+ 1,796
West Khandesh	-22,232
Nasik	-31,357
Poona	- 9,291
Satara	+ 2,675
Sholapur	-44,626
	<hr/>
	-1,92,674

The increases and decreases are due to variations in the amount of occupancy price recovered for lands sold. There was some reduction in the amount of temporary water assessment recovered under section 55, Land Revenue Code.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 13,875 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 1,728
Bijapur	- 3,432
Dharwar	+13,662
Kanara	+ 2,056
Kolaba	- 1,286
Ratnagiri	+ 1,147
	<hr/>
	+13,875

The increase in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara is mainly due to the occupancy price levied on Government waste lands. In Ratnagiri district, the recovery of non-agricultural assessment for back years is responsible for the increase.

The decrease in Bijapur district is due to less grants of Government waste lands and consequent less recovery of occupancy price and also of grazing fees owing to the fact that free grazing in Government waste lands was allowed in all the talukas except Badami on account of the scarcity of fodder; that in Kolaba district is due to the less recovery of occupancy price during the year than during the previous year.

7. REMISSIONS.

(COLUMN 22 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 9,49,296 as against 7,94,115 during the previous year.

Class A.

	Rs.
-Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement	72,815
Adjustment of jama recoverable from the talukdars of Limdi and Golana in the Jhalod mahal of the Panch Mahals sub-division on account of opium compensations	1,200
	<hr/>
	74,015

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of frost or fire or other local calamity.	Special remissions due to slump in prices.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	2,34,465	84,891	36	.....	3,19,392
Kaira ...	86,987	69,734	1,211	30,808	1,88,740
Brosch and Panch Mahals.	4,219	8,126	3,041	21,313	36,799
Surat ...	.....	19,198	.....	89,711	1,08,909
Thana ...	.....	.....	2,659	1,63,272	1,65,931
Bombay Suburban.	.....	.....	.....	19,098	19,098
Total ...	3,25,771	1,81,889	6,947	3,18,202	8,32,809

Class C.

	Rs.
1. Amount written off as irrecoverable ...	1,821
2. Remission of arrears of forfeited lands ...	850
3. Remission on account of diluvian ...	3,658
4. Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes ...	167
5. Demand cancelled ...	9,424
6. Khar-remissions ...	1,161
7. Miscellaneous ...	591
8. Remissions on account of water-logging ...	24,800
	42,472
Total, Class A ...	74,015
Total, Class B ...	8,32,809
Total, Class C ...	42,472
Grand Total ...	9,49,296

Central Division.

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 2,54,238 as against Rs. 56,250 in the previous year. A statement in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated March 4th, 1925, is given below:—

Name of district.	Class (a).		Class (b).		Special remissions on account of slump in prices.
	Remission on account of revision of settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	.....	...	766	141	...
East Khandesh ...	.....	...	...	124	...
West Khandesh ...	41	...	...	.....	...
Nasik ...	.....	...	24,997	122	7,765
Poona ...	.....	...	3,902	77	21,331
Satara ...	.....	...	20,122	90	60,483
Sholapur ...	.....	...	...	.....	55,862
Total ...	41	...	50,087	554	1,45,441

Name of district.	Class (c).					Total.
	Written off as irrecoverable.	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,880	...	20,279	77	...	23,143
East Khandesh ...	...	1,476	...	...	...	1,600
West Khandesh ...	...	174	...	...	...	215
Nasik ...	...	196	3,202	...	68	36,350
Poona ...	5,218	...	1,987	6,083	...	38,598
Satara ...	...	...	...	150	16,618	97,763
Sholapur ...	...	26	...	...	681	56,569
Total ...	7,098	1,872	25,468	6,310	17,367	2,54,238

Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,98,436 as against Rs. 7,94,925 during the previous year. The information according to the three classes—A, B and C—prescribed in Government Circular No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, is given below :—

Class A.

District.	Remissions granted owing to suspension of the revision settlement in Kanara.	Remission of assessment on Khars in connection with the revision settlement.	Remission of revised assessment in Mandangad petha.	Remission of assessment of Loren village in Devgad taluka.	Remission of assessment on gaathan holdings in Khodi villages.	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings.	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanara ...	35,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,025
Kolaba ...	...	805	...	...	...	...	...	805
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	1	11	678	2,271	51	3,012
Total ...	35,025	805	1	11	678	2,271	51	38,842

Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remission on account of local calamities.	Remission on account of slump in prices.	Total.
1	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	1,69,727	5,491	1	2,662	1,78,081
Bijapur ...	17,991	...	...	.....	17,991
Dharwar ...	1,90,192	75,595	12	.....	2,65,799
Kanara ...	4,241	...	4,067	51,800	59,608
Kolaba ...	.....	...	238	1,71,856	1,72,094
Ratnagiri ...	.....	...	...	45,093	45,093
Total ...	3,82,151	81,086	4,318	2,71,111	7,98,666

Class C.

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total of classes A, B & C.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	...	160	53	2,859	201	3,273	1,81,354
Bijapur ...	20	...	...	121	...	141	18,182
Dharwar ...	...	2,816	...	10,784*	51	13,601	2,79,400
Kanara ...	...	3,256	...	260	...	3,516	98,149
Kolaba ...	344	...	15	14	...	373	1,73,272
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	48,129
Total ...	364	6,232	68	14,012	252	20,928	7,98,436

*Out of this, Rs. 10,285 were on account of demands cancelled under G. R., R. D., No. 1805/24 of 11th January 1935.

Government in their Resolution, R. D., No. 5710/28 of 2nd February 1937, and memorandum, No. 5710-B/28-XVIII (e) of 17th April 1937, granted rebates of assessment on account of the slump in prices in the following talukas, where the revision settlements were recent, at the rates shown against each :—

District.	Taluka or Mahal.	Rate.
Belgaum	... Chandgad	... 2 annas.
Kanara	... Ankola, Kumta, Honavar, Bhatkal.	2 annas.
Kolaba	... Alibag, Panvel, Uran, Karjat, Pen.	2 annas.
	... Roha.	3 annas.
Ratnagiri	... Devgad, Rajapur, Khed, Mandan-	2 annas.
	gad.	

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(COLUMN 23 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,13,463, as against Rs. 13,67,820 at the end of the previous year. Suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules, as shown below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	5,30,470	3,86,215	9,16,685
Kaira ...	3,51,424	1,30,329	4,81,753
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	2,26,843	1,47,755	3,74,598
Surat ...	.....	.....	.....
Thana ...	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban ...	42,259	98,168	1,40,427
Total ...	11,50,996	7,62,467	19,13,463

Central Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,75,430 as against Rs. 1,74,389 in the previous year. The details of the suspensions as prescribed by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated March 4th, 1925, are as follows :—

District.			Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	...	...	7,44,439	5,733	7,50,172
East Khandesh	...	...	.....	.....	.....
West Khandesh	...	...	1,05,179	5,342	1,10,521
Nasik	...	...	1,08,364	10,551	1,18,915
Poona	...	...	3,74,462	25,719	4,00,181
Satara	...	...	6,445	8,097	14,542
Sholapur	...	...	1,81,099	.....	1,81,099
Total			15,19,988	55,442	15,75,430

Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue, including resuspensions, at the end of the year under report, amounted to Rs. 23,19,302 as against Rs. 16,09,575 at the end of the previous year. The following table shows the details of suspensions by districts and also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925 :—

District.	Suspensions out of current year's demand.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Resuspension.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	77,009	...	2,06,846	...	77,009	2,06,846	2,83,855
Bijapur	9,92,143	...	72,120	...	9,92,143	72,120	10,64,263
Dharwar	1,48,174	...	7,27,255	...	1,48,174	7,27,255	8,75,429
Kanara	...	...	5,480	...	...	5,480	5,480
Kolaba	93	...	193	...	93	193	286
Ratnagiri	9,562	...	80,418	...	9,562	80,418	89,980
Total	12,26,935	...	10,92,317	...	12,26,935	10,92,317	23,19,302

Under the ordinary suspension and remission rules, suspensions were granted in all the districts, except Ratnagiri, owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. The ordinary suspensions shown in the above table against the Ratnagiri district are on

account of "japti" expenses of attached khoti villages to be eventually recovered or remitted when the villages are restored to the khots or lapse to Government.

In Belgaum district the dates of payment of first and second instalments of all the kharif villages in Parasgad taluka were postponed, as a temporary measure for one year only, by a month owing to the late harvesting of rabi crops, on the sale proceeds of which the rayats of those villages mainly depended for payment of their land revenue. In Dharwar district, the dates of payment of the first and second instalments of 16 kharif villages in Hangal taluka were permanently changed from 5th February and 5th March to 5th March and 5th April, respectively.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(COLUMN 21 *minus* COLUMNS 22 AND 23 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,18,213 as against Rs. 1,28,62,178 in the previous year.

Central Division.

The net consolidated revenue for collection (excluding the remissions and suspensions of land revenue) amounted to Rs. 1,60,12,856 as against Rs. 1,76,75,844 in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 96,70,202 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,06,89,720 in the preceding year.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(COLUMN 25 OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

Out of net demand of Rs. 1,05,18,213 mentioned in paragraph 9 above Rs. 1,04,02,366 were collected, the percentage of collection being 98·9 as against 99·21 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

District	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	98·53
Kaira	99·99
Broach and Panch Mahals	99·99
Surat	99·95
Thana	99·79
Bombay Suburban	70·47

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,60,09,162 (excluding the excess of Rs. 292), the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as shown below :—

District.	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99·9
East Khandesh	99·9
Nasik	100·0
Poona	99·0
Satara	99·9
Sholapur	100·0

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 96,31,391 as against Rs. 1,06,61,033 of the previous year and give a percentage of 99·6 (as against 99·7 of the previous year) of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under :—

District.	Per cent.
Kanara	100·0
Ratnagiri	100·0
Belgaum	99·9
Kolaba	99·9
Dharwar	99·4
Bijapur	97·9

11. BALANCES.

(COLUMN 23 SUSPENDED AND COLUMN 27 UNAUTHORISED OF APPENDIX I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 20,29,310 (Rs. 19,13,463 authorised *plus* Rs. 1,15,847 unauthorised) as against Rs. 14,68,826 at the end of the previous year.

Central Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 15,79,124 (Rs. 15,75,430 authorised and Rs. 3,694 unauthorised), as against Rs. 1,81,124 in the previous year. Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 3,694, Rs. 1,518 are arrears of the current year's demand and Rs. 2,176 of the previous years.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 23,58,113 (authorised Rs. 23,19,302 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 38,811) as against Rs. 16,38,262 (authorised Rs. 16,09,575 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 28,687) at the end of the preceding year.

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1937 totalled Rs. 1,20,660 as against Rs. 7,820 during the preceding year. No takavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists Loans Act (Act III of 1928). The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 33,92,123 (principal 28,31,930 *plus* interest Rs. 5,60,193).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand—		Rs.	Rs.
Principal	...	6,19,132	
Interest	...	4,34,393	10,53,525
Written off (principal and interest)	...		37,533
Suspensions	do. ...		2,16,531
Collections	do. ...		4,79,229
Unauthorised balance (principal and interest)	...		3,20,232
The unauthorised arrears by districts are given below :—			
Ahmedabad	...		98,856
Kaira	...		24,531
Broach and Panch Mahals	...		1,96,561
Thana	...		284

In Ahmedabad district the unauthorised arrears are mostly of talukdari villages of Dhanduka and Viramgam talukas and Sanand mahal. In Kaira district, Matar, Mehmedabad and Nadiad talukas are responsible for the arrears. In the Broach and Panch Mahals district, the arrears largely pertain to the Wagra taluka where the wheat crop had failed. Postponement of the coercive processes under the orders of Government in their Memoranda No. 7230-B/33, dated 4th August 1937, and 28th September 1937, is also attributed as one of the reasons for heavy arrears in the said taluka. Godhra and Dohad talukas are also partly responsible for the arrears but they are due to the inability of the khatedars to pay them owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in that area. As regards Thana district the amount of arrears is very small, and it is owing to generally poor economic condition due to slump in prices in Dahanu, Murbad and Bhiwandi talukas and Vada and Thana mahals.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932-33	19,310	9,34,448	3,48,983	1,609
1933-34	4,744	6,03,906	2,66,272	43,612
1934-35	20,608	2,69,267	1,00,440	130
1935-36	7,820	5,70,873	3,11,323	8,290
1936-37	1,20,660	3,12,759	1,66,470	37,533

The large increase in the advance made during the year 1936-37 is owing to the shortage of rains in the Gujarat districts of the division. Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 280. There were no cases of misappropriation during the year under report. There was a special takavi establishment of 13 clerks at the beginning of the year out of which two were discontinued during the year. Two more clerks were however appointed in the Broach and Panch Mahals district and the number at the end of the year stood at 13.

Central Division.

The amount of takavi advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year was Rs. 6,44,593 as against Rs. 2,97,544 in the previous year. Owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in Ahmednagar, Poona, Nasik and Sholapur districts takavi was advanced freely for the purchase of grass, seed and agricultural implements and for deepening the wells. A special concessional rate of interest, viz., 8 pies in the rupee, was sanctioned by Government for loans under the Agriculturist's Loans Act.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,72,482 (Principal Rs. 8,60,339 and Interest Rs. 1,12,143). The following table shows the demand, collections, etc., for the year :—

<i>Demand—</i>				Rs.
Principal...	...	...	...	4,08,464
Interest ...	...	...	...	89,255
Written off	...	...	...	2,835
Suspended	...	...	...	1,78,619
Recovered	...	...	...	2,64,745
Unauthorised arrears	...	...	...	56,226

The unauthorised arrears by districts are as detailed below :—

				Rs.
Ahmednagar...	...	...	...	42,598
East Khandesh	...	...	...	324
West Khandesh	...	...	...	3,495
Nasik	...	...	...	1,917
Poona	...	...	...	7,780
Satara	...	...	...	112
Sholapur	...	...	..	Nil.

On account of the existence of scarcity no coercive measures were taken for the recovery of the unauthorised arrears. In six cases (one in Satara district and five in Sholapur district) tagai loans were found to have been misapplied and they were therefore recovered summarily.

The following table shows the advances, recoveries and remissions during the year and in the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932-33	56,154	2,33,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933-34	64,477	2,29,025	1,04,365	9,804
1934-35	1,45,158	2,12,911	84,958	8,376
1935-36	2,97,544	2,06,438	68,261	2,557
1936-37	6,44,593	2,35,110	29,635	2,885

Southern Division.

The statements printed in Appendix II show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1937. The amount collected represents 7.76 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 18.32 per cent. in the previous year. This abnormal fall in the percentage of collection is due to the prevalence of scarcity conditions in Bijapur district, where the outstandings are heavy, and also to some extent to the orders of Government to suspend all coercive measures for the recovery of Government dues till the next harvesting season.

During the year Bijapur district was the chief field for takavi operations as advances to the extent of Rs. 3,89,631 were made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists

Loans Act. Of this amount, Rs. 3,10,000 were specially sanctioned for meeting the demand created by scarcity conditions. Dharwar district comes next with Rs. 50,013 and Belgaum comes third with Rs. 25,255.

An amount of Rs. 1,12,939 principal and Rs. 36,683 interest were suspended in Bijapur district as against Rs. 6,398 and Rs. 1,909, respectively, during the previous year. The amounts suspended in Dharwar and Belgaum are also comparatively high being Rs. 4,665 as against Rs. 1,457 in the previous year in the former and Rs. 8,211 as against Rs. 6,808 in the previous year in the latter. The heavy suspensions in Bijapur district were due to the prevalence of scarcity conditions in Indi and Sindgi talukas and parts of Bijapur, Bagewadi, Muddebihal and Hungund talukas. In Dharwar district suspension was granted in Dharwar, Hangal, Kod, Gadag and Navalgund talukas on account of failure of the principal crops. In Belgaum district the Collector reports that the stoppage of recovery of takavi dues by coercive processes is not likely to remedy matters speedily.

In connection with the takavi administration for the year, the following were the special schemes of importance that were undertaken :—

- (1) Scheme to relieve the scarcity stricken people in Bijapur district ;
- (2) Scheme to combat *koleroga* in certain talukas of Kanara district ; and
- (3) Tractor ploughing to weed out "*hariyali*" by the KATCO, Hubli, in Dharwar district.

As to (1) scarcity was felt in the major portion of the district named above and its continuance till the end of September 1937 exhausted the resources of the rayats. Takavi loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act for the construction of tals and embankments, deepening of wells, repairing of old wells and removing silt from wells were advanced with the object of providing labour to the agriculturists in their own villages. An amount to the extent of Rs. 3,10,000 was kept at the disposal of the Collector on account of scarcity. As the agriculturists felt a keen want for fodder, fodder depôts were opened at Bijapur, Indi, Sindgi, Telgi, Almatti, Nalatwad, Talikoti and Bagalkot. Kadbi was transported from the talukas of Southern sub-division where it was available and stocked at the depôts. The freight charges were borne partly by Government and partly by the Bombay Sheriff's fund. This kadbi was sold to the agriculturists in the shape of takavi at cost price. After the commencement of the rains in the third week of September which were timely for the sowing of rabi crops, a very keen demand for takavi for seeds arose throughout the affected talukas. In order to relieve the agriculturists from the after-effects of the draught, takavi loans for the purchase of seeds were advanced at the critical period and the demands were evenly met.

As to (2) Government sanctioned in their Resolution, No. R. D., 9230/24-XIV, of 22nd March 1934, a scheme for advancing takavi for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals in order to combat the *koleroga* disease in about 4,000 acres of betelnut gardens in Siddapur taluka. Part of this scheme was carried out during the years 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 and further progress was made during the year under report by the Agricultural Department. A special takavi grant of Rs. 4,000 was allotted for it, out of which Rs. 1,515 were actually advanced. Outside this area also, similar work was in progress in Sirsi, Kunta, Honavar and Yellapur talukas and takavi for these areas was also advanced out of the ordinary grant of the Collector. Out of 4,000 acres ordered to be sprayed in Siddapur taluka during the period of five years, the area actually sprayed during the year came to 2,000 acres, including that already sprayed in the previous years.

As to (3) during the year under report, the KATCO started tractor-ploughing in Navalgund and Dharwar talukas. An amount of Rs. 22,259 was advanced for the purpose. An area of 1,136 acres was tractor-ploughed in Navalgund taluka. The Collector reports that the Rud Sack deep tillage plough has been found to be effective in removing *hariyali*, and that regrowth of weeds in the tractor-ploughed lands requires to be removed by hand digging in the two successive years following the ploughing in order to eradicate the *hariyali* permanently.

In Bijapur the unauthorised arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 85,672 principal and Rs. 36,648 interest, and the Collector reports that collection work was found difficult and could not show appreciable progress owing to the scarcity conditions. In other districts also the amounts of unauthorised arrears are large but part of them are due to the recent orders of Government to suspend all coercive processes to recover Government dues till the next collection season. The amount written off in Bijapur district is Rs. 1,240 principal and Rs. 203 interest as against Rs. 3,729 principal and Rs. 958 interest during the previous year. These writes off were due to want of bids for lands sold, the insolvency of debtors, etc. In the former cases the lands are entered as Government waste and they would fetch some price if sold in course of time.

The Collector of Dharwar reports that an amount of Rs. 4,480 was ordered to be recovered summarily during the year under report, that some difficulty was experienced in Dharwar, Kalghatgi, Bankapur, Hangal, Kod and Navalgund talukas and Nargund and Mundargi pethas on account of the serious failure of paddy crop in Bankapur, Hangal and Kod talukas and partial failure in the other talukas. In spite of the suspensions given on account of the poor yield of the main crops in Navalgund taluka, the unauthorised arrears are heavy.

The following table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected by the several officers :—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected including old ones, by				
		Collectors.	Prant Officers.	Mamladars and Mahalkaris.	Special Head-karkuns and relief Head karkuns.	Circle Inspectors.
Belgaum	106	...	1	44	.....	34
Bijapur	1,181	21	83	408	763	1,143
Dharwar	96	1	31	84	.....	10
Kanara	4	...	3	4	.....	3
Kolaba	2	...	...	2	.....	2
Ratanagiri	2	...	...	2	.....	1

The inspection work done by circle inspectors in Belgaum and Dharwar districts is unsatisfactory. It is one of the important duties of circle inspectors to inspect all takavi works in order to prevent misapplication of funds. This is being brought to the notice of the Collectors.

The inspection work done by the Prant Officers, especially in Belgaum, and also in Bijapur, is inadequate. According to the note on page 40 under rule 13 of the Rules under Land Improvement Loans Act, the Prant has to test either 10 per cent. of all the works in his charge or if they exceed 200 to test at least 20 of the works in the season. In Belgaum only one work has been inspected out of 106, but according to the scale at least 11 works should have been inspected by the Prant Officers. In Bijapur district the number of works started is abnormally large owing to scarcity conditions and though the inspection done by the Prant Officers is according to the scale viz. "20 works in the season if the number exceeds 200" mentioned above, they should have inspected more works as there was every chance of the loans being misapplied owing to the exhausted economic condition of the borrowers. These points are being brought to the notice of the respective Collectors.

No cases of misapplication of takavi advances are reported in any of the districts.

In Dharwar an amount of Rs. 4,480 was ordered to be recovered summarily. In the Bijapur district, on account of scarcity conditions, measures had to be adopted to revise the estimates of

the capacity of the borrowers and the periods of instalments increased owing to their inability to pay the instalments previously fixed. But these measures were adopted in very deserving cases only and care has been taken not to extend this concession indiscriminately.

13, AREA.

(COLUMNS 10, 11 AND 12 OF APPENDIX III.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of 4,259 acres in the occupied areas as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	+ 3,589
Kaira	+ 352
Broach and Panch Mahals...	+ 367
Surat	+ 5
Thana	- 48
Bombay Suburban	- 6

The increase in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach and Panch Mahals districts is mainly due to the grant of unoccupied land for cultivation, while the decrease in Thana district is due to relinquishment of lands by their occupants. The increase and decrease in Surat and Bombay Suburban districts are very small and do not call for any remarks.

Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land was 16,747,167 acres and showed a net increase of 10,362 acres. The increase or decrease in each of the districts was as follows :—

<i>Increase.</i>		Acres.
Ahmednagar ... ..	...	974
Nasik ... ..	...	10,096
Satara ... ..	...	307
		<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
		11,377
		<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
<i>Decrease.</i>		Acres.
East Khandesh ... ..	...	130
West Khandesh ... ..	...	388
Sholapur ... ..	...	9
Poona ... ..	...	488
		<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
		- 1,015
		<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
Net increase ...		10,362
		<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>

The increase was mainly due to the grant of forest or unoccupied land for cultivation. The decrease in East Khandesh and Poona was due to the forfeiture of lands and that in West Khandesh partly to the forfeiture and partly to the purchase of lands for nominal bids. The decrease in Sholapur being negligible calls for no comment.

Southern Division.

In the year under report there was a net decrease of 1,330 acres in the occupied area of agricultural lands in the division as shown below :—

Belgaum	...	...	...	+	99
Bijapur	...	...	...	+	88
Dharwar	...	...	...	+	15
Kanara	...	...	...	-	1,173
Kolaba	...	...	...	+	392
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	+	33
				-	1,330

The increase in Belgaum and Bijapur is mainly due to the grant of waste lands for cultivation. The increase in Dharwar and Ratnagiri is small and calls for no remarks. The decrease in Kanara is mainly due to relinquishments and forfeitures, while that in Kolaba is attributed to the later factor only.

14. HOLDINGS.

(APPENDIX V.)

Northern Division.

No remarks.

Central Division.

No remarks.

Southern Division.

The return shows the number and the extent of Government and alienated holdings and the consolidation of the same has been confined only to surveyed Government rayatwari villages as in the last quinquennium (1931-32) as per instructions in paragraph 3 of the remarks on the District Form No. V on page 318 of the Revenue Accounts Manual, as to assembling of these holdings. The number of holdings has increased by 27,362 which is obviously due to fragmentation of holdings.

15. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection

of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property. Section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due. Section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrests and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
1936-37 ...	5,915	853	72	2	69	Nil.
1935-36 ...	9,930	677	192	2	78	Nil.

Out of 858 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana and Bombay Suburban districts were responsible for 111 and 715 cases respectively while in Ahmedabad and Kaira there were 27 and 5 cases respectively.

Forfeiture had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters as shown below :—

District.	Number of cases.	Area forfeited. Acres.
Ahmedabad ...	13	92
Kaira ...	1	5 $\frac{7}{10}$
Broach and Panch Mahals ...	5	20
Surat ...	3	20 $\frac{3}{10}$
Thana ...	24	1,051
Bombay Suburban ...	23	29
	69	1,218

Out of the 72 cases of distraint and sale of immoveable property, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana were responsible for 14, 23 and 34 cases respectively. Coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the

collection of the land revenue during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 146, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due. Section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	
1936-37 ...	5,652	338	304	.....	213	Nil.
1935-36 ...	7,263	205	372	1	73	Nil.

Out of the 5,652 notices East Khandesh alone was responsible for 2,244 notices. In Nasik and Poona districts 726 and 1,769 notices, respectively, were issued. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148, Land Revenue Code, in East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts. In West Khandesh and Sholapur no persons were proceeded against under this section. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases under section 154 in all the districts except Poona and West Khandesh. There was a marked increase in the number of cases under section 153, Land Revenue Code, for which all the districts and particularly East Khandesh were responsible.

Southern Division.

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1936-37 ...	2,464	232	333	1	428
1935-36 ...	3,151	383	339	1	425

A satisfactory decrease in the number of demand notices issued during the year occurred in all the districts.

The decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under Section 148, Land Revenue Code, was shared by Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, though there was a rise in the other two districts.

The fall in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property was contributed by all districts except Ratnagiri, in which there was a small rise.

There was an increase in the number of cases of forfeiture in Belgaum and Dharwar districts, though there was a decrease in Bijapur, Kanara and Kolaba districts.

16. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

There were 103 spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1936. Out of these five were not working and the number at the end of the year stood at 98. Other small factories, etc., continued to work as usual with an increase in the total number by 23 during the year. Trade conditions in Ahmedabad were on the whole satisfactory throughout the year except for a couple of months. Owing to the proposed wage cut of 20 per cent. by the Millowners' Association, some dissatisfaction prevailed amongst the workers in the Rajpur group mills and a few others who remained on strike. The question was, however, amicably settled by Sir Govindrao Madgaokar, *ex-Judge* of the Bombay High Court.

As regards Kaira district the new Shorrock Mill at Nadiad continued to work quite satisfactorily. There were 38 ginning and pressing factories and 77 flour mills during the year in that district. There were 538 hand looms in the district, and one silk factory at Nadiad. There were also three soap factories at Kapadvanj and three at Nadiad. The numbers of pumping plants in the Anand and Borsad talukas were 51 and 41 respectively. There were also 7 oil mills in the district and three metal breaking factories at Sevalia. Other industries, viz., iron factories, soda factories, dairies, creameries, etc., continued as usual.

In the Panch Mahals sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals district the principal trade was of timber and grain. Godhra is the chief marketing and exporting centre for timber, but during the year under report it was not so successful owing to low prices, while Dohad continued to be an important market for grain in Gujarat. The manganese industry at Shivrampur and Bamankuwa showed no sign of recovery owing to the continued general depression in the manganese market. Other factories, viz., oil mills, flour mills, saw mills, ice and sugar factories, etc., continued as usual.

In the Broach sub-division cotton is the chief product and forms the staple article of trade and industry of the sub-division. There were 32 ginning factories and 14 cotton presses in the district, out

of which 27 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses work during the year. Of the three cotton mills in the Broach city two, viz., Gopal Mill and Fine Counts Mill, continued to work during the year and one remained closed as in the previous year. The sea borne trade of the ports of Kavi and Dehej continued without any appreciable change.

Surat is not an industrial district. It depends mainly on agriculture and a few cottage industries for its livelihood. The principal produce in the district is cotton and 3 cotton mills, 30 ginning factories, and 15 pressing factories worked during the year. The silk and embroidery business did not show any sign of flourishing owing to the continued general depression in trade and change in fashions. The chief exports of the district were grass, firewood, coal, timber, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice, cotton and cotton seeds. Grass, firewood, coal, timber, and rice were as usual exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Bulsar and Mandvi talukas. Bulsar has lost its importance as a port on account of the development of the Billimora port. One cotton seed oil mill at Vejalpur worked during the year. One more licence for prospecting for lime stone at Tadkeshwar in Mandvi taluka has been granted to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. during the year.

In Thana, rice which is the principal produce of the district, was as usual exported to Bombay and other countries. There were about 150 rice mills and 40 flour mills working in the district during the year.

Other articles of exports in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plaintains, betel leaves, saries and woollen cloth. Bricks are manufactured on a large scale in Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas and were as usual exported to Bombay and other places with a slight decrease in value as compared with the previous year. There are about 1,000 hand looms in Bhiwandi taluka which are chiefly operated by the Momins from Upper India at a cheaper rate. They were, however, affected to a great extent owing to the increasing number of power loom factories which supplied the demand of the public at a cheaper rate. The manufacture of bangles at Tarapur in Palghar taluka was a sort of home industry. Although it was in infancy, it was working on quite satisfactorily. The salt works at Bhayandar, the match factory at Ambernath and the woollen and bone mills in Thana continued as usual during the year.

In the Bombay Suburban district there was no appreciable change in the condition of the trade. The Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd., opened their factory at Mulund at the place formerly occupied by Braithwaite and Co. A new match factory was also opened at Kuria at the end of the year. The labourers of the Swadeshi Mill at Kuria went on strike twice during the year but the strikes were amicably settled. The building and quarrying trades continued to do brisk business. The fishing industry continued as usual during the year.

Central Division.

The general trade depression continued during the year. The chief industry of this division is agriculture, and trade is mainly confined to the export of raw materials. The principal articles are grain, cotton and oil seeds.

Jaggery is the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts. Owing, however, to the continued fall in its price the irrigators did not find it very profitable to grow cane and the trade consequently suffered.

Cotton and groundnut continued to be the chief products of trade in Khandesh. There was practically no change in the prices of these commodities. Cotton in Khandesh shows signs of losing its popularity and in places is being replaced by groundnut and grain crops.

Groundnut is the most important article of trade in Satara district and is exported on a large scale to Bombay and other industrial centres.

There was a large export of onions, bettle leaves and eggs from Satara district and of fruit, onions and fresh vegetables from Nasik district.

Manufacture of cloth and yarn.—There are five cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh district, one each in Poona and West Khandesh districts and eight in Sholapur district. All these mills generally did well. Owing to the general trade depression and increasing foreign competition the position of the textile industry was not as satisfactory as it had been during the previous year. There is a large number of ginning and pressing factories all over the division except in Satara district. Owing to the failure of the cotton crop the factories had no work in Ahmednagar district. In East Khandesh district only such number of them as was required to cope with the outturn were kept open: they worked on the joint system and the profits were proportionately distributed among all of them. Hand loom weaving was done in all the districts. This industry is in a precarious condition, as it cannot face the competition of the mills in respect either of quality or of price.

Sugar Factories.—The three sugar factories at Belapur, Ranjankhol and Belwandi in Ahmednagar district and the Rawalgaon Sugar Factory in Nasik district continued to work well. Of the two sugar factories in Sholapur district the Saswad Mali Sugar Factory worked at full pressure: the factory at Borgaon only worked part time.

Miscellaneous Industries.—There are no industries on a large scale. There are tanneries at Bhusawal and Sholapur and one in Nagar taluka. The bidi factories at Nasik and Sinnar supply bidis locally and as far as the Central Provinces and Berar. The Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa and the Ravivarma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli continued to work. The Kirloskar Iron Factory, the Hindustan Engineering Works near Satara Road, the Industrial Factory at Karad and the Ogale Glass Works at Satara progressed satisfactorily.

Southern Division.

Trade was not in a flourishing condition owing to the general slump in prices. The principal products exported from the Karnatak districts were, as usual, jowar, wheat, cotton, jaggery, chillies, groundnut, betel-nut, betel leaves, spices and timber and those from the Konkan districts, rice, salt, fish and cocoanuts.

Several ginning factories in Bijapur district were without work as the outturn of cotton was very poor owing to scanty rainfall. The ginning factories in Belgaum district and the spinning and weaving mills at Hubli and Gadag in Dharwar district fared well.

Hand looms working in the districts in the southern division suffered as the material produced by them could not compete with mill-made cloth. The condition of weavers in Bijapur district was precarious owing to the prevalence of scarcity. The situation was, however, eased by providing them with yarn and getting finished articles from them on payment of wages. An amount of Rs. 1,900 was sanctioned from the village uplift funds in Ratnagiri district for training the weavers in improved methods of weaving.

The copper and brass industry in Kolaba and Dharwar districts had a lean year owing to the general trade depression. The aluminium industry at Vijayadurg in Ratnagiri district is on the wane: the factory which manufactured cups and saucers was closed down during the year.

The salt works at Sanikatta in Kanara district and Shiroda in Ratnagiri district continued to manufacture salt as usual. But there was a fall in the outturn of salt at the latter works owing to untimely rains during the manufacturing season.

The soap factory at Goregaon (Kolaba) produced soap worth Rs. 6,000. The factory of wooden toys and that of cutlery at Pen continued to work well and the Dhutpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel had a normal year. The Bharat Tiles Factory at Mora (Kolaba district) fared well, its outturn being valued at Rs. 1,60,000. The two tile factories at Khanapur (Belgaum) however showed no progress.

The cashewnut shelling factories at Malvan and Vengurla in Ratnagiri district had a good year, the import of cashewnuts being valued at Rs. 6,83,750 while the export of finished kernels to Bombay and America is valued at Rs. 13,91,750 as against Rs. 8,84,257 in the previous year. The trade in ripe and green mangoes also thrived well in this district. The value of ripe mangoes exported is estimated at Rs. 3,65,016 as against Rs. 59,520 last year, the corresponding figures for green mangoes being Rs. 32,781 and Rs. 13,974 respectively. There is a good demand for mango grafts which were supplied to the value of Rs. 24,207. Pine-apple and mango canning works have been opened in Dapoli taluka (Ratnagiri) and mango-pulp industry is conducted at Karwar.

Ebony, sandalwood and ivory carving was carried on in Kumta and Karwar talukas ; but this industry did not prosper for want of a good market. An industry which flourishes well is that of preparing cart-wheels at Panvel. These have a ready demand from the above-ghat districts.

Seventy-four rice mills worked in Kolaba district, 31 in Kanara district and 7 in Belgaum district. The mills in Kanara district however, did not get sufficient work. The Tata Power Company's Power houses at Bhivpuri, Campoli and Patnus in Kolaba district continued to supply electric energy as usual.

17. PRICES.

Northern Division.

The prices of food grains, on the whole, showed an upward trend during the year under report partly owing to the failure of crops and partly owing to the world conditions.

In Broach the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 90 to 120 per " bhar " as against Rs. 85 to 120 in the preceding year.

In Thana district rice and nagli are the staple food grains. On the whole there was a slight rise in the case of rice and paddy but there was a fall in the prices of nagli which was due to the growing tendency of the poor to consume rice instead of nagli and there was no appreciable improvement in the low level of prices.

In Bombay Suburban district price of rice continued to be 8 seers 8 chhataks per rupee as in the previous year.

Owing to the slump in prices, rebate in assessment was granted, by way of relief to the agriculturists in the talukas where it was considered necessary.

Central Division.

On account of the scarcity prices ruled high in Ahmednagar district inspite of the restrictions placed on the export of the staple food grains. There was no remarkable change in prices in East Khandesh district. The rate of cotton ranged from Rs. 7 to 9 per maund and that of groundnut from Rs. 10 to 15 per palla. In Nasik district the price of Bajri rose appreciably. The price of gul and sugar however fell. Owing to the insufficient rainfall, the consequent failure of the kharif crops and the prevalence of the scarcity conditions in parts of the district, prices ruled rather high though the agriculturists did not benefit appreciably except in Satara,

A comparative statement showing the prices of the principal foodstuffs obtaining in the district headquarter towns during the year under report and in the previous years is given below :—

Statement of Prices.

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on													
	28th July 1934.		24th December 1934.		27th July 1935.		18th December 1935.		25th July 1936.		26th December 1936.		31st July 1937.	
	Jawari.	Bajri.	Jawari.	Bajri.	Jawari.	Bajri.	Jawari.	Bajri.	Jawari.	Bajri.	Jawari.	Bajri.	Jawari.	Bajri.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar	17 6	13 4	15 15	14 12	18 14	16 4	10 5	17 11	17 2	13 14	14 6	12 0	16 10	10 3
Jalgaon	19 4	14 8	15 7	14 10	13 7	12 13	16 0	12 13	14 9	12 12	11 6	11 11	12 0	11 13
Dhulia	15 7	11 9	14 6	11 9	14 6	12 6	15 7	11 11	16 3	11 15	12 8	10 7	12 13	9 12
Nasik	...	10 8	...	11 8	...	13 8	...	13 8	...	12 0	10 3	10 3	0 0	10 3
Poona	14 4	10 10	12 6	11 4	16 4	12 4	16 3	16 2	13 5	11 11	11 2	9 14	12 7	8 0
Satara	12 15	12 2	12 3	14 4	15 15	14 12	15 2	16 15	14 14	15 5	11 6	10 3	14 7	12 7
Sholapur	15 5	11 11	13 8	14 6	17 14	14 3	18 12	18 10	19 0	20 0	16 7	15 12	19 0	13 7

Southern Division.

There was no improvement in the level of prices of agricultural produce during the year throughout the division. General slump continued unabated.

Belgaum.—There was no appreciable change in the prices of principal food grains in this district except for slight seasonal variations in certain talukas of the district due to a temporary phase resulting from the marketing conditions.

Bijapur.—The prices of jowari, bajri, wheat and groundnut recorded a slight rise owing to scarcity conditions. They were, however, below the normal price level. The shortage of fodder and withholding of rains caused an increase in the price of kadbi. There was no appreciable change in the prices of other necessaries of life, such as milk, ghee, etc. The prices of cotton which is the main money crop in the district was almost stationary. Rice was imported from Bezwada, Ramsagar and Kalyan.

Dharwar.—Except in the case of wheat which showed an upward tendency, the prices of various staple agricultural commodities showed further decline despite an indifferent local season and poor outturn. The decline in the case of jowari was partly due to a favourable outturn of the crop. The downward tendency is ascribed to the quick importation of considerable quantities of food-stuffs from outside and the hard need for cash felt by poor agriculturists to meet other necessities of life. A most disappointing fall was noticed in the price of cotton which reached levels lower than those of the preceding year and this is attributable to the slump brought about by optimistic reports regarding the American cotton crop.

Kanara.—No appreciable change in the price of the principal food-stuffs was noticeable in this district. There was a rise in the prices of betelnut and cardamom which are influenced by the market of Bombay and other big cities where these commodities are generally exported.

Kolaba.—Paddy recorded a slight increase in price, coarse paddy sold at the rate of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per khandi and kolamba paddy at Rs. 33 to Rs. 45 per khandi throughout the district except in Karjat where kolamba paddy sold at Rs. 45 to 48 per khandi. The demand for paddy from places outside the district such as Bombay, Ratnagiri and Malabar was normal. The price of rice straw ranged between Rs. 1-1-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 per hundred bundles but in Panwel, Karjat and Mangaon talukas the price rose to Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per hundred bundles towards the end of the year. The prices of other articles showed no perceptible change.

Ratnagiri.—There was a rise in the price of Rangoon rice which is imported in large quantities, the local prices depending upon the fluctuations in the Bombay market. The other articles of principal food-stuffs and other necessaries of life recorded no appreciable rise.

18. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour in Gujarat districts showed no appreciable change except in the eastern part of the Panch Mahals sub-division where the rates of wages of labour were lower owing to the prevailing scarcity conditions. In Jhalod mahal the rates of wages of labour went down to annas 2 for man and woman and anna 1 for a child.

In Thana the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were stationary. The district being in close proximity to Bombay skilled and unskilled labourers especially from Thana, Kalyan and Bassein as usual found employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally. Rice mills in the district as also the match factories at Ambernath and Thana and the salt works at Bhayandar, Rai, Belapur, etc., provided sufficient work for both the skilled and unskilled labourers and there was no sign of unemployment in the district during the year. On the contrary, in Bhiwandi taluka, local labour could not cope with the demand in the transplantation season and it had to be supplemented by importation of upcountry labour. Similarly many skilled labourers had to be imported from Gujarat for brick manufacturing work. In the Bombay Suburban district the wages of the skilled labour were stationary while those of unskilled labour had fallen from 10 annas to 8 annas during the year.

Central Division.

Owing to the scarcity prevailing in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Poona districts scarcity and local board works had to be opened to provide employment for the needy. As a result the supply of labour was sufficient everywhere, and an appreciable fall in wages occurred in Ahmednagar district. The rates also showed a downward tendency in West Khandesh and Sholapur districts. In other districts the rates of wages remained steady. The condition of the labourers was, however, not very satisfactory though there was no actual trouble.

Southern Division.

There was, on the whole, sufficient demand both for skilled and unskilled labour in the division except in Bijapur district, where owing to the prevalence of scarcity conditions and consequent general depression there was less demand for agricultural labour and skilled labour. The year was marked with an outstanding event, viz., the mill strike at Gokak in Belgaum district, which continued for about 8 months and consequently influenced the labour conditions in that part of the district. The relations between capital and labour continued to be harmonious in other districts.

Belgaum.—The labour classes on the whole secured adequate employment throughout the year. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were steady.

Bijapur.—The agricultural labourers form the bulk of the labouring classes, and were consequently hard hit owing to scarcity conditions which continued during the year. The skilled labour also suffered on account of general depression. The Public Works Department and the District Local Board opened works to provide labour to the working classes, and the condition of the rayats was eased to a certain extent by the advance of takavi in deserving cases. The wages were maintained at the normal level by the opening of scarcity works. Field and ordinary labour fetched from 3 to 4 annas per day and skilled labour from 10 to 12 annas.

Dharwar.—Supply of labour both for agricultural and industrial purposes was abundant to meet the demand except in parts of Nargund petha where there was a drop in the demand for labour probably owing to the indifferent season. The wages ranged from 12 annas to a rupee for skilled labour and from 3 annas to 6 annas for unskilled labour. The economic condition of the labourers was good.

Kanara.—The demand for skilled labour was steady except in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas where, owing to less demand for skilled labour, the wages also recorded a fall. The condition of field and ordinary labour continued to be satisfactory. The rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour varied greatly in different talukas, as usual, ranging from 12 annas in Bhatkal petha to Rs. 1-8-0 in Karwar taluka for skilled labour and from 10 annas in Ankola taluka to 4 annas in Honavar taluka for unskilled labour. Higher rates prevailed in areas where there was greater demand for labour due to exploitation of forest produce. There was the usual immigration of labourers in the aboveghat talukas, where supply of indigenous labour is scanty, from Goa, South Kanara and the belowghat talukas of the district.

Ratnagiri.—This is mostly a labour exporting district. Large contingents of labourers yearly go to Bombay and other centres of business and return before the advent of monsoon to look after their fields. Wages for skilled labour ruled from 12 annas to a rupee and those for unskilled labour from 6 annas to 8 annas. The cashew-nut factories at Maiwan and Vengurla employ a considerable number of workers in shelling nuts and husking the kernel. The bridge work at Rajapur employed a number of workers.

Kolaba.—There was no change in the wages earned by skilled and unskilled labourers. In the case of skilled labour the rates varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 and in the case of unskilled labour from 4 annas to 6 annas. In Uran, however, owing to its proximity to Bombay the rates for skilled labour varied as in the previous years from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0 and for unskilled labour from annas 6 to annas 8. The unskilled labour was mostly employed on agricultural operations and for metal breaking on roads. The Collector reports that the spread of primary education in rural areas has had no influence on labour market.

Emigration and Immigration.—A few people from the Chandgad Mahal in Belgaum district who temporarily migrated to Bombay for employment in the mills returned home at the commencement

of the agricultural season. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity conditions in parts of Bijapur district, there was emigration of agricultural labourers to places outside the district such as Sholapur, Hubli, Davangere and Goa. Some people from H. E. H. the Nizam's territory came in search of work to Hungund and Muddebihal talukas of Bijapur district. Some weavers of Ilkal have left the village for want of employment owing to the trade depression.

There was no emigration or immigration in Dharwar and Kanara districts except for the usual slight movement of labourers during the working season.

There was usual migration of agriculturists and labouring class people from Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts to Bombay during the off season in search of employment. The owners of salt pans in Kolaba brought a number of kharvis from Gujarat for employment during the working season, which is however a normal feature. Some 57 Muhammadans from the Mangaon and Mahad talukas of Kolaba district and 66 from the northern talukas of the Ratnagiri district went to South Africa.

19. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

Coronation.—The principal matter of interest during the year was the widespread interest and enthusiasm shown during the Coronation of Their Majesties which was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the division on 12th May 1937. At that time sweets were distributed to children, the poor and the needy were fed and prayers offered in temples, churches and mosques. Fire-works were displayed and public buildings were illuminated.

Elections.—Another important event during the year was the general election of the Provincial Assembly and Council and although this was the first one under the New Constitution, the electors attended the polls in large numbers and exercised their franchise freely.

Grant of land on impartible tenure.—Government unoccupied lands were granted on impartible tenure as shown below :—

			Area.	
			A.	g.
Ahmedabad	...	...	5,869	7
Kaira	...	...	1,342	25
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	675	3
Surat	...	...	117	16
Thana	...	...	261	0

The distribution of Government waste lands on the impartible tenure is gaining in popularity and the people are ready to take the land on this tenure in spite of restrictions and the prices realised are generally more than the upset prices fixed.

Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 10,700 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1936-37, and it was distributed as under :—

				Rs.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	5,467
Kaira	...	...	...	3,709
Broach and Panch Mahals	...	...	...	524
Surat	...	...	...	1,000

Out of the allotments mentioned above, the Collector of Ahmedabad surrendered an amount of Rs. 211 while an amount of Rs. 556 lapsed as it was not possible to utilize it before the close of the year. The Collector of Kaira surrendered a sum of Rs. 282 while an amount of Rs. 187 lapsed to Government as the Collector effected a saving to that extent but did not surrender the said amount in time. The Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals surrendered the whole amount, viz. Rs. 524. An additional grant of Rs. 535 was placed at the disposal of the Collector of Surat and the whole amount, viz. Rs. 1,535 was utilized by him during the year in repairing about 12 tanks in the district.

Out of Rs. 4,700 actually spent in Ahmedabad, a sum of Rs. 2,544 was utilized for repairs to the masonry work of Dhandhuka Gangawada Vehla in Dholka taluka, while the remaining sum was spent in repairing seven tanks in the district. In Kaira out of the amount of Rs. 3,240 actually spent, a major portion was spent for repairs to the Gada Sinjiwada drain, while an amount of Rs. 118 was spent in survey work for repairs to the kans at Virsad and for repairs to the gam tank at Chikhalia. The works were as usual carried out departmentally and through the Public Works Department agency also.

Central Division.

Coronation.—The Coronation of Their Majesties was celebrated throughout the division with great enthusiasm.

Elections.—The year was marked by the inauguration of the new Constitution under the Government of India Act. The elections to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and Council were held in February 1937.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor.—His Excellency the Governor visited Satara and a few adjacent villages with the special object of inspecting the village improvement work. He opened the school building constructed by the villagers at Varye.

Congress.—The Session of the All-India Congress was held at Faizpur in East Khandesh district in December 1936. About two lakhs of people attended it.

Village Improvement Work.—In the scarcity areas of Ahmednagar district the work of the Village Improvement Committees was suspended. From the grants sanctioned by Government urgent

works of utility were carried out. The following were the main lines on which village improvement was carried on :—

- (1) Improvement of the village streets.
- (2) Improvement of the water supply.
- (3) Opening of night schools.
- (4) Prevention of soil erosion.
- (5) Spread of improved varieties of crops.
- (6) Supply of manure to the cultivators.

Grant of land on the impartible tenure.—Waste land was given out for cultivation on the impartible tenure as detailed below :—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Ahmednagar	1,295	5
East Khandesh	24	36
West Khandesh	390	12
Nasik ... ..	.....
Poona	66	18
Satara	202	28
Sholapur	19	9

Scarcity.—The existence of scarcity was declared in the non-irrigated tracts of Ahmednagar district, five talukas of Sholapur district and Sirur peta and part of Indapur taluka of Poona district. Relief was given on a wide scale by way of gratuitous relief to the decrepits, dole to the inferior village servants and additional remuneration to the patils. Metal breaking, road works and the construction of two tanks and the digging of a distributary of the Nira Left Bank Canal were started at different places. Kadbi and grass depots were also opened and takavi freely advanced for the purchase of fodder. Though scarcity was not declared in West Khandesh and Satara districts gratuitous relief was given to decrepits and the inferior village servants.

The Trustees of the Ahmednagar Famine Fund rendered valuable help by purchasing kadbi and selling it to the agriculturists on the takavi system. The Sholapur District Central Famine Relief Fund also rendered substantial help in that district.

The Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund Committee sanctioned the following grants for relief of distress :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	1,00,000
Poona	25,000
Sholapur	10,000

These sums were carefully distributed and did much to help and encourage the people in the affected areas.

Southern Division.

Village improvement.—The village improvement work was pushed on vigorously during the year. The attempts made to improve communications, water supply, agriculture, health, sanitation and education in villages were marked with great success. New roads and wells were constructed and the existing ones repaired.

A large crop demonstration was held at Karade in Panwel taluka of Kolaba district on the banks of the Patalganga river where a pumping plant has been installed. Agricultural and cattle shows on a small scale were held at some places in Bijapur district. An agricultural exhibition on an extensive scale was held at Kankavli in Deogad taluka of Ratnagiri district where much useful and practical information was disseminated in connection with agriculture, village industries and sanitation. Improved paddy, sugarcane and other seeds were distributed to ensure the growth of better crops and larger yield. About 25 field embankments were erected in Belgaum district under the technical advice and guidance of the Bunding Officer appointed by the District Village Association. Fieldmen have been appointed in each taluka of Bijapur district and they are carrying on useful propaganda work in connection with the use of improved seeds and agricultural implements, dry weather ploughing and field levelling. Six implement depots were opened in Belgaum district where improved agricultural implements are kept on sale or on nominal hire. The fencing societies in Bankapur taluka of Dharwar district continued to make steady progress during the year. The fencing has proved very useful in protecting the crops from the ravages of wild pigs.

Attention was also paid to the improvement of livestock. Breeding bulls have been maintained at central places in all the districts of the Southern Division except Kanara. The poultry farm at Karjat in Kolaba district is being gradually developed.

Special attention was also given to improve the sanitation in villages by cleaning gutters, removing rubbish, etc. A Baby and Health Week Exhibition was held at Chowk in Kolaba district which did excellent work in demonstrating to the villagers the method of child welfare. Two maternity and child welfare centres were opened at Bail-Hongal and Saundatti in Belgaum district.

New day and night schools were opened in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Ratnagiri. In Dharwar district the need for primary education is so keenly felt that in many villages situated far away in the interior, the villagers are organizing their own private schools. The radio sets installed in nine villages in Kolaba district and the Rural Uplift Van are doing much useful work in educating and entertaining the villagers.

Destruction of wild animals.—Eight elephants were killed in Kanara district by Government shikaries and other licensees. Besides these, 1,089 wild pigs, 4 tigers and a few other wild animals were killed. A total sum of Rs. 778 was paid as reward during the

year. Nine gun-clubs have been established in Belgaum district and four of them did useful work by killing wild pigs which cause much damage to the crops.

Public Health.—The Village Aid Scheme of medicine has become popular with the rural public in Dharwar district. Medicine chests were supplied to four Village Aid Scheme dispensaries. The village patels and school teachers were trained in the use of the medicine chests. Temporary medical officers were employed in Kanara and Belgaum districts on anti-malarial work. Quinine was also freely distributed.

Visits by high officials.—His Excellency Lord Brabourne and Lady Brabourne visited Belgaum and Turkewadi in Belgaum district, Dharwar and Gadag in Dharwar district and Yellapur in Kanara district in May last. At Turkewadi and Gadag His Excellency saw village improvement work carried out there. His Excellency also visited Mora in Uran mahal of Kolaba district for performing the opening ceremony of the Mora pier constructed by the Landing and Wharfage Fees Fund Committee.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir D. B. Cooper, Revenue and Finance Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola, Minister for Local Self-Government, paid a visit to Kanara district in November 1936 and May 1937 respectively.

Coronation of Their Majesties.—The most important event of the year was the Coronation Day of Their Majesties which was celebrated on 12th May 1937 with enthusiasm throughout the division. Special Celebration Committees were formed and they arranged for the various items of the programme which mainly consisted of illumination of public buildings, offering of prayers in churches, temples and mosques, and distribution of alms to the poor and sweetmeats to the school children.

His Majesty's birth-day which fell on the 9th June 1937 was also celebrated in the usual manner.

Reforms and elections.—The inauguration of Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, with the elections preceding it was another important feature of the year. The elections were keenly contested but on the whole went on smoothly.

Re-union of military pensioners.—Re-unions of military ex-servicemen were held in January 1937 in almost all the taluka headquarters of Ratnagiri district. The object of the re-union, was to (1) establish closer contact between the ex-servicemen, the members of the Taluka Soldiers' Board and the taluka officers, (2) to apprise them of the current affairs and (3) to provide them opportunities to acquaint the taluka officers and the members of the Taluka Soldiers' Boards with their grievances and the most pressing needs. Similar re-unions were also held in Mangaon and Mahad talukas of Kolaba district. A district re-union for Subedar-Majors and officers of higher rank was held at Ratnagiri on 20th January 1937 at which the Commissioner presided. Col. Franks, Recruiting Officer, Poona, participated in most of these re-unions.

Relations between landlords and tenants.—The relations between the landlords and tenants in Kolaba district were generally harmonious excepting at Chari in Alibag taluka where the tenants have gone on strike. Some of them have, however, come round and passed rent notes to their landlords. There was some dispute regarding payment of khoti *faida* and the place of payment in two villages of Mangaon taluka but the dispute is being settled.

Public feeling and Press.—The relations between all castes, communities and classes were harmonious except in three villages of Kolaba district where there were some disputes between landlords and tenants. With the exception of some public meetings organised in Ratnagiri district to devise ways and means for taking action against the imposition of non-agricultural assessment, no propaganda was carried on in this division against the land revenue policy of Government.

Grant of lands on impartible tenure.—The following table gives the areas of waste lands granted on impartible tenure in each district :—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum	464	37
Bijapur	489	0
Dharwar	367	37
Kanara	1,508	0
Kolaba	28	6
Ratnagiri	15	36

20. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of the Development Department properties for the year 1936-37 :—

Statement showing the demand, collection and arrears of dues in respect of the Development Department properties for the year 1936-37.

Suburban Scheme No.	Demand for 1935-36 including arrears.			Collections in 1935-36.			Arrears.			Demand for 1936-37 including arrears.			Collections in 1936-37.			Arrears.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	8,659	8	0	8,626	8	0	33	0	0	2,136	15	0	2,136	15	0	.....	
II	10,609	5	6	8,548	3	0	7,060	2	6	11,157	10	0	8,679	7	6	7,478	2	6
III	11,165	7	6	8,449	10	3	2,715	13	8	13,770	14	9	11,491	4	6	2,279	9	9
VI	858	2	0	858	2	0	.....			1,175	12	0	1,169	0	0	6	12	0
VII	8,644	7	0	6,150	1	0	2,494	6	0	6,067	10	0	4,448	9	0	1,619	1	0
VIII	38	1	0	38	1	0	.....			15	8	0	15	8	0	.....	
X	5,629	7	9	5,294	11	0	334	12	9	10,447	2	6	6,824	0	9	3,623	1	9
XVI and XVII ...	8,886	8	8	3,197	11	9	688	12	6	9,306	9	8	2,938	11	9	367	13	6
XVIII	1,242	14	0	829	0	0	413	14	0	1,116	15	0	806	0	0	310	15	0
Kurla Diversion Road ...	488	0	0	290	8	0	197	8	0	953	0	0	184	8	0	197	8	0
Kandivli Quarry ...	231	0	0	143	0	0	88	0	0	234	0	0	116	0	0	118	0	0
	46,446	13	0	32,420	8	0	14,026	5	0	49,780	11	0	33,779	11	6	16,000	15	6

21. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

An area of 29,041 square yards valued at Rs. 1,12,483 was disposed of during the year as detailed below :—

Suburban Scheme.	Area in sq. yds.	Value. Rs.
III—Chembur Sector A	... 10,671	25,759
III—Chembur Sector C	... 866	1,299
VII—Khar Sector A	... 2,517	20,494
VII—Khar Sector B	... 3,122	24,221
VII—Khar Sector C and D	... 3,605	19,515
XVI—Andheri Sector	... 1,600	4,000
XVIII—Kiroli North	... 6,660	17,195
	29,041	1,12,483

The increase of 15,587 square yards in area and of Rs. 28,877 in value was due to unexpected sales in Suburban Schemes III and XVIII.

Town Planning schemes.—The varied final town planning scheme No. II Ghatkoper has not yet been finally sanctioned by Government under section 40 (1) of the Town Planning Act. The award in respect of the Bandra town planning scheme No. III was published and the tribunal was appointed. The Bandra town planning scheme No. IV has not yet been finally sanctioned by Government. The Santa Cruz town planning scheme No. V was with the Consulting Surveyor to Government for completion. The draft town planning scheme No. VI-Bandra was submitted to Government for sanction during the year under report.

State-aided Building schemes.—Figures of loans, recoveries and arrears during the year ending 31st July 1936 are as given below (in round figures) :—

	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Loans granted	... 50,742	5,301	.....
Recoveries	... 2,42,682	54,352	36,731
Arrears of instalments	... 81,742	2,316	1,849

Demand for loans during the year was considerably low as in the previous year as most of the plots now available are not well situated and some of the purchasers of plots paid the prices in full and did not take Government loan for building purposes. The recoveries from private individuals were fairly good. The increase in the recoveries from the co-operative societies was due to the fact that some members of the co-operative societies repaid their loans in full. Arrears of instalments showed a considerable increase and the question of taking drastic coercive measures for the recovery of the arrears is under consideration.

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year, 1936-37, and balances

District,	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Northern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	836	50	34,89,116	10,414	6,26,166	1,18,641	8,07,491
Kaira ...	561	98	28,60,108	45,443	7,18,571	32,768	72,412
Broach and Fanch Mahals ...	1,016	92	33,75,190	45,883	6,56,996	64,343	2,00,065
Surat ...	813	36	98,69,880	44,171	3,92,222	38,146	15,034

No. I.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1937.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (34).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,74,263	1,84,482	2,17,709	3,30,816	2,21,019	23,68,724
					Remissions ... 1,58,310
					Suspensions ... 5,30,470
					Collections ... 16,55,592
					Unauthorized ... 24,358
14,57,630	5,20,031	13,248	65,288	1,38,834	21,05,066
					Remissions ... 1,06,091
					Suspensions ... 3,51,424
					Collections ... 16,47,495
					Unauthorized ... 76
21,36,447	2,66,180	16,386	1,66,819	2,11,027	27,35,821
					Remissions ... 42,377
					Suspensions ... 2,26,844
					Collections ... 24,56,579
					Unauthorized ... 98
22,92,772	1,42,604	29,841	57,600	1,73,728	25,79,304
					Remissions ... 1,34,617
					Suspensions ...
					Collections ... 24,48,511
					Unauthorized ... 1,176

APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of
Year, 1936-37, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	Other years.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	69,502	5,43,088	58,823	1,101	782	9,561
Remissions	64,837	1,47,836	22,082	623	169	583
Suspensions	511	3,51,085	34,619	.....	.....	.....
Collections	4,164	44,167	2,122	308	480	7,819
Unauthorized.	170	83	1,189
Kaira ...	10	42,633	1,55,637	17,325	194	...	68
Remissions ...	10	42,633	26,668	13,588	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions	1,28,592	3,737	.....	.....	.....
Collections	2,377	.....	194	.....	68
Unauthorized.
Broach and Panch Mahals.	3,46,737	25,902	.....	82	270
Remissions	4,319	.....	.....	.....	268
Suspensions	1,25,303	22,451	.....	.....	.....
Collections	2,17,115	3,451	.....	82	9
Unauthorized.
Surat	10,603	.....	.....	150	1,044
Remissions	49
Suspensions
Collections	10,603	.....	.....	.....	995
Unauthorized.	150	.....

No. I—contd.
 the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue
 outstanding on 31st July 1937—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1935-1936 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
30,51,561	1,09,515	.....	94,641	...	10,364	
.....	3,94,430	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	9,16,685	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	17,14,652	...	...	...
.....	25,794	...	
23,20,963	89,940	.....	60,683	...	20,174	
.....	1,68,990	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	4,81,763	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	16,50,134	...	...	...
.....	76	...	
30,98,613	60,068	.....	50,552	...	13,646	
.....	46,964	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	...	3,74,588	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	26,77,222	...	...	...
.....	28	...	
26,91,101	52,340	.....	20,822	...	5,883	
.....	1,34,666	...	...	.....	...	...	...
.....	
.....	24,55,109	...	...	...
.....	1,326	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct				
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.		
						Unoccupied.	Fees or specially reduced.	
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thana ...	1,528	68	16,78,834	106	79,163	13,633	9,906	
Bombay Suburban ...	39	47	2,86,064	316	71,437	1,424	12,450	
Divisional Total for 1936-37 ...	4,798	331	1,45,59,187	1,46,383	25,44,485	2,53,955	11,09,655	
Divisional Total for 1935-36 ...	4,792	323	1,45,51,562	1,45,802	25,46,053	2,56,094	11,12,761	

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16,11,606	41,488	30,582	1,13,811	1,96,777	18,70,204
					Remissions 1,65,819
					Suspensions
					Collections 17,00,313
					Unauthorized 3,572
84,643	2,599	1,13,205	49,965	30,333	2,62,930
					Remissions 13,259
					Suspensions 42,259
					Collections 1,85,967
					Unauthorized 21,445
59,87,361	10,97,424	4,20,021	7,84,323	9,85,778	1,19,12,069
					Remissions 6,20,973
					Suspensions 11,50,937
					Collections 1,00,89,450
					Unauthorized 50,649
89,79,424	10,96,139	4,15,289	8,60,397	10,25,782	1,16,05,756
					Remissions 5,67,345
					Suspensions 1,49,525
					Collections 1,08,57,463
					Unauthorized 31,433

APPENDIX

District,	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	Other years.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,940
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,940
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban.	12,431	16,598	21,066	47,475	46,316	21,995	18,600
Remissions ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	518	1,234	9,916
Suspensions ...	9,355	16,598	20,598	44,976	4,763	344	1,604
Collections ...	3,076	.....	628	2,499	4,788	1,962	4,156
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,247	18,435	9,924
Divisional Total for 1936-37.	12,441	1,28,733	10,77,121	1,49,525	46,611	22,959	31,513
Remissions ...	10	1,07,460	1,78,823	35,670	1,141	1,403	3,816
Suspensions ...	9,355	17,109	6,23,508	1,06,783	4,763	344	1,604
Collections ...	3,076	4,164	2,74,790	8,072	5,290	2,544	14,980
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,417	18,668	11,113
Divisional Total for 1935-36.	5,201	1,20,026	2,84,926	28,48,800	53,117	36,349	69,968

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net allocation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
	2a	2b						3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar ...	1,232½	138½	Rs. 24,55,966	Rs. 219	Rs. 3,11,889	Rs. 11,619	Rs. 47
East Khandesh ...	1,735½	55	40,16,060	476	3,62,913	36,548	1,031
West Khandesh ...	1,445	48	24,57,420	9	2,17,523	85,696	7
Nasik ...	1,538	162	22,51,089	13	3,03,051	20,114	51
Poona ...	973½	197½	20,86,013	1,044	4,24,638	8,268	705

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (34).		
Agricultural.			Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).	11				12	13
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	8								9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
{ A. 19,38,493 B. 6,448 C. 148 }	1,78,111	8,865	1,11,035	2,33,052		24,68,061			
						Remissions 23,139			
						Suspensions 7,44,439			
						Collections 7,00,275			
						Balance 206			
{ A. 31,90,211 B. 439 C. 818 }	1,67,457	57,367	94,543	3,79,090		40,87,177			
						Remissions 755			
						Suspensions			
						Collections 49,86,199			
						Balance 518			
{ A. 20,60,577 B. 91 C. 2,833 }	51,145	39,530	1,27,899	2,31,750		26,07,666			
						Remissions 215			
						Suspensions 1,05,179			
						Collections 24,02,301			
						Balance			
{ A. 17,72,062 B. 38 C. 10 }	1,29,582	27,348	1,92,713	1,78,015		21,88,645			
						Remissions 36,350			
						Suspensions 1,08,364			
						Collections 20,43,566			
						Balance 265			
{ A. 14,13,665 B. 26 C. 2,223 }	1,40,273	96,190	1,08,530	1,33,775		18,75,290			
						Remissions 32,630			
						Suspensions 3,74,462			
						Collections 14,67,768			
						Balance 430			

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.							
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	Other years.	1934-1935.	1935-36.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	5,733	86	129	58
Remissions	4	...
Suspensions	5,733	.....	.....	...
Collections	4	...
Balance	86	121	58
East Khandesh	12	919	3,161
Remissions	100	745
Suspensions
Collections	12	119	2,970
Balance	148
West Khandesh	64	86,687	.....	.....	45
Remissions
Suspensions	5,343	.....	.....	...
Collections	64	81,345	.....	.....	45
Balance
Nasik	52	2	11,532	.....	.....	...
Remissions
Suspensions	10,551	.....	.....	...
Collections	52	2	1,031	.....	.....	...
Balance
Poona	1,070	240	39,258	21,339	130	590	769
Remissions	605	95	4,050	1,213	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	243	145	22,381	2,950	.....	.....	...
Collections	222	...	12,827	17,171	.....	663	51
Balance	130	27	256

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of Inam Inams (Classes I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Assessment of cultivable land.
	2a	2b					
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Extra Territorial	...	...	Rs. 7,156	Rs. 6,421	Rs. 88	Rs. 18	Rs. 256
Satara	968	389	35,64,294	299	10,89,314	6,605	1,180
Extra Territorial	...	...	Rs. 13,281	Rs. 158	Rs. 1,768	...	Rs. 52
Bholapur	570	50	15,09,947	619	1,46,031	7,609	169
Extra Territorial	...	...	Rs. 1,815	...	...	...	...
Divisional Total for 1936-37	8,537	1,045	1,83,40,749	3,879	28,58,459	1,74,269	3,191
Total Extra Territorial for 1936-37.	...	...	Rs. 22,352	Rs. 6,579	Rs. 1,656	Rs. 18	Rs. 308
Divisional Total for 1935-36	8,557	1,014	1,83,25,135	3,869	28,68,217	1,84,794	3,197

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.					
Government occupied land including especially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	..	25	..	396
(A. 20,45,716) (B.) (C. 1,086)	4,06,576	14,496	51,886	4,39,646	29,41,704
					Remissions 97,763
					Suspensions 6,445
					Collections 28,37,496
					Balance
127	11,125	151	130	29	11,568
12,39,068	71,013	44,538	54,980	1,84,554	15,92,828
					Remissions 56,589
					Suspensions 1,81,099
					Collections 13,65,150
					Balance
.....	1,815	..	1,176	..	2,991
(A. 1,36,59,812) (B. 7,042) (C. 7,095)	11,44,007	2,56,345	6,51,876	17,99,692	1,76,81,400
					Remissions 2,47,491
					Suspensions 15,19,988
					Collections 1,58,92,765
					Balance 1,516
127	13,313	151	1,331	29	14,951
(A. 1,36,47,636) (B. 1,606) (C. 5,452)	11,45,521	2,76,830	8,44,550	17,92,381	1,77,36,931
					Remissions 55,519
					Suspensions 1,33,703
					Collections 1,75,43,076
					Balance 4,033

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	Other years.	1934-1935.	1936-1936.
	1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Satara	.....	...	.....	8,312	1,290	156	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	8,097	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	215	.....	84	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	1,290	72	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Divisional Total for 1936-37.	1,070	292	39,324	1,38,708	1,508	1,164	4,083
Remissions	606	95	4,050	1,218	.....	104	745
Suspensions	243	145	22,381	32,673	.....	.....	.....
Collections	221	52	12,893	99,812	12	870	2,829
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	1,496	290	462
Total Extra Territorial for 1936-37.	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1935-36 ...	11,199	104	27,871	1,12,712	3,109	799	12,758

	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	Remarks.
	Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1935-36 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	396	
29,51,452	97,763	14,512	17,633	28,97,795	92,906	1,352	21,962			
11,652	16,92,838	66,569	1,81,039	11,563	13,56,160	64,019	8,158			
2,991	1,76,42,524	3,54,338	15,76,430	74,469	1,60,09,454*	2,96,941	3,694	1,51,491		
14,931	66,250	1,74,389	1,76,045	1,76,691	1,76,691	94,699	6,786	1,74,725		
1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	1,79,06,483	

*For the difference of Rs. 992 undermark against Esak Khan-deesh District.

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct				
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.		
	1	2a				2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Southern Division.</i>								
Belgaum	...	915	218	25,46,877	9,579	6,67,558	11,699	11
Bijapur	...	1,013	161	19,46,330	14	3,61,355	4,710	...
Dharwar	...	1,239	184	35,79,070	9,008	5,97,743	30,889	284
Kanara	...	1,417	...	10,75,903	...	5,424	57,812	2,666
Kolaba	...	1,541	86	18,04,240	13	1,06,752	6,742	2,484

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Classes I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judi- in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,57,105	5,02,627	5,298	37,382	3,19,837	Demand 22,11,450 Remissions 8,753 Suspensions 77,009 Collections 21,24,198 U. A. balance 796
12,33,773	3,30,263	16,215	22,487	2,43,766	Demand 18,41,063 Remissions 141 Suspensions 9,92,142 Collections 8,31,370 U. A. balance 17,450
23,09,411	6,02,642	29,091	65,330	2,32,478	Demand 32,19,555 Remissions 74,969 Suspensions 1,48,174 Collections 29,87,341 U. A. balance 9,088
9,55,331	5,933	9,317	33,050	60,155	Demand 10,41,065 Remissions 99,965 Suspensions Collections 9,47,100 U. A. balance
16,42,059	23,016	23,172	15,411	1,02,622	Demand 17,98,773 Remissions 1,73,005 Suspensions 98 Collections 16,24,616 U. A. balance 1,069

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	Other years.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	13,655	1,64,101	51,988	1,72,226	3,465	120	774	26,17,800
Remissions ...	10,124	1,59,894	...	19	2,549	...	6	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	49,719	1,57,127	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	3,531	4,497	2,269	15,081	133	...	672	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	613	120	96	...
Bijapur ...	18,111	178	45,433	29,416	...	2	...	19,34,223
Remissions ...	17,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	120	178	42,406	29,416	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	3,027	...	...	2	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	1,90,724	2,52,706	5,15,183	62,560	2,500	4,109	15,688	42,63,220
Remissions ...	1,17,920	28,458	1,222	3,370	1	47	130	...
Suspensions ...	...	1,97,316	4,73,447	55,992	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	19,504	26,432	40,248	3,146	1,214	1,865	9,971	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	266	62	1,285	2,197	5,782	...
Kanara ...	...	4,164	5,367	93	...	...	...	10,50,739
Remissions ...	...	4,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	5,367	93	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba ...	...	...	99	99	451	229	1,130	18,00,792
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	92	78	97	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	99	99	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	...	326	148	97	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	33	3	92	...

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total farms (Classes I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	1,259	68	10,72,721	25	93,180	1,682	3,747
Divisional Total for 1936-37 ...	7,434	717	1,80,25,141	11,639	18,32,011	1,53,084	9,192
Extra Territorial—							
Beisaum ...	...	...	21,050	...	3,197	...	...
Bijapur ...	...	...	1,648	...	463	...	...
Dharwar ...	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial for 1936-37.	...	...	28,490	...	3,723	...	1,527
Divisional Total for 1935-36 ...	7,434	717	1,20,92,036	11,662	18,34,012	1,49,363	8,832
Total for the Province for 1936-37.	20,734	2,083	4,49,34,417	1,60,801	72,31,955	6,81,248	11,22,041
Total for the Province for 1935-36.	20,753	2,064	4,48,99,449	1,60,347	72,38,982	5,90,271	11,24,790

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (14).	
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).			13	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12		13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
9,46,517	20,759	6,816	15,200	64,999	Demand	10,37,574
					Remissions	48,129
					Suspensions	9,562
					Collections	9,79,683
					U. A. balance	.....
84,44,218	14,85,237	89,810	1,78,760	10,13,857	Demand	1,11,49,505
					Remissions	3,96,945
					Suspensions	12,26,965
					Collections	94,95,203
					U. A. balance	28,372
2,642	15,221	...	14	...		17,871
...	1,186	...	...	...		1,186
4,166	26	...	...	...		4,192
6,808	16,433	...	14	...	.....	33,946
84,47,760	14,85,534	84,669	1,64,885	10,13,105	.....	1,11,27,354
3,13,05,528	37,26,668	7,96,176	16,14,959	37,79,327	.....	4,07,23,974
3,13,62,583	37,27,194	7,75,662	16,69,832	38,31,278	.....	4,04,70,041

APPENDIX

Arrears of consolidated revenue.								
District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			Gross consolidated original demand.
	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	Other years.	1934-1935.	1935-1936.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	54,767	8,167	11,164	*9,495	...	...	...	11,21,167
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	53,592	7,592	10,219	9,015	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	1,175	575	945	480	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Total for 1935-36.	2,77,257	4,29,336	6,29,254	2,73,589	6,446	4,460	17,793	1,27,87,940
Remissions ...	1,99,335	1,92,245	1,222	3,288	2,943	125	253	...
Suspensions ...	53,712	2,05,556	6,81,377	2,51,742	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	24,210	31,504	46,499	18,707	1,573	2,015	11,590	...
U. A. balance ...	...	...	265	52	1,831	2,320	5,970	...
Extra Territorial—								
Belgaum ...	...	580	...	...	...	...	61	18,457
Bijapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,185
Dharwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,192
Total, Extra Territorial for 1936-37.	...	580	...	...	...	...	6	23,834
Total for 1935-36 ...	3,13,694	4,39,922	4,97,650	6,97,348	4,856	2,624	10,682	1,30,94,220
Total for the Province for 1936-37.	2,90,768	5,58,361	17,45,699	5,37,117	54,565	28,613	53,339	4,40,11,435
Total for the Province for 1935-36.	3,30,094	5,50,112	8,10,477	36,59,850	61,082	30,772	98,408	4,60,24,845

No. I—concl'd.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1935 '36 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theft and items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	
48,120	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	82,980	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16,712	9,83,058	6,888	...	7,150	
...	
...	
7,98,436	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,19,302	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	62,377	96,31,391	53,272	...	53,313	
...	...	...	...	...	38,811	...	
...	
680	...	6	17,877	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,185	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,192	...	...	...
580	...	6	23,254	...	...	...
7,94,925	16,09,575	68,783	1,06,61,033	62,186	28,687	56,401	
23,01,970	58,08,195	4,99,684	3,60,43,311	6,40,418	1,58,352	2,65,344	
16,45,320	31,51,784	10,18,528	4,10,91,349	5,73,334	1,36,428	3,09,112	

* The difference of Rs. 220 in the figures of authorized arrears at the end of the last year and at the beginning of the current year is due to incorrect figures shown in the last year's return.

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1936.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	12,74,151	7,567	1,48,117	21,400
2	Kaira	9,19,591	4,005	1,08,947	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	6,35,203*	1,05,917	49,729	196
4	Surat	6,985	.....	995	.....
5	Thana	7,990	3,151	4,971	.....
6	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	28,31,930	1,20,660	3,12,759	21,696

No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1936-37.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Voluntary payments for future investments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Sus- pended.	Unautho- rized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,198	39,990	11,12,221	1,610	
55,832	10,596	8,14,649	15,058	
68,727	99,610	6,79,193	439	• There was a mistake of Rs. 28 in the last year's figure.
.....	.....	6,000	.....
613	309	6,170	25	
.....	
1,34,370	1,50,405	26,18,293	17,132	

APPENDIX

TAKAVI FORM No. IX

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1936.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	3,06,253	1,23,519	69,810	15,861
2	Kaira	97,159	60,250	61,132	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	1,56,313	56,303	33,692	71
4	Surat	2	491	493	.....
5	Thana	466	717	1,142	.....
6	Bombay Suburban ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	5,60,193	2,41,273	1,66,470	15,935

No. 11—*contd.*

—INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Over- collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un- authorised.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	58,866	3,44,097	491	
3,661	13,935	96,277	382	
78,480	96,951	1,78,653	12	
.....	
.....	75	40	35	
.....	
82,161	1,69,827	6,19,067	820	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1936-37.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1936.	In the year.				Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 6.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	3,54,665	2,07,406	9,569	729	1,32,602	20,592	5,51,773	1,561	
2	East Khandesh ...	19,896*	6,812	10,463	100	101	291	15,145	...	
3	West Khandesh ...	39,364*	12,528	16,076	110	729	2,160	35,706	1	
4	Nasik ...	2,23,827	1,37,892	84,343	...	3,460	1,587	2,77,376	2,181	
5	Poona ...	1,64,471	1,97,821	59,719	821	10,967	6,577	3,01,752	780	
6	Satara ...	38,383	9,290	10,729	...	3,037	86	35,943	...	
7	Sholapur ...	20,734	73,844	43,280	...	4,060	...	51,298	122	
	Total ...	8,60,839	6,44,593	2,34,179	1,760	1,44,946	31,293	13,68,993	4,645	

*The difference in column 3 and 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1936.	In the year.				Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Over-collections.
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	56,548*	34,764	2,745†	672	27,239	22,008	90,233	38	
2	East Khandesh ...	198	1,186	1,260	29	4	33	97	2	
3	West Khandesh ...	2,097	3,125	2,899	38	117	1,335	2,285	...	
4	Nasik ...	11,337†	18,913	13,247	...	476	330	17,003	...	
5	Poona ...	37,341	12,234	6,812	366	4,535	1,203	42,427	21	
6	Satara ...	2,013	3,125	1,881	...	1,190	26	3,257	...	
7	Sholapur ...	309	1,777	791	...	112	...	1,295	...	
	Total ...	1,12,143	75,124	29,635	1,075	33,673	24,933	1,56,597	61	

* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

† This figure includes over-collections of Rs. 38 shown in column 10.

‡ This figure includes over-collection of Rs. 2 shown in column 10.

APPENDIX No. II—contd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1936-37—contd.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1936.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	1,29,686 0 0	25,255 0 0	23,023 0 0	201 0 0
2	Bijapur	8,51,799 0 0	3,89,631 0 0	54,692 0 0	1,240 0 0
3	Dharwar	1,97,740 0 0	50,013 0 0	38,266 0 0	.....
4	Kanara	53,782 0 0	16,516 0 0	16,426 0 0	.....
5	Kolaba	4,732 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,006 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	1,378 0 0	.....	39 0 0	.....
	Total	12,37,127 0 0	4,82,415 0 0	1,33,542 0 0	1,441 0 0
	Total of Principal for the Province for 1936-37	49,29,396 0 0	12,47,668 0 0	6,80,480 0 0	24,799 0 0
	Total of Principal for the Province for 1935-36	56,03,932 0 0	3,95,887 0 0	10,55,748 0 0	11,936 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
1	2	7	8	9	10
	<i>Southern Division—contd.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	8,211 0 0	18,489 0 0	1,29,717 0 0	212 0 0
2	Bijapur	1,12,939 0 0	85,672 0 0	11,85,498 0 0	31 0 0
3	Dharwar	4,665 0 0	32,505 0 0	2,09,497 0 0	1,888 0 0
4	Kanara ... ..	.....	16,924 0 0	59,882 0 0	413 0 0
5	Kolaba ... ..	.....	31 0 0	4,636 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	40 0 0	1,339 0 0	.....
	Total	1,25,815 0 0	1,53,561 0 0	15,84,559 0 0	2,513 0 0
	Total of Principal for the Province for 1936-37	4,05,131 0 0	3,35,259 0 0	54,71,785 0 0	24,290 0 0
	Total of Principal for the Province for 1935-36	1,69,419 0 0	3,13,368 0 0	49,33,235 0 0	56,274 0 0

- *1. Opening balance increased by Rs. 31 on account of adjustments due to short calculation.
 *2. Opening balance decreased by Rs. 62 on account of adjustments.
 *3. Opening balance increased on account of adjustments.
 *4. Opening balance decreased by Rs. 114 on account of adjustments due to short calculation.

APPENDIX No. II—concl'd.

TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1937.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum ...	5,408 0 0	13,329 0 0	9,949 0 0	51 0 0
2	Bijapur ...	38,908 0 0	69,601 0 0	28,145 0 0	203 0 0
3	Dharwar ...	16,987 0 0	10,775 0 0	14,423 0 0	150 0 0
4	Kanara ...	3,322 0 0	2,838 0 0	1,905 0 0	.....
5	Kolaba ...	544 0 0	278 0 0	483 0 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri ...	165 0 0	125 0 0	185 0 0	.....
Total ...		65,314 0 0	96,946 0 0	50,680 0 0	404 0 0
Total of Interest for the Province for 1936-37 ...		7,37,650 0 0	4,13,349 0 0	2,46,195 0 0	17,414 0 0
Total of Interest for the Province for 1935-36 ...		8,58,512 0 0	3,71,386 0 0	5,88,564 0 0	4,070 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1937.	Over- collections.
		Suspended.	Unautho- rised.		
1	2	7	8	9	10
<i>Southern Division.</i>		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum ...	.....	8,737 0 0	8,737 0 0	.....
2	Bijapur ...	36,683 0 0	36,645 0 0	85,161 0 0	224 0 0
3	Dharwar ...	332 0 0	12,536 0 0	13,169 0 0	113 0 0
4	Kanara ...	.....	4,255 0 0	4,255 0 0	.....
5	Kolaba ...	.....	21 0 0	339 0 0	1 0 0
6	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	105 0 0	.....
Total ...		37,015 0 0	62,497 10 0	1,11,766 0 0	338 0 0
Total of Interest for the Province for 1936-37 ...		1,52,849 0 0	2,57,357 0 0	8,87,430 0 0	1,219 0 0
Total of Interest for the Province for 1935-36 ...		1,58,564 0 0	1,20,814 0 0	7,37,269 0 0	4,310 0 0

* Opening balance increased by Rs. 46 on account of adjustments due to miscalculation.
† Opening balance decreased by Rs. 1,092 on account of adjustments in Navalgund and
Kalgatgi talukas.
‡ Opening balance increased by Rs. 21 on account of adjustments.
§ Opening balance reduced by Rs. 2 on account of adjustments.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Northern Division.</i>					
1	Ahmedabad	2,471,230	7,344	390,277	180,298
2	Kaira	1,033,848	875	56,763	99,779
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	1,968,325	111,510	183,992	Others ... 95,568 Forest ... 205,420
4	Surat	1,068,311	97,419	56,034	Others ... 62,624 Forest ... 45,925
5	Thana	2,196,929	48,854	158,483	Others ... 89,512 Forest ... 913,903
6	Bombay Suburban	91,016	14,550	6,935	Others ... 15,783 Forest ... 2,545
Total		8,319,453	280,452	852,444	Others ... 467,551 Forest ... 1,167,592 1,635,244
<i>Central Division.</i>					
1	Ahmednagar	4,242,466	11,720	331,376	Others ... 127,569 Forest ... 524,060
2	East Khandesh	2,908,701	10,432	263,149	Others ... 103,383 Forest ... 418,011
3	West Khandesh	3,450,715	15,064	655,975	Others ... 91,975 Forest ... 979,123
4	Nasik	3,771,642	15,006	260,739	Others ... 136,315 Forest ... 816,676
5	Poona	3,422,705	1,018	279,573	Others ... 138,101 Forest ... 407,355
6	Satara	3,135,302	9,185	230,204	Others ... 94,333 Forest ... 442,614
7	Sholapur	2,024,119	3,423	162,315	Others ... 106,014 Forest ... 97,557
Total		23,885,550	85,948	2,183,231	Others ... 797,990 Forest ... 3,680,397 4,478,387

No. III.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1936-37.

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.					
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,249	75,631	906,766	456,593	105,985	406,198
494	14,722	61,035	386,066	81,008	340,113
623	57,756	211,031	509,064	226,353	368,954
880	14,359	2,559	634,905	39,142	104,264
3,630	10,613	287	857,202	9,598	112,941
2,672	748	79	18,928	18	29,758
10,539	173,839	1,161,567	2,862,748	461,104	1,361,326
617	29,251	7,303	2,556,700	19,311	634,359
2,198	53,432	555	1,770,481	37,450	254,309
955	172,755	5	1,050,719	372,166	141,978
1,545	47,199	242	1,991,135	<u>100,755</u>	402,030
34,395	16,025	359	1,900,202	17,646	628,031
1,487	17,865	1,459	1,420,155	7,238	910,602
1,918	21,163	88	2,091,712	64,238	575,730
43,116	357,490	10,911	12,781,104	618,924	3,347,139

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Land not available for	
					Assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
1	Belgaonm	2,867,192	32,170	87,084	Others ...	188,693
					Forest ...	417,704
2	Bijapur	3,653,526	18,251	121,477	Others ...	188,432
					Forest ...	109,567
3	Dharwar	2,949,183	13,288	65,403	Others ...	162,793
					Forest ...	237,220
4	Kanara	2,527,414	448	49,503	Others ...	23,102
					Forest ...	2,064,419
5	Kolaba	1,385,637	17,439	194,098	Others ...	35,510
					Forest ...	329,008
6	Ratnagiri	2,564,322	7,925	704,484	Others ...	18,701
					Forest ...	12,436
	Extra Territorial	6,735	.....	63	Others ...	8
	Total	15,954,006	89,521	1,222,112	Others ...	517,329
					Forest ...	3,170,349
						3,687,578
	Total for the Province for 1936-37	48,659,011	435,821	4,257,786		9,801,209
	Total for the Province for 1935-36	48,658,903	436,662	4,257,660		9,800,233

No. III—concl'd.

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,802	27,211	28	1,157,334	9,605	995,561
877	20,642	.....	2,167,854	✓ 23,129	1,053,397
1,941	36,573	720	1,606,117	✓ 17,285	808,842
600	57,716	2,219	322,036	4,741	2,630
2,947	3,941	909	724,358	191	77,341
470	1,402	5,186	1,590,620	4,175	218,923
.....	.....	.....	3,527	.....	3,137
8,637	147,385	9,062	7,570,946	59,136	3,159,731
62,292	678,714	1,201,230	23,214,698	1,139,164	7,888,006
62,064	699,628	1,193,889	23,205,376	1,129,789	7,873,502

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthal fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabiedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	544	26,869	436	27	1,732	254
Kaira	136	2,198	98	5	205	43
Broach and Panch Mahals...	657	12,988	458	...	.....	.....
Surat	165	5,383	139	...	.....	.....
Thana	3,147	1,02,579	2,976	111	2,260	412
Bombay Suburban ...	1,386	36,284	1,239	715	7,675	1,893
Total ...	5,915	1,86,300	5,391	888	11,975	2,601
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	412	11,393	397	8	912	24
East Khandesh	2,244	31,195	2,112	86	4,134	584
West Khandesh	278	7,163	258	...	.....	.....
Nasik	726	14,082	647	23	805	180
Poona	1,769	3,00,531	1,539	179	5,695	1,023
Satara	219	6,131	340	43	609	130
Sholapur	4	101	3	...	.....	.....
Total ...	6,652	1,00,616	5,196	358	12,156	1,947

No. IV.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1937.*

Distraint of movables.				Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153.					
Number of kable-dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
14	1,013	1,566	13	343	92	170	...	...	...
1	7	...	1	12	5	11	...	...	...
23	1,287	2	3	175	20	73	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	49	20	37	...	...	...
34	2,066	1,233	24	2,008	1,051	2,667	506	865	2,326
...	...	...	23	1,019	29	224	...	...	...
72	4,303	2,221	69	3,506	1,218	3,182	506	865	2,326
37	1,378	756	7	222	316	172	...	...	...
79	2,179	756	162	3,443	1,928	2,435	316	373	1,020
5	107	37	16	174	180	156	...	...	...
84	3,450	445	27	367	403	378	...	...	...
84	1,720	853	47	1,671	17	166	...	...	...
3	22	19	2	31	9	30	...	...	...
112	310	38	2	30	26	13	...	...	...
304	9,181	2,450	213	5,968	2,879	3,352	316	373	1,020

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—contd.

District.	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<i>Northern Division.</i>				
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	.....	.....	92	170
Kaira ... ..	.....	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Broach and Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	.....	20	73
Surat ... ..	.....	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
Thana	406	1,521	138	261
Bombay Suburban	20	75	9	149
Total	426	1,596	285	721
<i>Central Division.</i>				
Ahmednagar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	1,110	1,472	500	590
West Khandesh ... ..	.....	.....	180	168
Nasik ... ..	.....	.....	144	126
Poona ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Satara ... ..	.....	.....	9	30
Sholapur	790	5	5	7
Total	1,130	1,477	688	910

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	671	Rs. 16,992	Rs. 609	19	Rs. 583	Rs. 96
Bijapur	24	270	17	125	1,232	221
Dharwar	1,330	31,501	1,189	10	401	97
Kanara	251	4,137	191	44	418	69
Kolaba	188	6,908	172	19	831	98
Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	22	829	184
Total ...	2,464	50,808	2,178	332	4,084	787
Total for the Province for 1936-37 ...	14,031	3,46,724	12,765	1,428	28,115	5,335
Total for the Province for 1935-36 ...	20,344	5,65,468	18,676	1,365	38,316	6,856

No. IV—contd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1937—contd.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of kabidars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11	142	Sale not held as the amount was paid.	32	1,215	910*	741	...	...	...
1	9	10	1	17	15	15	...	...	...
1	12	12	150	3,924	2,649†	3,060	569	725	...
22	690	168	239	5,391	3,160	5,536	692	1,994	2,925
91	2,434	89	6	140	9	39	...	...	...
207	5,946	731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	9,133	1,000	428	10,687	5,743	9,391	1,361	2,719	2,925
709	22,707	6,271	710	20,251	9,840	15,926	2,083	3,957	6,271
908	31,788	11,360	576	15,819	7,179	12,976	1,145	2,347	5,067

APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—contd.				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Asses- ment.	Area.	Asses- ment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Southern Division—contd.</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Belgaum	...	...	166	143	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	15	15	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	1,873	2,062	...	...	...
Kacara	...	...	1,468	3,541	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	1	561	Khoti
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	3,522	5,761	1	561	...
Total for the Province for 1936-37	1,556	3,073	4,645	7,392	3	831	242
Total for the Province for 1935-38	439	1,327	4,588	7,723	4	673	384

No. IV—concl'd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions
ending 31st July 1937—concl'd.*

property, Sec. 155.						Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Area.	Sold.		Bought in by Government.			
		Assessment.	Proceeds.				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Rs. a. p. Houses.		Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Action against 503 acres dropped since the arrears were paid and for the remaining area action is in progress
...	...	...	...	...	...	†An area of 207 acres is being disposed of under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.
village	...	...	...	...	...	‡Further steps are in progress.
...		
263	8	...	321	...	...
708	10	73	680	...	...

APPENDIX No. V.

Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatwari area in the districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1936-37.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTHERN DIVISION.									
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>									
1. Up to 5 acres ...	34,420	53,523	18,565	303	657	649	12,351	18,482	12,912
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	17,896	112,277	29,735	474	1,724	1,086	7,805	38,134	21,251
3. Over 15 and up to 25 " ...	4,520	67,167	16,144	59	809	389	1,715	21,956	11,400
4. Over 25 and up to 100 " ...	3,607	161,395	22,667	37	1,662	520	1,706	50,560	29,839
5. Over 100 and up to 500 " ...	232	25,988	8,099	7	716	998	253	35,450	31,955
6. Over 500 acres ...	5	2,564	994	8	615	26	33	19,441	30,844
Total ...	60,680	365,969	96,204	883	6,183	3,618	23,363	184,323	138,204
Class A ...	60,680	365,909	96,204						
Class B ...	883	6,183	3,618						
Class C ...	23,363	184,323	138,204						
Total ...	84,926	556,415	238,026						
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		545	3,073						
Grand total for the district ...		556,960	241,099						

Kaira.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	57,312	104,300	72,410	077	718	468	30,670	25,078	35,934
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	22,023	123,187	53,960	190	1,067	522	3,333	31,410	42,114
3. Over 15 and up to 25 „ ...	3,528	39,945	17,655	83	1,241	276	1,777	16,295	17,526
4. Over 25 and up to 100 „ ...	1,492	40,939	16,304	82	2,227	585	1,464	33,311	30,378
5. Over 100 and up to 500 „ ...	54	6,842	1,148	10	2,158	131	206	22,758	12,656
6. Over 500 acres ...	4	1,433	2,785	...	...	...	28	14,361	9,522
Total ...	124,413	316,596	164,262	1,042	7,411	2,002	43,478	143,213	118,130
Class A ..	124,413	316,596	164,262						
Class B ...	1,042	7,411	2,062						
Class C ...	43,478	143,213	148,130						
Total ...	168,933	467,220	314,454						
<i>Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.</i>	...	214	1,108						
Grand total for the district ...	...	467,434	315,562						

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held		Number of persons.	Area held		Number of persons.	Area held	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Branch and Panch Mahals.</i>									
1. Up to 5 acres	48,426	72,492	25,146	819	2,71	1,225	10,178	16,305	14,492
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres	24,389	183,450	31,49	776	6,084	2,109	5,094	32,060	21,247
3. Over 15 and up to 25 "	6,621	115,729	16,690	258	5,163	948	1,489	23,612	10,755
4. Over 25 and up to 100 "	4,645	146,469	34,293	297	13,606	2,268	1,692	57,920	27,433
5. Over 100 and up to 500 "	251	25,845	8,357	45	6,612	1,071	292	31,528	17,148
6. Over 500 acres	2	751	570	1	442	150	21	13,009	10,919
Total	79,335	544,739	116,566	2,196	33,578	7,771	18,776	171,434	101,974
Class A	79,335	544,739	116,566						
Class B	2,196	33,578	7,771						
Class C	18,766	171,434	101,974						
Total	1,00,397	7,49,751	226,311						
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	...	...			
Grand total for the district	...	7,49,751	226,311						

Surat.

1. Up to 5 acres	62,794	94,142	12,164	2,431	4,682	280	15,554	40,606	6,303
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres	20,678	1,51,029	14,948	928	9,381	330	4,327	26,949	9,197
3. Over 15 and up to 25 „	4,310	73,104	5,363	270	6,215	331	1,263	19,745	4,118
4. Over 25 and up to 100 „	2,381	88,468	4,448	409	17,052	150	1,440	44,871	6,540
5. Over 100 and up to 500 „	133	22,219	359	74	12,986	92	282	40,066	827
6. Over 500 acres ... ..	...	...	...	4	2,441	95	20	13,035	428
Total ...	93,296	4,29,022	36,682	4,116	52,757	1,278	22,886	1,94,272	27,413
Class A ...	93,296	4,29,022	36,682						
Class B ...	4,116	52,757	1,278						
Class C ...	22,886	1,94,272	27,413						
Total ...	1,17,298	6,76,051	65,373						
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	654	32						
Grand total for the district ...	...	6,76,705	65,405						

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Thana.</i>		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
1. Up to 5 acres ...	51,326	88,885	9,604	884	1,562	114	7,253	13,862	963
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	10,686	85,930	8,091	521	3,123	341	2,839	25,272	826
3. Over 15 and up to 25 " ...	3,687	51,837	5,423	216	3,626	252	1,164	22,634	1,35
4. Over 25 and up to 100 " ...	3,302	1,02,995	10,647	595	14,602	380	1,396	86,650	1,625
5. Over 100 and up to 500 " ...	370	30,952	1,535	260	26,441	802	751	1,60,252	1,808
6. Over 500 acres ...	5	4,231	7	32	32,094	235	101	94,940	2,793
Total ...	69,376	3,67,750	35,307	2,458	81,448	2,134	14,104	4,03,610	8,550
Class A ...	69,376	3,67,750	35,307						
Class B ...	2,458	81,448	2,134						
Class C ...	14,104	4,03,610	8,550						
Total ...	85,938	8,52,808	45,991						
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	5,434	840						
Grand total for the district ...	...	8,62,242	46,831						

Bombay Suburban.

AP B: C Os 1-14	1. Up to 5 acres	2,067	2,222	8	178	140	...	1,899	1,785	4
	2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres...	50	618	...	7	60	...	150	1,099	19
	3. Over 15 and up to 25 ,, ...	42	487	...	5	20	...	50	780	...
	4. Over 25 and up to 100 ,, ...	18	279	...	16	314	...	32	1,433	...
	5. Over 100 and up to 500 ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,959	...
	6. Over 500 acres ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	2,172	3,554	8	206	584	...	2,137	7,006	23
Class A ...	2,172	3,554	8							
Class B ...	206	534	...							
Class C ...	2,137	7,006	23							
Total ...	4,515	11,094	31							
<i>Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.</i>	...	9	...							
Grand total for the district ...	...	11,103	31							

APPENDIX V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Total, Northern Division.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
(1) Up to 5 acres ...	291,345	415,514	137,917	5,242	9,830	2,756	77,905	116,118	70,608
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	95,722	656,439	137,624	2,896	21,439	4,338	29,048	154,924	94,657
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	22,708	341,249	61,275	891	17,074	2,196	7,458	101,972	44,314
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	15,441	483,545	88,359	1,436	49,463	3,913	8,380	275,045	95,815
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,040	121,844	19,498	396	48,513	3,094	1,790	301,013	64,394
(6) " 500 acres ...	16	8,979	4,356	40	35,592	506	203	154,786	54,506
Total ...	426,272	2,027,570	449,029	10,901	181,911	16,803	124,734	1,103,858	424,294
Class A ...	426,272	2,027,570	449,029						
Class B ...	10,901	181,911	16,803						
Class C ...	124,734	1,103,858	424,294						
Total ...	561,907	3,319,339	890,126						
Add area of within the division of plural holdings extending beyond the division.	...	10,886	5,058						
Grand total for the division ...	...	8,324,225	895,179						

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Ahmednagar.

(1) Up to 5 acres ...	36,744	74,146	11,714	499	1,370	399	10,945	22,775	7,032
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	44,929	401,412	24,377	646	5,547	948	18,430	104,376	17,011
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	21,604	409,367	16,900	383	6,162	463	5,795	91,958	12,937
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	22,039	896,246	28,308	541	81,196	1,864	5,587	179,864	33,602
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	1,308	192,040	7,420	127	19,572	604	1,053	98,593	18,748
(6) " 500 acres ...	✓ 9	3,547	665	✓ 3	8,164	23	✓ 25	18,368	1,603
Total ...	126,633	1,976,758	89,384	2,199	72,011	4,301	36,835	515,929	90,938
Class A ...	126,633	1,976,758	89,384						
Class B ...	2,199	72,011	4,301						
Class C ...	36,835	515,929	90,938						
Total ...	165,667	2,564,698	184,623						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	17,953	1,962						
Grand total for the district ...	...	2,582,651	186,585						

APPENDIX V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>East Khandesh.</i>									
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Up to 5 acres ...	52,321	198,577	33,329	2,392	6,169	1,092	8,510	16,781	7,556
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	42,291	385,185	31,130	3,455	29,826	2,252	9,362	78,674	13,512
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	12,813	256,376	9,506	1,323	24,418	1,226	2,798	45,550	7,325
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	9,385	874,325	9,652	1,938	92,395	2,421	2,280	96,779	11,278
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	370	49,440	1,510	486	70,463	1,701	476	83,112	6,557
(6) " 500 acres ...	1	653	...	15	10,331	164	41	29,191	4,856
Total ...	117,131	1,204,556	85,157	10,059	234,107	8,906	23,467	350,387	51,084
Class A ...	117,131	1,204,556	85,157						
Class B ...	10,059	234,107	8,906						
Class C ...	23,467	350,387	51,084						
Total ...	150,657	1,789,050	145,147						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	15,287	694						
Grand total for the district ...	...	1,804,287	145,781						

West Khandesh.

(1) Up to 5 acres	11,413	29,902	5,118	944	2,599	410	2,445	5,351	1,602
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres	22,706	218,085	11,932	1,881	19,554	1,366	3,245	28,955	5,032
(3) „ 15 „ „ 25 „	11,714	213,419	11,322	1,065	19,641	1,471	1,461	24,828	5,065
(4) „ 25 „ „ 100 „	10,984	446,208	9,956	1,631	75,817	2,093	1,908	59,487	8,006
(5) „ 100 „ „ 500 „	512	135,835	754	259	39,398	627	328	46,880	3,724
(6) „ 500 acres	1	319	508	4	3,755	977	58	41,074	14,663
Total ...	57,330	1,038,768	39,570	5,784	160,994	6,349	8,845	206,575	38,182
Class A ...	57,330	1,038,768	39,590						
Class B ...	5,784	160,994	6,349						
Class C ...	8,845	206,575	39,182						
Total ...	71,959	1,406,347	84,121						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	16,006	1,023						
Grand total for the district ...	...	1,422,343	85,144						

APPENDIX V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Nasik.</i>									
(1) Up to 5 acres ...	87,308	77,012	19,639	851	2,631	915	13,674	25,665	9,618
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	37,544	329,323	24,640	904	3,183	554	14,481	86,730	15,377
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	17,673	319,365	15,513	501	9,056	554	3,636	68,792	9,245
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	17,199	655,51	23,089	594	28,611	819	3,381	155,850	17,503
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	837	103,851	5,094	106	22,408	360	530	116,303	8,668
(6) " 500 acres ...	1	556	...	12	10,341	36	68	63,476	9,055
Total ...	110,562	1,486,558	87,975	2,968	81,230	2,638	35,720	516,836	69,496
Class A ...	110,562	1,486,558	87,975						
Class B ...	2,968	81,230	2,638						
Class C ...	35,720	516,836	69,496						
Total ...	149,250	2,084,624	160,109						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	7,265	1,074						
Grand total for the district ...	...	2,091,889	161,183						

Poona.

(1) Up to 5 acres	68,086	149,462	28,482	1,265	2,988	482	14,593	33,016	8,421
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres	44,212	387,027	47,080	654	4,191	1,215	10,983	83,999	16,921
(3) " 15 " " 25 "	17,113	320,966	28,081	813	3,766	516	4,558	67,493	12,441
(4) " 25 " " 100 "	13,775	565,678	37,029	353	9,436	1,340	5,024	130,022	31,625
(5) " 100 " " 500 "	863	89,314	6,633	47	6,600	742	516	42,948	17,348
(6) " 500 acres	7	3,546	2	...	...	...	49	14,176	7,557
Total ...	144,006	1,509,998	147,257	2,692	27,001	4,295	35,729	372,554	94,313
Class A ...	144,006	1,509,998	147,257						
Class B ...	2,692	27,001	4,295						
Class C ...	35,729	372,554	94,313						
Total ...	182,367	1,909,548	245,865						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	6,173	1,003						
Grand total for the district ...	...	1,915,721	246,868						

APPENDIX V—contd.

Details of holdings. 1	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons. 2	Area held.		Number of persons. 5	Area held.		Number of persons. 8	Area held.	
		Khalsa. 3	Inam. 4		Khalsa. 6	Inam. 7		Khalsa. 9	Inam. 10
<i>Satara.</i>		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Up to 5 acres ...	113,570	198,647	49,590	1,504	2,647	918	23,400	35,839	18,869
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	49,836	372,979	48,865	536	3,795	801	11,057	65,840	32,112
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	13,476	220,002	24,544	177	2,740	695	3,412	44,988	22,653
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	8,833	293,846	50,611	137	3,831	616	3,181	86,962	59,202
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	238	29,497	7,014	6	687	351	282	18,559	25,264
(6) " 500 acres. ...	1	277	455	...	...	...	13	923	9,879
Total ...	186,004	1,119,588	181,079	2,360	13,700	3,376	41,854	252,611	167,979
Class A ...	186,004	1,119,588	181,079						
Class B ...	2,360	13,700	3,376						
Class C ...	41,854	252,611	167,979						
Total ...	229,718	1,385,899	352,434						
Add area within district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	757	766						
Grand total for the district ...	...	1,386,656	353,200						

Sholapur.

(1) Up to 5 acres	19,116	89,518	4,970	703	1,862	221	7,192	17,127	2,827
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres	25,353	234,733	12,018	846	8,380	660	10,341	88,535	10,406
(3) „ 15 „ „ 25 „ „	18,108	289,618	11,570	554	8,767	577	6,405	108,462	13,397
(4) „ 25 „ „ 100 „ „	16,479	663,757	26,347	689	30,766	3,153	7,990	292,252	62,006
(5) „ 100 „ „ 500 „ „	1,462	166,717	7,655	150	24,921	2,285	824	117,932	30,552
(6) „ 500 acres	9	5,588	833	2	990	94	36	18,467	13,276
Total ...	77,527	1,419,931	63,393	2,914	75,686	6,990	32,788	642,775	132,464
Class A ...	77,527	1,419,931	63,393						
Class B ...	2,914	75,686	6,990						
Class C ...	32,788	642,775	132,464						
Total ...	113,259	2,138,392	202,847						
Add area within district of plural holding extending beyond the district. ...		10,141	8,287						
Grand total for the district ...	...	2,148,533	211,134						

APPENDIX V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Total, Central Division.</i>									
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Up to 5 acres ...	338,760	701,963	162,946	8,678	20,627	3,832	81,111	156,894	56,062
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	267,354	2,328,106	200,135	8,960	79,889	7,805	73,470	542,084	110,908
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	109,604	2,032,702	117,518	4,331	74,861	5,552	28,366	456,595	89,491
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	98,900	3,910,014	185,148	5,915	273,493	12,352	29,019	1,014,503	225,494
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	5,619	790,955	36,491	1,146	187,054	6,766	4,090	537,110	114,095
(6) " 500 acres ...	80	15,194	8,918	36	34,031	694	301	195,174	61,434
Total ...	820,357	9,778,934	701,156	29,066	669,960	37,001	216,297	2,902,360	651,484
Class A ...	820,357	9,778,934	701,156						
Class B ...	29,066	669,960	37,001						
Class C ...	216,297	2,902,360	651,484						
Total ...	1,065,720	13,351,254	1,389,641						
Add area within the division of plural holdings extending beyond the division.	...	455	206						
Grand total for the division ...	...	13,351,709	1,389,847						

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Belgaum.

(1) Up to 5 acres ...	61,805	101,349	36,183	905	1,678	788	19,922	31,935	18,281
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres...	32,856	229,872	52,979	684	5,027	1,418	15,185	89,955	46,691
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	8,727	138,023	37,135	266	3,652	1,415	5,305	66,246	39,178
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	5,532	168,865	50,208	268	9,875	5,094	5,191	117,966	94,866
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	247	25,397	9,125	52	6,092	3,740	584	62,871	41,973
(6) " 500 acres ...	6	3,697	213	2	234	859	52	31,787	39,721
Total ...	109,173	667,748	185,843	2,177	26,558	13,244	46,189	400,760	283,710
Class A ...	109,173	667,748	185,843						
Class B ...	2,177	26,558	13,244						
Class C ...	46,189	400,760	283,710						
Total ...	157,539	1,095,066	482,797						
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		3,760	4,482						
Grand total for the district ...		1,098,826	492,279						

* The increase in the number of holders is due to division of holdings.

APPENDIX V—contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bijapur.</i>		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
(1) Up to 5 acres	22,368	52,788	18,195	2,998	4,854	2,816	9,234	20,191	11,670
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres...	30,426	253,752	46,278	2,593	19,734	4,557	14,438	104,147	44,089
(3) " 15 " " 25 " "	17,027	279,208	41,938	1,313	19,119	3,686	8,831	138,485	46,057
(4) " 25 " " 100 " "	17,938	609,557	124,745	1,134	37,607	12,162	9,150	264,288	130,966
(5) " 100 " " 500 " "	1,473	174,697	27,730	200	26,058	7,620	875	113,759	69,040
(6) " 500 acres	29	13,001	655	2	1,215	423	72	45,747	75,888
Total	89,256	1,382,943	259,641	8,240	108,587	31,464	42,600	686,617	377,710
Class A	89,256	1,382,943	259,641						
Class B	8,240	108,587	31,464						
Class C	42,600	686,617	377,710						
Total	140,096	2,178,147	668,815						
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.		3,846	3,010						
Grand total for the district		2,181,993	671,825						

Dharwar.

(1) Up to 5 acres ...	45,512	160,777	23,742	2,622	7,319	1,778	17,138	39,475	18,932
(2) Over 5 and up to 15 acres...	43,182	329,245	54,049	3,182	23,010	6,633	20,533	129,505	67,175
(3) " 15 " " 25 " ...	15,947	226,647	42,098	1,095	15,956	5,892	6,817	79,253	54,739
(4) " 25 " " 100 " ...	9,140	230,135	64,702	1,096	32,735	13,185	5,797	143,850	116,728
(5) " 100 " " 500 " ...	414	47,477	13,263	203	26,630	9,358	784	78,805	67,645
(6) " 500 acres ...	2	395	1,401	14	4,783	3,445	83	31,071	35,191
Total ...	114,197	1,000,676	199,255	8,212	110,463	39,731	51,152	501,959	360,410
Class A ...	114,197	1,000,676	199,255						
Class B ...	8,212	110,463	39,731						
Class C ...	51,152	501,959	360,410						
Total ...	173,561	1,613,098	599,416						
<i>Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.</i>		2,283	696						
Grand total for the district ...		1,615,381	600,112						

APPENDIX No. V—contd.

Details of holdings. 1	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.			
	Number of persons. 2	Area held.		Number of persons. 5	Area held		Number of persons. 8	Area hold		
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.	
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
<i>Kanara.</i>										
1. Up to 5 acres ...	21,914	26,566	17	214	363	4	12,958	20,714	36	
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	4,720	38,579	3	73	669	...	3,838	38,061	99	
3. " 15 " 25 " ...	1,073	19,442	...	24	461	...	1,337	28,867	68	
4. " 25 " 100 " ...	679	26,742	...	20	1,056	...	1,379	62,604	315	
5. " 100 " 500 " ...	27	3,192	...	...	...	...	253	51,939	195
6. " 500 acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7,491	1,874
Total ...	28,413	114,521	20	331	2,549	4	19,776	204,776	2,587	
Class A ...	28,413	114,521	20							
Class B ...	331	2,549	4							
Class C ...	19,776	204,776	2,587							
Total ...	48,520	321,846	2,611							
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	7,150	19							
Grand total for the District ..	...	328,996	2,630						

Kolaba.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	54,132	48,869	828	737	1,578	38	9,860	19,514	901
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	6,777	46,788	291	344	2,056	38	3,413	29,307	557
3. „ 15 „ 25 „ ...	2,387	24,707	229	214	1,554	37	1,132	20,212	474
4. „ 25 „ 100 „ ...	1,369	33,778	135	125	3,218	120	1,510	67,262	333
5. „ 100 „ 500 „ ...	116	6,961	...	17	5,778	12	506	74,032	891
6. „ 500 acres ...	2	1,436	...	...	...	...	5	31,609	1,256
Total ...	44,727	162,539	1,483	1,437	14,179	245	16,426	242,536	4,852
Class A ...	44,727	162,539	1,483						
Class B ...	1,437	14,179	245						
Class C ...	16,426	242,536	4,852						
Total ...	62,590	419,254	6,580						
And area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	7,782	40						
Grand total for the district ...	...	426,986	6,620						

APPENDIX No. V---contd.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Ratnagiri.</i>									
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
1. Up to 5 acres ...	54,332	59,085	4,474	207	324	40	8,645	14,721	874
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	8,545	68,257	2,611	115	882	33	2,371	21,227	1,081
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	2,299	41,769	619	37	706	5	959	18,347	932
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	1,806	72,827	748	35	1,258	7	1,097	48,890	2,551
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	133	18,614	80	1	471	...	187	30,855	2,412
6. Over 500 acres ...	2	636	...	...	...	...	4	4,129	759
Total ...	67,117	261,188	8,532	395	3,631	85	13,263	138,169	8,659
Class A ...	67,117	261,183	8,532						
Class B ...	395	3,641	85						
Class C ...	13,263	138,169	8,659						
Total ...	80,775	402,993	17,276						
Add area within the district of plural holdings extending beyond the district.	...	395	106						
Grand total for the district ...	...	403,393	17,382						

Total, Southern Division.

1. Up to 5 acres ...	240,152	395,671	83,473	7,699	16,162	5,464	77,850	146,751	50,721
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	126,615	967,327	156,365	6,937	51,407	12,695	59,892	414,157	160,109
3. " 15 " " 25 " ...	47,444	730,969	122,122	2,953	41,486	10,564	24,476	347,201	142,061
4. " 25 " " 100 " ...	36,477	1,202,842	240,844	2,680	65,806	30,533	24,221	708,053	347,632
5. " 100 " " 500 " ...	2,418	276,754	50,583	475	65,051	21,865	3,225	416,833	190,481
6. Over 500 acres ...	41	19,165	2,269	18	6,282	4,727	231	157,834	151,659
Total ...	453,142	3,592,728	655,656	20,812	266,144	85,848	189,834	2,190,859	1,045,693
Class A ...	453,142	3,592,728	655,656						
Class B ...	20,812	266,144	85,848						
Class C ...	189,834	2,190,859	1,045,693						
Total ...	663,788	6,049,731	1,766,697						
Add area within the division of plural holdings extending beyond the division.	...	6,946	465						
Gross total for the division ...	...	6,056,677	1,767,162						

The total Government Rayatwari area is less than that of the last quinquennium. The decrease is mainly due to the fact that certain khotei villages already lapsed to Government and accounted for as Khalsa were again taken under attachment under section 159, Land Revenue Code, and treated as khotei.

APPENDIX No. V—concl'd.

Quinquennial statement of holdings in Government rayatsari area in the Province of Bombay for the year 1936-37.

Details of holdings.	Class A.			Class B.			Class C.		
	Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.		Number of persons.	Area held.	
		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.		Khalsa.	Inam.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acre.	Acre.		Acre.	Acre.		Acre.	Acre.
1. Up to 5 acres ...	870,257	1,513,148	374,336	21,609	46,619	12,052	296,866	419,593	177,391
2. Over 5 and up to 15 acres ...	489,691	3,951,872	494,124	18,853	152,655	24,838	161,350	1,111,165	335,674
3. Over 15 and up to 25 " ...	179,846	3,104,920	302,915	8,175	133,121	12,312	60,239	905,718	269,366
4. Over 25 and up to 100 " ...	150,118	5,596,401	514,351	10,031	408,767	46,718	61,570	1,997,601	668,241
5. Over 100 and up to 500 " ...	9,073	1,189,553	106,372	2,017	800,618	31,225	9,105	1,254,956	368,970
6. Over 500 acres ...	87	43,333	15,543	94	75,905	5,927	735	507,791	270,629
Total ...	1,699,771	15,399,232	1,805,841	60,779	1,113,015	139,152	530,865	6,197,017	2,121,471
Class A ...	1,699,771	15,399,232	1,805,841						
Class B ...	60,779	1,113,015	1,139,152						
Class C ...	530,865	6,197,077	2,121,471						
Total ...	2,291,415	24,714,324	4,066,464						
Add area of plural holdings extending beyond Northern Division.	...	10,886	5,053						
Add area of plural holdings extending beyond Central Division.	...	455	266						
Add area of plural holdings extending beyond Southern Division.	...	6,946	465						
Grand Total for the Province of Bombay ...	2,291,415	24,732,611	4,072,188						

Note.—Class A means those who cultivate with their hands with or without the help of hired labour.

Class B means those who do not cultivate with their own hands but supervise and direct the cultivation by labourers or farm servants.

Class C means those who receive rent only with or without directly or indirectly taking part in the cultivation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHAPTER I.	
CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.	
1. Alterations in area	1
2. Forest Settlements	2
3. Demarcation	2
4. Forest Surveys	2
CHAPTER II.	
MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.	
1. Regulation of Management—Preparation and control of regular working plans	3
2. Communications and Buildings—	
(a) Roads and Bridges	4
(b) Buildings	4
(c) Miscellaneous works	4
3. Protection of Forests—	
(a) General protection	5
(b) Protection from fire	6
(c) Protection from cattle	8
(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes	9
CHAPTER III.	
SILVICULTURE.	
1. System of Management	10
2. General Progress of Regeneration and afforestation—	
(a) Mainly natural	10
(i) Concentrated	10
(ii) Not concentrated	11
(b) Mainly artificial	12
(c) Afforestation	13
3. Tending of growing stock	13
CHAPTER IV.	
EXPLOITATION.	
(a) System of Management—	
(i) Major Forest Produce	16
(ii) Minor Forest Produce	16
(b) Agency of Exploitation—	
(i) Departmental Agency	17
Timber depôts	18
Firewood depôts	19
Private sawmills	19
(ii) Purchasers	20
(iii) Rights, Privileges and Free grants	22
(c) Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce	23

	PAGE
CHAPTER IV-A.	
THE FOREST ENGINEERING BRANCH.	
1. Surveys	24
2. Designs and Drawing work	24
3. Construction	25
4. Forest Exploitation	25
(a) Mechanical extraction	25
(b) Sawmilling	25
CHAPTER V.	
Financial Results	28
CHAPTER VI.	
Research and Experiments	31
CHAPTER VII.	
Administration	37
CHAPTER VIII.	
General	42

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Serial No.	Description.	Facing page.
(1) and (2)	A Suspension bridge over the Mhasti Nala, in E. D. Kanara, Southern Circle ..	4
(3)	Deomogra Reserve—Coupe No. 6, Block II, West Khandesh Division. Illustrates result of successful fire protection	11
(4)	Deomogra Reserve—Coupe No. 43, Block III, West Khandesh Division Successful fire protection has induced natural teak regeneration	} 12
(5)	Typical "Neem" (<i>Melia Azadirachta</i>) Plantation 1½ year old in the dry forest of Bagalkot Range—Block II, Coupe 12, Dharwar-Bijapur Division ..	31
(6)	Distribution of Jubilee Alms to Forest Settlers of East Khandesh Division Clothing and Jawari grain distributed to the poor ..	} 45

*List of Trees and Shrubs mentioned in the Report and their
Scientific names.*

English and Vernacular names.	Scientific name.
Anjan ..	.. <i>Hardwickia binata.</i>
Apta ..	.. <i>Bauhinia racemosa.</i>
Babul ..	.. <i>Acacia arabica.</i>
Bahan ..	.. <i>Populus euphratica.</i>
Bamboo ..	.. <i>Dendrocalamus strictus.</i>
Casuarina ..	.. <i>Casuarina equisetifolia.</i>
Heddi ..	.. <i>Adina cordifolia.</i>
Hirda ..	.. <i>Terminalia chebula.</i>
Hongal ..	.. <i>Terminalia paniculata.</i>
Honne ..	.. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium.</i>
Kandi ..	.. <i>Prosopis specigera.</i>
Khair ..	.. <i>Acacia catechu.</i>
Lantana ..	.. <i>Lantana camara.</i>
Lai ..	.. <i>Tamarix sp.</i>
Mango ..	.. <i>Mangifera indica.</i>
Matti, Ain ..	.. <i>Terminalia tomentosa.</i>
Mhowra ..	.. <i>Bassia latifolia.</i>
Mulberry ..	.. <i>Morus alba.</i>
Nana ..	.. <i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa.</i>
Rosha ..	.. <i>Cymbopogon martinii.</i>
Sandal ..	.. <i>Santalum album.</i>
Sissum ..	.. <i>Dalbergia latifolia.</i>
Shivan, Shivni ..	.. <i>Gmelina arborea.</i>
Sawar, Simul ..	.. <i>Bombax malabaricum.</i>
Tali ..	.. <i>Dalbergia sissoo.</i>
Teak ..	.. <i>Tectona grandis.</i>
Tiwas, Karimuttal ..	.. <i>Ougeinia dalbergioides.</i>
Tarwad ..	.. <i>Cassia auriculata.</i>
Timbru ..	.. <i>Diospyrus melanoxylon.</i>

**FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY
PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE
YEAR 1934-35.**

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1. ALTERATIONS IN AREA. (Forms Nos. 51 and 51A.)

The following table shows the changes in forest area which occurred during the year :—

Class of forest.	Area on 1st April 1934.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1935.	
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
Reserved ..	In charge of Forest Department ..	11,660	46	50	11,656
	In charge of Revenue Department.	1,657	....	4	1,653
Protected ..	In charge of Forest Department ..	246	15	16	245
	In charge of Revenue Department.	622	....	2	620
Total ..	14,185	61	72	14,174	

The areas added and excluded comprise :—

	Square miles.	
	Gain.	Loss.
Afforestations and disforestsments in favour of cultivation	11	10
Alluvial accretions and erosions in Sind ..	14	11
Transfer from Reserved to Protected Forest ..	15	15
Rectification by resurvey ..	11	8
Transfer from Protected to Reserved Forest ..	10	10
Errors corrected ..	..	18
	61	72

Net loss 11 square miles.

Large areas of reserved forest, viz. 3 square miles in the Northern Circle, 4 square miles in the Central Circle and 3 square miles in the Southern Circle were disforested chiefly for purposes of cultivation. Erosions in Sind Circle resulted in a loss of 6 square miles of reserved and 5 square

miles of protected forest. Correction of some errors in the record of forest areas in the Kanara Eastern Division and resurvey of forest areas in the Sind Circle were responsible for the reduction of 26 square miles.

There was an addition of 11 square miles to the reserved forest owing to afforestments of Government Waste lands in the Mandvi Sub-Division of the Central Circle. 25 square miles were added to the reserved forest due to alluvial accretions and to rectification of forest areas by resurvey in the Sind Circle.

The forest lands (about 4 square miles) given out for cultivation in exchange for malki lands submerged in the Andhra Valley and Mulshi lakes in the Central Circle still await disforestation.

2. FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

The area under settlement at the commencement of the year was 43 square miles, to which an area of nearly 22 square miles was added. 36 square miles were settled during the year and 29 square miles still remain to be settled. No expenditure was incurred on settlements during the year.

All the area under settlement in the Mandvi taluka, Surat District, was finally settled. The settlement of 1,713 acres in the Kolaba Division is still pending the decision of the Privy Council on the appeal preferred by Sardar Biwalkar.

3. DEMARCATION.

161 miles of new boundaries were artificially demarcated in the Northern, Southern and Sind Circles at a cost of Rs. 1,261. 52 miles remain to be demarcated in the Northern and Southern Circles. The existing boundary lines and marks were repaired in all Circles at a cost of Rs. 2,491. In addition 25 miles of frontier lines between Goa and British territories were cleared at a cost of Rs. 473. The total length of the boundaries at the close of the year was 40,832 miles.

As desired by the Forest Advisory Committee, 5,425 new boundary cairns were erected between the old boundary cairns in the scrub forests of East Khandesh Division through the agency of forest guards in order to distinguish the open and closed area. The sub-block boundaries were also painted with colours.

4. FOREST SURVEYS.

No survey work was carried out during the year. The area still to be surveyed is 13 square miles in the Northern Circle, 276 square miles in the Southern Circle and 937 square miles in the Sind Circle.

The expenditure on the constitution of State Forests was :—

			1934-35.	1933-34.
			Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	..	..	1,169	1,444
Central Circle	..	..	4	19
Southern Circle	..	..	57	..
Sind Circle	..	..	..	9

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

I. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.

Preparation (Form No. 55).—The revised working plan for the Haliyal Teak Pole Forests, including Block VII-A, and the working plan for the Nagzari Valley and the Kalinadi-Kaneri slopes were sanctioned by Government.

The revised working plan for the Thana forests and the working plan for the Satara forests have been completed and are being printed.

The revised working plan for the Nasik Scrub and Teak Pole Jungles drawn up by the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, requires to be corrected and rewritten in part. This work will be taken in hand soon.

Work in connection with the following plans was continued during the year :—

- (1) Revised Working Plan for the Igatpuri forests.
- (2) Working Plan for the Thana Gurcharans.
- (3) Revision of the Nawapur-Nandurbar and Deomogra Working Plans, West Khandesh Division.
- (4) Revision of the Working Plan for the Satmala forests, East Khandesh Division.
- (5) Revision of the Yellapur-Mundgod High Forest Working Plan (E. D. Kanara).
- (6) Revision of the Gund Working Plan (N. D. Kanara).
- (7) Working Plan for the Castle-Rock Fuel Supply (W. D. Kanara).
- (8) Revised Working Plan for all the Coastal Casuarina Plantations (Kanara Western Division).
- (9) Revised Working Plans for the forests of Lower and Upper Sind Divisions.

(b) Control of Working Plans.

The prescriptions of the sanctioned working plans were generally followed in all Circles. In the Northern Circle several coupes remained unsold for want of demand owing to poor quality of growth, inaccessibility or long leads. As stated in the last year's report the prescriptions of the Umarpata Working Plan in the West Khandesh Division were modified and inferior species over 18" were marked for felling only when they interfered with the development of superior species. In Deomogra clear fellings of extensive patches, covered only with mature and valueless injaili, were carried out in coupes marked for improvement felling. This facilitates the reboisement of blanks by artificial planting. Some fuel coupes in Kanara Western Division and Dharwar-Bijapur Division were withheld from sale owing to slump in the fuel market. In the Sukkur and Shikarpur Divisions some coupes remained unsold for want of demand. In the Karachi Division owing to the severe frost of 1929 and vast accumulation of dead wood, arrear coupes of previous years only were worked.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a) Roads and Bridges.

Construction work was undertaken on 12 miles of new roads in the Northern and Southern Circles, and repairs were carried out over 1,084 miles of existing roads and paths in all Circles. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,127 on new works and Rs. 92,978 on repairs, compared with Rs. 26,070 and Rs. 88,584 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on repairs includes Rs. 45,590 spent on the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway as maintenance charges.

The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 2,59,467 for the proposed Ozar-Saiwan road in the Northern Circle were administratively approved by Government. This road which is nearly 31 miles in length will when completed provide through communication from Nasik to the coast. It will, besides being of great value for purposes of administration, open up large tracks of valuable forests of West Nasik and North Thana Divisions, hitherto not provided with communications. It is hoped that funds will be granted early for the construction of this very important road.

The survey of the proposed Bhanwad-Mankhed road in the West Nasik Division was completed by the Forest Engineering establishment. Plans and estimates for this road as well as for the Temba-Parali road in the East Thana Division are awaited from the Forest Engineer.

No progress could be made with the Dara-Dhadgaon road in North Khandesh for want of funds.

(b) Buildings.

Out of Rs. 63,090 spent on buildings, Rs. 38,543 were on new works and the balance of Rs. 24,547 on repairs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 32,745 and Rs. 24,135 respectively.

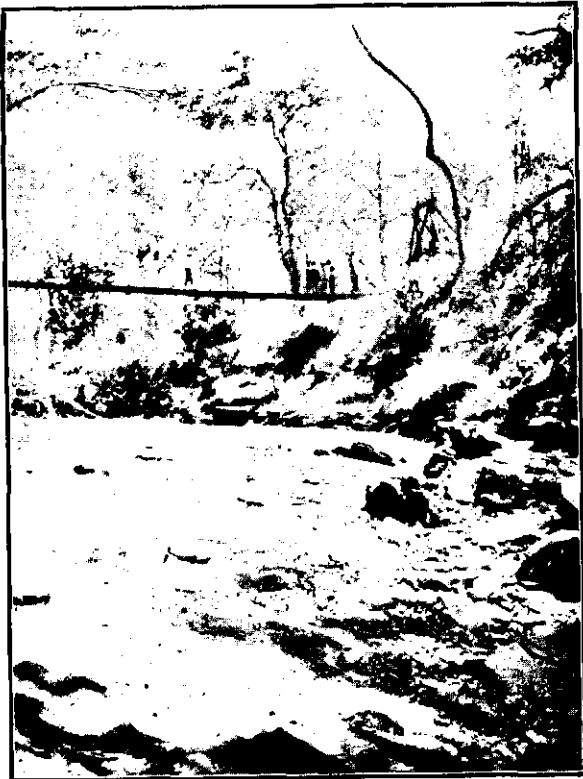
The store-houses at Harsul and Waghera in the West Nasik Division were taken over by this Department from the District Local Board as sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3146/33, dated 6th December 1934.

The necessity for providing more housing accommodation for subordinates has been emphasized by all Conservators. Until proper housing has been provided for every subordinate the condition of the Forest Department cannot be considered as satisfactory. Few buildings have been put up in the past years owing to lack of funds, but it is hoped that from now on such provision will be made as will enable real progress to be achieved in the future.

(c) Miscellaneous (other works).

Rs. 2,760 and Rs. 5,194 were spent on new works and repairs respectively against Rs. 1,412 and Rs. 7,843 last year. The expenditure under this head was incurred chiefly on wells, fencing of compounds, telephone rent, charges for water supply paid to the Public Works Department, silt-clearance and repairs to bunds and karias in Sind.

A suspension bridge over the Mhasti Nala in R. D. Kamra, South of Co. 10



G. P. Z. P. 1938

Distance between piers	...	100'
Length of foot bridge	...	90'
Dip of $\frac{1}{10}$ span	...	10'
Clear width of foot bridge	...	2'-6"
Total cost exclusive of cables	Rs.	450.

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) General Protection. (Form No. 57.)

The following statement compares the number of forest offences of the year with those of 1933-34 and the average of the last three years :—

Class of offence.	1934-35.					1933-34.	Average of 1931-32 to 1933-34.
	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Sind Circle.	Total.		
I. Injury to forest by fire.	645	621	346	450	2,062	1,967	1,970
II. Unauthorised felling or removal of produce.	4,990	4,205	1,602	1,629	12,426	11,301	11,385
III. Unauthorised grazing.	2,374	1,880	601	2,305	7,160	6,634	6,601
IV. Other offences.	1,128	1,082	478	291	3,059	2,854	2,819
Total of 1934-35 ..	9,137	7,768	3,027	4,775	24,707	..	..
Total of 1933-34 ..	8,121	8,146	2,661	3,828	..	22,756	..
Average of 1931-32 to 1933-34.	7,738	8,512	2,872	3,653	..	..	22,775

As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 1,951 in the total number of forest offences, all the Circles contributing thereto. This increase is seen in all classes of offences.

Injury by fire.—There was on the whole an increase of 95 cases over that of the preceding year, Sind Circle alone contributing thereto. Causes of forest fires are discussed under “Protection from fire”.

Unauthorized fellings.—The Northern, Southern and Sind Circles record an increase of 617,256 and 294 cases respectively. The increase in the Northern Circle mainly occurs in the West Nasik Division and is attributable to the register maintained in the Divisional Office for recording offences reported by each subordinate as stated in the last year's report. The increase in the Southern Circle is reported to be due chiefly to the habitual illicit cutting of fuel for sale by Berads in the Belgaum Division and Lamanis in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division. The Collector of Belgaum suggests that an attempt to settle the Berads to a peaceful and honest life be made by granting them waste forest lands and that in the meanwhile communal punishment be resorted to. A liberal grant of 3,000 acres of forest land has already been made to the Berads in the Belgaum Division at an average of 2 acres per family. In spite of this, illicit cuttings are still being carried on by them. A strict warning will be issued to them and if they still persist in their attitude communal punishment will be resorted to as suggested by the Collector. The increase in the Sind Circle is attributed to the fact that due to scarcity of grass consequent on low inundation of 1934, maldars resorted to lopping and trespass in closed areas for fodder.

Unauthorized grazing.—The total number of offences committed under this head increased from 6,634 to 7,160. The increase occurs mainly in the Northern and Sind Circles and is attributed to stricter supervision and greater vigilance on the part of subordinates leading to fewer cases going undetected.

Other offences.—On the whole there was an increase of 205 cases as compared with those of the previous year. All Circles except the Central Circle contribute to the increase. The offences represent cases of violation of transit and game rules and encroachment in forest areas, and variations in offences of this sort cannot be attributed to any particular cause.

Two hundred and seventy-four new cases were taken to court during the year. 265 cases, including 108 cases pending from the previous year, were decided and of these 236 or 89 per cent. resulted in convictions. 20,896 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 1,01,596 was recovered in 20,295 cases, the average per case being Rs. 5 as compared with Rs. 4.9 in the previous year. Offenders in 601 cases were let off with a warning and in 3,548 or 13 per cent. of the new and pending cases the offenders were not detected.

The two cases under the Indian Penal Code pending from last year in the Hyderabad Division, Sind Circle, were disposed of, the offenders being convicted and sentenced to pay fines. 9 fresh cases, 3 in Shikarpur Division, 2 in Larkana Division and 4 in Hyderabad Division were taken to court under the Indian Penal Code under various charges, viz., assaulting and making false allegations against forest subordinates, stealing Government camels and encroaching on forest lands. 6 of these resulted in convictions and 3 are pending in the court.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

The figures in the subjoined statement compare the result of two fire seasons, 1st June 1933 to 31st May 1934 and 1st June 1934 to 31st May 1935. These figures do not tally with those in Appendix 58 which are for the financial year ending 31st March 1935 :—

Circle.	Fire season of.	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Percentage of area actually protected.	Cost.	Cost per square mile protected.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	{ 1934-35	2,605	89	2,516	97	8,570	3.4
	{ 1933-34	3,334	69	3,265	98	11,075	3.6
Central	{ 1934-35	3,919	361	3,558	91	8,475	2.4
	{ 1933-34	3,897	466	3,431	88	7,903	2.3
Southern	{ 1934-35	1,440	52	1,388	96	7,635	5.5
	{ 1933-34	1,574	71	1,503	95	8,328	5.5
Sind	{ 1934-35	487	26	461	95	773	1.7
	{ 1933-34	484	10	474	98	746	1.6
Total	{ 1934-35	8,451	528	7,923	94	25,153	3.2
	{ 1933-34	9,289	616	8,673	93	28,652	3.3

In the Northern Circle, compared with the figures for the past year there has been an increase in the area burnt, the Panch Mahals, North Thana and East Thana Divisions contributing thereto. The severe frost of February 1935 which caused the grass to dry up early and in consequence rendered the forests more inflammable than usual mainly accounts for the increase in the North and East Thana Divisions. In the Panch Mahals Division contractors of grass and timbru leaves and cattle thieves are reported to be responsible for some of these fires while a net work of roads, cart-tracks and railway lines passing through the forest account for a certain number of accidental fires.

The total area burnt in the Central Circle was less than the previous year. All Divisions except North Khandesh show a decrease. In the East Khandesh Division precautions were taken by burning more fire lines on both sides of roads and along cart-tracks in coupes. Villagers and contractors promptly helped to extinguish fires. The increase in the North Khandesh Division is chiefly due to fires having spread to inaccessible portions of forests.

Compared with the figures for 1933-34 there has been a reduction in the number of fires and the acreage burnt in the Southern Circle, though Kanara Eastern Division is responsible for an appreciable increase which is attributed to the lack of the usual hot weather showers and dryness of the forest. The decrease in other Divisions indicates that the protective measures adopted were largely successful. Some heavy fires are reported to have occurred outside the protected area in Kanara Northern, Eastern and Belgaum Divisions mainly due to an unusually warm summer and total absence of early showers.

Both the number of fires and the area burnt increased in the Sind Circle. The increase is shared by all Divisions and is the direct result of the dry and inflammable condition of forests for which the low inundation of 1934-35 and the severe frost are entirely responsible. Wilful incendiarism on the part of maldars to obtain fresh grass and the carelessness of passersby in throwing live cigarettes in forests are also partly responsible for the increase.

For good fire protection remission and reduction of grazing fees were granted in 22 villages in the West Khandesh Division. Rewards in the shape of turbans of the value of Rs. 125 were distributed among the Patils in the Mandvi Range. Money rewards were also paid to those persons who rendered help in putting out fires in the East Khandesh Division. In the Southern Circle, 37 villages, 21 persons and 509 cattle were allowed free grazing for good protection. Remission of grazing fees was granted

in the case of 485 cattle owned by charitable institutions in the Bijapur District. Reduction of grazing fees was granted in some cases, and 9 villages in Kanara Eastern Division were punished with enhancement of grazing fees for bad fire protection.

(c) *Protection from cattle.* (Forms Nos. 60 and 61.)

The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. miles.	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for whole year	1,463	10·3
Closed to all animals for part of the year	322	2·3
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year	9,480	66·9
Open to all animals for the whole year	2,891	20·4
Open to all animals for part of the year	17	0·1
Total ..	14,173	....

The area open to grazing was generally sufficient and closure was relaxed as usual in cases of hardship.

2,426,021 animals are recorded as having grazed in the forests of the Presidency during the year as compared with 25,38,734 in the previous year and 2,405,404 the average of the last 3 years. Of these 1,866,406 were horned cattle, 542,099 sheep and goats, 2,898 camels and 14,618 other animals. The number of cattle admitted to graze free in the forests was 5,73,282 as against 6,15,183 in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the number of cattle admitted to graze as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease is shared by all Circles except the Central Circle. In the Northern Circle the decrease is attributed to the fact that owing to the failure of monsoon and the consequent shortage of fodder a number of shepherds migrated from East Nasik Division to Berar for grazing. An occurrence of cattle disease in the West Thana Division was also responsible to some extent for the decrease. The increase in the Central Circle is chiefly due to large herds of horned cattle and sheep and goats having been brought by professional graziers and Thilaries in the West Khandesh Division for grazing. In the Sind Circle the decrease is chiefly due to poor inundation and extremely severe frost rendering the grass coarse and dry. The quality of the grazing was therefore poor, and fewer people were willing to pay for it.

The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,56,790 as against Rs. 5,61,056 in the previous year, the value at full rates being Rs. 22,57,602.

The number of cattle impounded was 95,068 as compared with 89,996 in the previous year and 97,075 the average of the past 3 years. The increase is shared by all Circles and is mainly attributed to strict supervision resulting in the detection of a larger number of offences of illicit grazing.

(d) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

Vegetable pests.—Creepers-cutting was carried out as usual through the agency of forest contractors and subordinates. Lantana is reported to be coming up and seriously affecting some kurans in East Nasik Division. Remarkable results were achieved in the destruction of prickly pear in the Bijapur District and in the Gokak and Gujnal Ranges of Belgaum Division by introducing the Cochineal insect. The Goleskop kuran in the Bagalkot Range which was full of prickly pear, was entirely cleared of it by this method for planting *babul* (*acacia barabica*). Loranthus is reported to be spreading in some plantations in the Kanara Western Division and steps have been taken to cut back all affected stems.

Animal pests.—Some damage was as usual caused in young plantations by wild elephants, bison, sambhar, monkeys, porcupine, wild pigs and rats.

Insect pests.—Damage by teak defoliators occurred in the North and East Thana Divisions. In the West Thana Division young seedlings were killed by root-eating larvae in some forests. In the Kanara Western Division some seedlings in new teak plantations were destroyed by crickets. Damage was caused by the teak stem borer in regeneration area of the Belgaum Division.

Frost and erosions.—Owing to severe frost in January 1935 considerable damage was caused to young teak in the regeneration areas in the Northern Circle and in West Khandesh. In Peint even mature teak was affected. In Sind the damage caused by frost was great. In the Sukkur Division in some places regeneration 5 to 10 years old and as much as 20 feet high was wiped out. All Divisions report considerable damage to young *babul* crops. The damage to casuarina plantations of Akshi and Nagaon in the Kolaba Division by erosion continued and about 13 acres of land were washed away. In the Sind Circle the total area eroded by the action of the river Indus was 11 square miles as against 15 square miles in the previous year. The amount realized by sale of the material exploited from eroded areas was Rs. 16,494. A sum of Rs. 35,553 was also realized by sale of material obtained from 5 square miles which were exploited in anticipation of erosion.

CHAPTER III.

SILVICULTURE.

(1) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

8,494 square miles or 71·3 per cent. of the area under the management of the Forest Department are organised and worked under the various systems shown below :—

Silvicultural systems.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of the total area.
1. Clear felling	3,789	31·82
2. Selection	722	6·06
3. Uniform	69	} 0·61
4. Group selection	4	
5. Selection cum improvement	1,136	9·54
6. Coppice with standards	1,383	11·61
7. Simple coppice	313	2·63
8. Other	1,078	9·03
Total under silvicultural systems ..	8,494	71·3
Protection, grazing and unallotted ..	3,407	28·7
Grand total ..	11,901	100·00

(2) GENERAL PROGRESS OF REGENERATION AND AFFORESTATION.

(Form No. 62.)

(a) *Mainly Natural.*

The total area under natural regeneration both concentrated and not concentrated was 61,571 acres of which 21,570 were in the Northern Circle, 16,572 in the Central Circle, 17,323 in the Southern Circle and 6,106 in the Sind Circle.

(i) *Concentrated.*

Natural regeneration in the exploited areas was supplemented in all the Divisions on a more or less intensive scale by dibbling of seed of teak, sandal and other valuable species on burnt patches and by transplanting and stump planting. The results were on the whole satisfactory. In the



G P Z P 1935 Deomogra Reserve --Coupe No. 6, Block II, West Khandesh Division.

Illustrates results of successful fire protection.

Note :—Prolific natural teak regeneration where *babul* (*Acacia arabica*) once flourished.

three Thana Divisions alone 966,035 seedlings of teak and other species were raised on burnt patches out of which 703,997 were alive at the end of the year. In the Kolaba Division the survivals were 449,243 teak, 40,859 junglewood and 878 bamboo seedlings.

In the West Thana Division a few unburnt patches were planted with stumps and seedlings of teak. The stumps are progressing fairly well whereas the transplants are just struggling with little hope of survival. In the East Nasik Division several coupes were regenerated on the agri-cum-forestry system. In the above Ghat areas of the West Nasik Division attempts were made to regenerate the exploited coupes on the *rab* system but all the seedlings raised during the year were destroyed by frost.

An important innovation this year was the introduction of agri-cum-planting in teak bearing areas in Navapur, Nandurbar and Deomogra in the West Khandesh Division. Frost caused a severe set-back but the damaged seedlings revived later and an excellent teak plantation is said to be in prospect. In the Kolaba Division more extensive use was made during the year of the willingness of Thakurs and Katkaris to do planting work in return for the privilege of being allowed to raise *nagli* and *wari* crops. 67 coupes were regenerated by this method as against 57 in the last year. In the Poona Division transplants of *Dendrocalamus strictus* were put out in the exploited coupes and are now established in the Poona Range.

In Sind the inundation of the year was low and much below normal in duration. The area flooded was only 294,900 acres as compared with 555,547 acres last year and 528,828 acres in the year before.

Reproduction by coppice of *kandi*, *lai* and *bahan* was on the whole satisfactory in all the Divisions but in the Sukkur Division most of this regeneration including that resulting from *kandi* sowings succumbed to the effects of frost which in the Shikarpur Division also affected the new crop of *babul* and *kandi* seedlings. Owing to a low *abkalani* the inland forests received no water and natural regeneration in the Larkana Division was therefore confined during the year to a very small area. In the Hyderabad Division regeneration of *babul* from seeds passed by cattle, and from surrounding trees in certain inland areas, was satisfactory but the seedlings were subsequently damaged to a considerable extent by frost.

The scheme for controlled irrigation of inland forests with surplus water from barrage canals has not yet been sanctioned by Government.

(ii) *Not concentrated.*

The progress of natural regeneration both by coppice and seed was on the whole satisfactory throughout the Presidency.

In the Panch Mahals and East Nasik Divisions, seeds of teak, *mhowra* and other useful junglewood species were sown in blanks, either in pits

or furrows, with good results. Frost however did considerable damage in both the new and old plantations. In the North Thana Division *sawar* was sown in areas within a radius of 12 miles from Railway stations and bunders while in the open areas of Igatpuri Range mango was planted. *Apta* seed was sown in the Tansa catchment area with successful results. In the unorganised areas of the West Khandesh Division sowings of *babul*, *khair* and sandalwood in conjunction with *Cassia siamea*, were tried but the results were poor. In the Poona Division sandalwood with *Cassia siamea* was sown under the shelter of bushes and in the Karad Range of the Satara Division, *Cassia siamea* was sown with fairly satisfactory results. *Babul* was also tried in the Padli forests of the Satara Range with about 40 per cent. success.

(b) *Mainly artificial.*

Out of the 26,378 acres taken up for artificial reboisement 23,873 acres were in Sind and were sown with seed of *babul* and *kandi*. Pre-mid and post-*abkalani* sowings of *babul* and *kandi* were also carried out as usual in coupes, *kachas* and blanks. The results of the operations were satisfactory in the beginning but subsequently the seedlings were adversely affected by frost.

In the Larkana Division *tali*, mulberry and seed of exotics from the Presidency proper were sown in areas which are to receive an assured supply of water from the Public Works Department canals.

In the Presidency proper the area regenerated by artificial means was 2,505 acres. In the exploited *babul* coupes of the Poona and East Khandesh Divisions *babul* seed was sown after ploughing. Plantation work was done departmentally in all but 4 coupes in the Poona Division which were given on lease on agri-cum-forestry terms.

In the Southern Circle 482 acres in Kanara Northern Division, 592 acres in Kanara Western Division, 461 acres in Kanara Eastern Division, and 18 acres in Belgaum were brought under artificial regeneration during the year at a cost of Rs. 30,556. The principal species raised was teak. The general condition of the plantations is said to be satisfactory.

In Kanara Eastern Division, sandalwood seed was dibbled and seedlings were transplanted under lantana bushes over an area of 3 acres in the forest of the Sirsi-Siddapur Range with fair success.

In Kanara Western Division, 19 acres in Chitakula and 58 acres in Kasarkod and Haldipur were planted with casuarina. 120 acres in the Ramanguli-Ankola high forest, 427 acres in the below-ghat inland forest and 45 acres on the Arbail slopes were planted with teak and useful junglegrounds such as *shishum*, *honnii* and mahogani. The results achieved were fairly satisfactory.



G. P. Z. P. 1935.

Deomogra Reserve—Coupe No. 43, Block III, West Khandesh Division.
Successful fire protection has induced natural teak regeneration.

*Note:—Dying out of aju (*Terminalia lomentosa*) in the wake of natural teak.*

The total area of artificially raised teak plantations in the Southern Circle is as follows :—

Division.	Area to end of 1933-34.	Area added during the year.	Area written off as failure in previous years.	Area written off as failure during the year.	Net total area successfully regenerated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
N. D. Kanara	4,221	482	416	41	4,246
W. D. Kanara	8,806	592	424	..	8,974
E. D. Kanara	5,589	461	1,540	..	4,510
Belgaum	261	18	64	..	215
Total	18,877	1,553	2,444	41	17,945

(c) Afforestation.

The area given out in the Sind Circle for temporary cultivation in order to prepare lands for reforestation during the next or subsequent years amounted to 11,341 acres as against 15,707 acres during 1933-34 and the assessment realised was Rs. 43,427. Most of these areas are either *kacha* lands on which the flood water remains at too high a level for the introduction of tree growth at present or recently felled coupes containing rank grass. Such areas are given out for a year's cultivation in order to work up the soil and clear the area of *lai* etc. before sowing with *babul*. Blanks which have failed to respond to direct methods from various causes are also treated in this way.

In the Sukkur Division blanks and cultivated areas were sown with *babul* and *kandi* seeds with excellent results, but over 90 per cent. of the regeneration was subsequently killed by frost.

In the Larkana Division out of 1,106 acres cultivated with kharif crops 325 acres were in areas which are to receive assured water supply from the barrage canals and the rest 781 in non-assured areas.

To 533 acres of *tali* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) remaining at the close of last year 10 and 12 acres were added in the Sukkur and Larkana Divisions respectively at a cost of Rs. 65, bringing the total to 555 acres.

In all 1,961 maunds of seed were sown in *kachas*, blanks, erosion strips and cultivation aggregating 15,606 acres in this circle and the results obtained were good.

(3) TENDING OF THE GROWING STOCK.

Northern Circle.—In the Panch Mahals Division cleanings were carried out in coupe No. 2 of all blocks. Thinnings were also carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,490 in 15-year old coupes of the Western Mahals and the resultant material was sold for Rs. 11,248. No thinnings were carried out in the Eastern Mahals as the crop is very poor and open.

In the 3 Thana Divisions cleanings were carried out in all 5-year old coupes as provided for in the Revised Working Plan. First thinnings were carried out in 110 coupes of the North Thana Division, 75 coupes in the East Thana Division and 80 coupes in the West Thana Division. All the 110 coupes in the North Thana Division were worked departmentally at a cost of Rs. 5,919. The resultant material of 91 coupes was sold for Rs. 18,050 while that from 19 coupes remained unsold. In the East Thana Division 54 coupes were sold standing to purchasers for Rs. 7,147-12-0 and the remaining 21 coupes were worked departmentally at a cost of Rs. 367. In the West Thana Division 43 coupes were sold standing for Rs. 3,298 and 22 coupes were worked departmentally at a cost of Rs. 467-2-0. The material from 14 of the coupes worked departmentally was sold for Rs. 1,351 while that from 8 coupes remained unsold. The thinnings marked in 15 coupes were cut and removed by villagers as the material was unsaleable.

In addition to the above, second and third thinnings were carried out as laid down in the Revised Working Plan. The number of coupes worked and the revenue realised are tabulated below :—

Division.				No. of coupes sold.	Price realised.
					Rs. a. p.
North Thana	..	..	..	67	94,011 0 0
East Thana	..	..	..	64	47,496 8 0
West Thana	..	..	..	74	22,284 0 0
Total ..				205	1,63,791 8 0

Four coupes in North Thana, 18 in East Thana and 15 in the West Thana remained unsold.

In the West Nasik Division 6 coupes in the Peint forests felled since 1923 were cleaned and thinned at a cost of Rs. 69.

The Badgi plantations in which cleanings and thinnings were carried out in the years 1932-33 and 1933-34 are again threatened with very serious damage from bamboos and jungle woods. Consequently another thorough cleaning has been ordered.

Creepers cutting was done in all Divisions.

Central Circle.—Thinnings were carried out in 14 coupes of the Teak pole area in the East Khandesh Division and in the 15-year old coupes of the Bulsar-Chikhli and Mandvi Forests of the West Khandesh

Division at a cost of Rs. 675 and Rs. 315 respectively. The resultant material remained unsold in the East Khandesh while that in the West Khandesh fetched Rs. 617. Thinnings combined with cleanings and climber cutting operations were also carried out in the Navapur-Nandurbar area with the object of relieving congestion in the growing stock at a cost of Rs. 709 and the resultant material was sold for Rs. 180.

In the Poona Division mechanical thinnings for the betterment of the growing stock in the *babul* area including the exploitation of dead, dying and uprooted *babul* trees, were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,185 and the resultant material was sold for Rs. 6,696. Thinnings were also carried out in 4 coupes in the Junnar Range at a cost of Rs. 21 the resultant material being sold for Rs. 60.

In the Kolaba Division cleanings were done in 122 coupes some through the villagers in return for the resultant material and the rest departmentally at a cost of Rs. 605. The resultant material fetched Rs. 47-4-0. Out of the 74 coupes under the old coppice with standard system and 3 arrear coupes of last year, which were due for thinning, 25 were sold standing for Rs. 667, 23 were worked departmentally at a cost of Rs. 411, 18 were thinned by villagers in return for the resultant material and 6 needed no thinnings. Some of the resultant material of the Departmental thinnings was sold for Rs. 305. Three casuarina coupes were marked for thinning and sold for Rs. 225.

In the Satara Division special thinnings were carried out in the Kikli and Nisre forests at a cost of Rs. 15. The resultant material fetched Rs. 106.

In all Divisions climber cutting was done by the guards wherever possible.

Southern Circle.—Cultural operations were carried out wherever necessary and as far as funds could permit. Improvement fellings were undertaken in 9 compartments of Kanara Northern Division and 25 coupes along with 4 compartments of Kanara Eastern Division. Attention was also paid to the cutting of climbers, creepers, etc., in order to give relief to teak and other valuable species.

Thinnings were undertaken in 2,120 acres of plantations and teak pole coupes in Kanara Northern Division, 54 coupes and compartments in Kanara Eastern Division, 3 compartments and 426 acres of high forest in addition to 108 acres of casuarina plantations in Kanara Western Division, 540 acres of old plantations and coupes in Belgaum Division and 835 acres of teak forests and fuel and fodder reserves in Dharwar-Bijapur Division. The revenue realised from these thinnings was Rs. 13,084 against an expenditure of Rs. 3,194, the net profit to the Department being Rs. 9,890.

Sind Circle.—Much useful work was done in the form of cleanings and spacing of stems in dense young *babul* growth, freeing of young

babul from inferior species, cutting back of malformed *kandi* stems and weeding and stubbing of grass in *tali* plantations.

Thinnings were carried out in all Divisions and consisted, as usual, of the removal of suppressed, dead and fallen stems and branch-wood. Sapling thinnings (*stick cleaning*) were carried out over an area of 530 acres in the Karachi Division and 93 acres in the Hyderabad Division.

Thinnings and cleanings were also done in the *tali* plantations in Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana Divisions.

The area dealt with, material obtained and the revenue realised from thinnings are given below :—

Area exclusive of sapling thinning	8,684 acres.
Resultant material—	
Timber	15,727 cft.
Fuel	4,203,826 cft.
	out of which 108,813 cft. remained unsold.
Revenue realised	Rs. 1,49,441

CHAPTER IV.

EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) *Major Forest Produce.* (Form No. 63.)

The various systems in force are described under (I) system of management in Chapter III.

As usual all valuable timber from High Forest areas was brought to sale depôts for sale and the inferior wood, left behind after logging operations, was sold by auction. Standing stock in Pole Forests and all coupes were disposed of by auction through the agency of purchasers. Sandalwood in the Southern Circle was extracted and brought to depôts for conversion and sale.

(ii) *Minor Forest Produce.* (Form No. 64.)

No changes were made in the methods of disposal of minor forest produce which was as usual mainly farmed out or sold on permits. About 119 khandies of *hirda* were collected departmentally from villages in the Rajur Range of the Poona Division. The material was sold in the local depôts and yielded a profit of Rs. 1,208.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) Departmental Agency.

The following is a comparative statement of major and minor produce extracted departmentally during the two years 1934-35 and 1933-34 :—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.			
		Timber cft. in thousands	Fuel cft. in thousands	Total cft. in thousands	Sandal- wood value. Rs.
Northern ..	1934-35 ..	140	585	734	..
	1933-34 ..	88	150	238	..
Central ..	1934-35 ..	7	538	545	1,920
	1933-34 ..	15	558	573	3,007
Southern ..	1934-35 ..	713	..	713	1,00,506
	1933-34 ..	788	2	790	1,02,931
Sind ..	1934-35 ..	5	66	71	..
	1933-34 ..	3	20	23	..
Total ..	1934-35 ..	874	1,189	2,063	1,02,516
	1933-34 ..	894	730	1,624	1,05,938
Difference ..		-20	+ 459	+ 439	- 3,422
Percentage of total outturn from all sources ..		12	2	3	100

Circle.	Year.	Minor Forest Produce— <i>contd.</i>			
		Bamboos value. Rs.	Grass and grazing value. Rs.	Other value. Rs.	Total value. Rs.
Northern ..	1934-35 ..	161	..	1	162
	1933-34 ..	162	..	51	203
Central ..	1934-35 ..	..	..	1,292	1,292
	1933-34 ..	..	..	2,261	2,261
Southern ..	1934-35 ..	..	..	72	72
	1933-34 ..	..	..	105	105
Sind ..	1934-35 ..	..	..	640	640
	1933-34 ..	..	..	454	454
Total ..	1934-35 ..	161	..	2,005	2,166
	1933-34 ..	162	..	2,871	3,023
Difference ..		+ 9	..	- 866	- 857
Percentage of total outturn from all sources ..		..	..	1	..

A larger number of thinning coupes were exploited departmentally in the North and West Thana Divisions and this fact accounts for the increase under timber and fuel in the Northern Circle.

The decrease under timber and fuel in the Central Circle was mainly due to departmental operations not having been carried out in Khandesh and to a smaller number of wind fallen *babul* trees having been exploited.

The demand for fuel at Mahableshwar and Panchgani depôts was slack owing to the import of charcoal and *babul* wood from outside and also to the fact that fewer visitors now come to Mahableshwar. The decrease under sandalwood was due to fewer mature sandalwood trees having been found for exploitation and that under minor produce was due to poor prices realised for *hirda* collected in the Poona Division.

Kanara Eastern Division is responsible for the decrease in the outturn of timber in the Southern Circle, the main causes being as follows :—

(1) Some arrear coupes were worked in 1933-34 along with the current ones in order to bring the work up-to-date according to the prescribed felling list while no such arrear coupes were exploited during the year under report, and

(2) production of sleepers in Kirwatti mill was reduced and coupes and compartments which were worked departmentally for sleeper pieces were sold standing. No fuel was extracted departmentally during the year. The decrease in the value of sandalwood is due to the fall in the price.

In the Sind Circle the increase under timber was due to supply of logs to the B. B. & C. I. Railway and chopping blocks to the Ordnance Officer, Drigh Road, Karachi. The increase in the outturn of fuel was due to departmental working of an erosion strip in the Larkana Division.

Timber depôts.—The average prices realised at the annual depôt sales in the Northern and Southern Circles are compared in the following table :—

Kind of timber.	Average rate per khandi of 12·50 cft.			
	Nasik Road Depôt.		Dandeli Depôt.	
	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak	22 11 0	24 14 0
Matti	11 4 0	11 1 11
Nana	10 7 1	11 0 1
Honne	12 10 11	14 2 2
Sissum	11 6 1	11 6 0
Heddi	10 10 8	9 4 8
Karimuthal
Other jungle woods	9 1 4	10 13 10
Teak battens	16 9 7	17 6 1	20 12 3
Teak scantlings	15 11 0	20 13 4	18 15 1	23 12 3
Teak planks	29 3 8	31 11 3

Kind of timber.	Average rate per khandi of 12.50 cft.— <i>contd.</i>					
	Kodibag Depôt		Hattikeri Depôt.		Kirwatti Depôt.	
	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak ..	19 2 5	20 10 1	20 2 3	22 4 0	16 10 3	14 4 3
Matti ..	14 5 9	15 4 9	..	..	7 14 4	8 0 9
Nana ..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	7 14 0
Honne ..	15 0 8	14 4 11	..	..	11 8 6	10 14 11
Sissum ..	18 13 0	17 12 8	8 1 3	12 14 7	11 10 6	..
Heddi ..	..	..	..	..	6 3 5	5 1 3
Karimuthal ..	..	..	..	..	16 6 10	13 6 3
Other jungle woods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak battens ..	..	..	..	..	18 8 4	13 11 9
Teak scantlings ..	..	..	..	..	19 14 0	15 2 8
Teak planks ..	..	..	..	..	25 13 3	22 0 1

There is at present very little demand for the sawn timber held in stock at Nasik as the market is overstocked with material from Peint much of which is derived from the thinning coupes. In order to stimulate the demand for the sawn material, it has been decided to withhold the purely silvicultural operations of the Peint Working Plan for two years, 1935-36 and 1936-37.

There was no improvement in the timber market and the sales at Dandeli, Kodibag and Hattikeri Depôts recorded a small drop over the prices realised last year.

Firewood Depôts.—All depôts were worked by contractors in the Northern and Central Circles. The depôt at Igatpuri in the East Thana Division will be closed on expiry of the current contract period as a number of private depôts have been opened there. The depôts at Mahabaleshwar and Matheran were worked departmentally and the one at Panchgani by a contractor.

Mechanical extraction and Government sawmills are dealt with in Chapter IV-A.

Private sawmills.—The private sawmill of Mr. Sayad Nasroddin Hasansab at Katur in Kanara Eastern Division turned out 2,490 M.G. sleepers and 17,000 cft. of sawn material as against 13,575 cft. of sawn material in the previous year.

(ii) Purchasers.

The following table compares the outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 :—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.				
		Timber.		Fuel.		Sandal-wood value.
		Cft. in thousands.	Value.	Cft. in thousands.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	{ 1934-35 ..	2,618	12,04,670	6,735	25,155	..
	{ 1933-34 ..	2,805	12,85,006	8,946	21,210	..
Central	{ 1934-35 ..	1,543	4,52,241	5,602	63,364	..
	{ 1933-34 ..	1,239	3,91,292	4,886	58,774	..
Southern	{ 1934-35 ..	1,609	3,81,103	6,719	1,76,332	..
	{ 1933-34 ..	1,630	2,86,131	5,051	1,79,189	..
Sind	{ 1934-35 ..	360	84,975	20,617	4,64,500	..
	{ 1933-34 ..	287	67,918	20,428	3,54,125	..
Total	{ 1934-35 ..	6,130	21,22,989	39,673	7,29,351	..
	{ 1933-34 ..	5,941	20,30,347	39,311	6,13,298	..

Circle.	Year.	Minor Forest Produce—contd.			
		Bamboos, value.	Grass and grazing, value.	Other minor produce, value.	Total value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	{ 1934-35 ..	6,937	1,87,964	27,268	2,22,169
	{ 1933-34 ..	17,144	1,83,002	29,506	2,29,652
Central	{ 1934-35 ..	17,424	4,16,081	34,547	4,68,052
	{ 1933-34 ..	15,330	3,97,055	35,291	4,47,676
Southern	{ 1934-35 ..	70,152	89,488	30,579	1,90,219
	{ 1933-34 ..	62,149	87,949	36,716	1,86,813
Sind	{ 1934-35 ..	.....	58,900	14,769	71,669
	{ 1933-34 ..	.....	56,750	15,857	72,607
Total	{ 1934-35 ..	94,513	7,50,433	1,07,163	9,52,109
	{ 1933-34 ..	94,623	7,24,756	1,17,369	9,36,748

In the Northern Circle the decrease both in the value and volume under timber was due to less number of thinning coupes than in the previous year having been sold in the 3 Thana Divisions. The decrease in the volume of fuel was due to the same reason while the increase in value thereof was due to the sale of fuel trees in woodland plots given out for cultivation in the North Thana Division. The increase under grass and grazing was due to better prices realised for grass kurans in the North Thana and West Nasik Divisions. The decrease under bamboos and other minor produce was mainly due to the fact that revenue for the Dangs up to the date of its transfer to the Government of India was included in the figures for the previous year.

In the Central Circle the increase in the value and quantity of timber and fuel was due to keen competition for coupes which resulted in the realization of good prices in East and West Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions. The increase under bamboos was due to the fact that Forest Settlers in the Satpudas were allowed a concession of paying $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ the usual rate for bamboos in order to help them after an unsatisfactory harvest and this resulted in the removal of greater number of bamboos than last year. Good prices obtained for kurans in the Poona and East Khandesh Divisions and increased collection of grazing fees were responsible for the increase under grass and grazing.

In the Southern Circle the increase in the value of timber was due partly to the better quality of the coupes sold in the Kanara Northern Division and partly to the keen competition among purchasers. The dullness of the fuel market is reflected in the fact that although the quantity removed was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, the value dropped by Rs. 2,857. Some improvement in the demand for bamboos was responsible for the rise in value under bamboos. The increase under grass and grazing was due to recovery of arrear grazing fees from defaulters of the previous year in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division. The decrease under other minor produce was due to very poor prices realised for farms in the Kanara Eastern and Belgaum Divisions, particularly the *hirda* farm in the latter Division.

In the Sind Circle the increase in outturn and value of timber and fuel was due partly to disposal of previous years' coupes and partly to better prices realised for coupes, deadwood and thinning contracts. The decrease under other minor produce was due to less realisations from *babul* pod and *kanh* and *sar* grass contracts.

(vi) Rights, Privileges and Free Grants.

The following is a comparative statement of the quantity and value of forest produce removed by right and privilege holders and free grantees during the years 1934-35 and 1933-34 :—

Circle.	Agency.	Major Forest Produce.				Minor Forest Produce.			Total value.
		Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos, value.	Grass and grazing, value.	Other minor produce, value.	
		Cft. in thousands.	Value.	Cft. in thousands.	Value.				
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	C	..	..	4,679	92,668	25,660	4,65,124	27,074	5,18,058
	F	7	3,484	..	..	9	..	190	199
Central	C	1	780	10,562	2,15,815	662	42,114	4,158	46,994
	F	20	9,977	2	52	608	1,237	3,373	5,218
Southern	C	300	72,000	3,000	37,500	45,000	2,84,339	20,000	3,49,339
	F	54	15,165	3	36	843	5,405	1,952	8,200
Std	C	1	120	15	120	..	6,975	..	6,975
	F	19	1,961	2	69	..	21,061	56	21,117
Total	C	302	72,900	18,256	3,46,103	71,522	7,98,552	51,232	9,21,306
	F	100	30,587	7	157	1,460	27,703	5,571	34,734
Total of 1933-34.	C	304	73,442	8,221	1,54,320	50,153	8,35,720	36,453	9,22,362
	F	119	31,060	12	551	4,310	26,246	2,697	35,253

C = Concessionists.

F = Free grantees.

The only recognised rights are those of way. Privileges were enjoyed as usual by the villagers under settlements, local rules and other Government orders. Free grants of timber and other produce were made in deserving cases for reconstruction of houses burnt by fire, for repairs to buildings and for domestic and agricultural purposes. Large grants of timber were made in the Kanara Western Division for rebuilding houses burnt by fire in the Gersappa village.

Owing to the scarcity of fodder caused by the dearth of rain in the earlier part of the season the forest villagers in the Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas of Nasik District were allowed, with the sanction of the Commissioner, the concession of removing *anjan* leaves free for fodder. The date of recovery of grazing fees was also extended up to the end of October in the case of Malegaon Taluka and up to the end of December in the case of Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. The concession of free removal of *anjan* leaves was for the same reason granted to some villagers in Dhulia Range of the West Khandesh Division and some kurans were thrown open to grazing in that Division.

(c) OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the two years 1934-35 and 1933-34 compares as follows :—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.			Minor Forest Produce.		
		Timber c. ft. in thousands.	Fuel c. ft. in thousands.	Sandal wood Value.	Barabooa Value.	Grass and grazing Value.	Other minor produce Value.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1934-35 ..	2,774	11,999	..	32,967	6,53,088	54,533
	1933-34 ..	2,900	13,306	..	22,286	6,83,322	30,521
Central	1934-35 ..	1,571	16,704	1,920	18,694	4,59,432	43,370
	1933-34 ..	1,275	6,450	3,007	13,395	4,43,464	45,605
Southern	1934-35 ..	2,676	9,722	1,00,596	1,15,995	3,79,232	52,603
	1933-34 ..	2,766	8,057	1,02,931	1,08,587	3,75,645	57,903
Sind ..	1934-35 ..	385	20,700	..	..	84,936	15,465
	1933-34 ..	302	20,455	..	..	84,206	16,361
Total ..	1934-35 ..	7,406	59,125	1,02,516	1,67,656	15,76,688	1,65,971
	1933-34 ..	7,252	49,274	1,05,938	1,49,268	15,86,723	1,59,390
Difference ..		+154	+10,851	-3,422	+18,388	-10,040	+6,581

The total expenditure on management of State Forest was :—

Circle.		1934-35.	1933-34.
		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	.. .. .	1,41,092	1,55,775
Central	.. .. .	77,379	73,534
Southern	.. .. .	6,60,987	7,40,070
Sind	.. .. .	24,870	25,851
Total ..		9,04,328	9,95,230

The decrease was due to curtailment of departmental works in favour of sales of standing trees and reduction in the rates of extraction and labour in the Southern Circle.

CHAPTER IV-A.

THE FOREST ENGINEERING BRANCH.

The forest engineering branch carried out the following works during the year :—

1. SURVEYS.

Project.	Locality.	Nature of work.
1. Bhanwad-Mankhed Road ..	West Nasik Division	.. Survey.
2. Mulchand deviation ..	Dangs, Surat	.. Final realignment for construction.
3. Drainage works ..	Do.	.. Survey.
4. Tube wells ..	.. Belgaum Division	.. Do.
5. Gunje-Shiroli Road ..	Do.	.. Do.
6. Kadra-Shivpur Road ..	W. D. Kanara	.. Survey for renewal of culverts.
7. Suspension bridge ..	Do.	.. Survey.

2. DESIGNS AND DRAWING WORK.

1. Ozár-Saiwan Road ..		Project submitted to Government.
2. Temba-Parali Road ..	East Thana	.. Project completed.
3. Causeway over Chiktya nala.	Dangs, Surat	.. Plans and estimates prepared and supplied.
4. Mulchand deviation ..	Do.	.. Do.
5. Kudkas bridge over the Khapri River on Waghai-Ahwa Road.	Do.	.. Final plans and estimates supplied.
6. Rest house and outhouses at Ambe.	West Nasik ..	.. Plans and estimates.
7. Rest house and outhouses at Vani.	Do.	.. Do.
8. Culverts on Kadra-Shivpur Road.	W. D. Kanara	.. Plans and estimates for construction.;
9. Well at Arbail ..	Do.	.. Plans and estimates.
10. Causeway over Masti nala on Katur-Chipgeri Road.	E. D. Kanara	.. Do.

In addition to the above, plans and estimates for various Forest buildings were supplied to the several Divisional Forest Officers. Special standard designs for garages and outhouses of a new type were also prepared.

3. CONSTRUCTION.

No construction work was allotted to this branch during the year, but supervision of various works in progress was carried out for the Divisional Forest Officers.

Repairs to the quarters of the Engineering staff, storeshed and the water reservoir at Dandeli were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 99.

4. FOREST EXPLOITATION.

(a) *Mechanical extraction.*

Timber extraction work was done in compartment 27 of Block XI, Nagzari Valley with the Fordson skidder from 9th November 1934 to 29th January 1935 and from 14th April 1935 to 16th May 1935. The total output was 885·19 tons as against 251·38 tons in the last year while the cost of extraction, including overhead charges, was Rs. 8-1-0 per ton with a mean length of haul of 1,135 feet and maximum length of haul of 2,250 feet as against Rs. 19-13-0 per ton with a mean length of haul of 2,210 feet and maximum length of haul of 3,000 feet in the last year.

The large output is due chiefly to the larger number of working days combined with longer working hours and lesser lead than in the previous year while the decrease in the extraction cost is due partly to larger outturn and partly to the reduction of overhead charges from Rs. 6-10-5 to Rs. 2-8-4 per ton.

Under a special agreement the Fordson outfit together with the skidding staff was loaned to Mr. S. M. Borker, a Forest contractor, for hauling logs from compartment No. 32-A of Block 26, W. D. Kanara, on condition that he paid annas four per khandi of timber extracted, to cover cost of establishment, stores, departmental charges and depreciation. In all the skidder hauled 600 logs (322·2 tons) in 46 working days with a mean haul of 1,806 feet, for which Rs. 2,342-2-11 were received from the Contractor, the net profit to the department being Rs. 322-3-2.

This is the first time in which a contractor got the hauling work done by the Fordson skidder and his action, it is hoped, will encourage other contractors to adopt modern methods of exploitation.

The animal winch was not worked during the year.

(b) *Sawmilling.*

1. *Preliminary.*—The following sawmills were worked departmentally in the Southern Circle, during the year :—

- (1) The mill at Dandeli in Kanara Northern Division.
- (2) The mill at Mandurli in Kanara Northern Division.
- (3) The mill at Kirwatti in Kanara Eastern Division.

2. *General.*—The total output and average cost of conversion are given for the last 5 years in the sub-joined statement :—

Year.	Output of sawn material.	Average cost of conversion (stores, establishment and labour charges) excluding overhead charges.
	Cft.	
1930-31	326,450	4.48 annas per cft.
1931-32	332,616	4.16 " " "
1932-33	286,796	4.01 " " "
1933-34	195,760	4.36 " " "
1934-35	247,059	3.55 " " "

The sawmills at Mandurli and Kirwatti were responsible for both increase in the output and decrease in sawing costs, while the Dandeli mill showed lesser output with consequent rise in sawing costs.

3. *Deadstock and stores.*—The deadstock of all the sawmills was checked and unserviceable articles were either repaired or written off under proper authority. The total value of stores and articles of deadstock supplied to the mills was Rs. 779 and Rs. 11,602 respectively.

4. *Progress of sawmilling.*—The following table shows the outturn and average sawing charges incurred under the heads stores, labour and establishment, excluding overhead charges :—

Serial No.	Name of saw mill.	Output during the year.			Average sawing cost per cft.		
					Stores.		
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	<i>Northern Circle.</i>	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.	As.	As.	As.
1	Dangs sawmill	46,058	..	..	1.74	..	..
	<i>Southern Circle.</i>						
2	Dandeli sawmill	127,758	127,505	125,446	0.83	0.67	0.90
3	Foden Portable sawmill	43,642	15,467	Closed down.	0.75	1.59	Closed down.
4	Mandurli sawmill	9,355	16,792	62,524	0.76	1.14	0.68
5	Kirwatti sawmill	59,983	35,996	50,080	0.64	1.28	0.49
	Total for Presidency	286,796	195,760	247,059	0.92	0.90	0.75

Serial No.	Name of saw mill.	Average sawing cost per cft.						Total excluding overhead charges per cft.		
		Labour.			Establishment.			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.			
As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.		
<i>Northern Circle.</i>										
1	Dangs sawmill (a)	2.45	..	..	0.82	..	..	5.02	..	..
<i>Southern Circle.</i>										
2	Dandeli sawmill	2.90	2.85	2.79	0.52	0.49	0.47	4.25	4.01	4.18
3	Foden Portable sawmill (b)	1.97	2.38	Closed down.	0.76	0.92	Closed down.	3.48	4.99	Closed down.
4	Mandurli sawmill	1.45	2.26	1.42	0.40	0.86	0.35	2.61	4.26	2.45
5	Kirwatti sawmill	2.39	3.58	2.26	0.30	0.57	0.70	3.33	5.43	3.45
Total for Presidency		2.53	2.89	2.31	0.56	0.57	0.49	4.01	4.36	3.55

(a) This mill was transferred to Government of India from 1st July 1933.

(b) This mill was closed on 20th November 1933.

Sawmill Trading Accounts.—The outside audit branch of the Accountant General's office audited the trading accounts of the Dandeli mill and store account of the Forest Engineering branch for the year 1933-34.

The results of the working of the three sawmills are summarised as under :—

Items.	Dandeli mill.		Mandurli mill.		Kirwatti mill.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	2,75,005	2,31,854	19,065	83,022	53,301	81,828
Expenditure	1,78,974	1,41,449	16,240	43,864	43,519	55,908
Net profit	96,031	90,405	2,825	39,158	9,782	25,920
Capital at charge	1,56,918	1,10,380	27,691	40,959	21,509	38,436
Percentage of net profit on capital	61.2	81.9	10.2	95.6	45.5	67.4

All the sawmills show a total net profit of Rs. 1,55,483 as against Rs. 1,39,380 last year. The net profit of the Dandeli mill has, however, decreased from Rs. 96,031 to Rs. 90,405. The decrease is due to the drop in the average selling price realised for sawn material. The Mandurli and Kirwatti sawmills show an increase of Rs. 36,333 and Rs. 16,138 respectively over the profits earned last year and this is due to a greater quantity of sleepers and sawn material produced by the mills and consequent increase in the value of sales. In the case of the Kirwatti sawmill better prices were realised for sawn material in sales.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

(Forms Nos. 68, 69 and 70.)

The revenue and expenditure of the year compare with those of the last year and average of the previous quinquennium 1929-30 to 1933-34 as follows:—

Circle.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus or deficit.	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue.	
			Conservancy, Maintenance, and Regeneration.	Forest capital outlay.	Establishment.			Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern	1934-35	15,91,193	1,21,411	21,330	5,61,128	7,03,869	2,87,324	55.7
	1933-34	17,00,864	1,44,012	31,971	5,87,425	7,63,408	9,37,456	55.1
	Average	20,12,531	2,59,307	77,838	6,71,238	10,08,383	10,04,148	49.9
Central	1934-35	11,30,681	82,994	8,155	5,88,291	6,74,440	4,56,241	40.3
	1933-34	10,48,727	75,308	7,103	5,87,114	6,69,525	3,79,202	36.2
	Average	10,27,620	80,688	14,079	5,77,429	6,72,196	3,55,424	34.6
Southern	1934-35	21,05,086	6,41,953	19,124	5,43,215	12,04,294	9,00,792	42.8
	1933-34	20,91,808	7,19,616	30,503	5,55,573	12,95,692	7,96,116	38.1
	Average	24,86,860	10,01,573	31,928	5,96,325	16,29,826	8,57,043	34.5
Sind	1934-35	7,02,708	17,996	6,874	2,98,847	3,23,717	3,78,991	53.9
	1933-34	5,85,186	21,554	4,306	2,94,509	3,20,459	2,64,727	45.2
	Average	5,26,323	28,690	4,720	3,02,362	3,35,781	1,90,542	36.2
General Direction.	1934-35	96	97,685	13	63,444	1,61,142	-1,61,046	..
	1933-34	16	97,527	..	68,348	1,65,875	-1,65,859	..
	Average	14	1,09,930	42	76,532	1,69,504	-1,86,490	..
Forest Engineering.	1934-35	3,986	13,331	-767	35,412	47,976	-43,990	..
	1933-34	3,489	18,392	99	52,917	71,408	-67,919	..
	Average	1,038	25,863	-2,557	60,348	73,654	-72,616	..
Total Presidency.	1934-35	55,33,750	9,75,372	54,729	20,85,337	31,15,438	24,18,312	43.7
	1933-34	54,30,090	10,76,409	63,982	21,45,976	32,86,367	21,43,723	39.4
	Average	60,54,395	15,06,060	1,26,050	22,74,234	39,06,344	21,48,051	35.5
Difference between	1934-35 and 1933-34	+1,03,660	-1,01,037	-9,253	-60,639	-1,70,929	+2,74,589	..

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of expenditure under B VI-(a)—Work advances—as this expenditure is recoverable.

The gross revenue of the year rose by Rs. 1,03,660 over the figure of the previous year but was less by Rs. 5,20,645 than the average of the preceding five years. The surplus shows an increase of Rs. 2,74,589 and Rs. 2,70,261 as compared with the previous year and the average of the previous quinquennium. The increase is shared by the Central, Southern and Sind Circles but is partly counterbalanced by a decrease in the Northern Circle.

The main causes for the increase in revenue are :—

(1) better prices realised for coupes and compartments sold standing in the Central and Southern Circles and for deadwood and thinning contracts in the Sind Circle,

(2) increased quantity of material supplied to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway,

(3) sale of Gund timber, and

(4) increased collection of grazing fees, which included a considerable amount of previous outstandings of the Southern Circle.

The decrease in the Northern Circle is due partly to the fact that the number of thinning coupes sold in the Thana Divisions was far less than in the previous year and partly to the fact that the revenue pertaining to the Dangs (since transferred to the Government of India) for a part of the previous year was included in the figures of that year.

The fall in expenditure under B-Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration is mainly due to curtailment of departmental works and reduction in the rates of extraction and labour in the Southern Circle and to the transfer of the Dangs to the Government of India from 1st July 1933.

The expenditure under 52-A depends upon the programme of new work sanctioned each year and the decrease was due to restricting the expenditure to urgent items only.

The decrease in expenditure under C-Establishment is partly due to the absence of officers of the Indian Forest Service on leave, their charge being held by officers on lower pay, and partly to the cost of the establishment in the Dangs being borne by the Government of India.

The analysis of the receipts and expenditure shows that of the receipts 76 per cent. came from major produce, 17 per cent. from minor produce and 7 per cent. from miscellaneous sources; while of the expenditure 33 per cent. was spent on extension, constitution, improvement and exploitation of forests and 67 per cent. on administrative, executive and protective charges.

The expenditure incurred from the provision under "52A Capital outlay on forests" subsequently charged to Revenue is as shown below :—

Heads.	General Direction.	Forest Engineering.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Sind Circle.	Total.
I—Surveys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II—Organization, Improvement and Extension ..	..	..	1,177	4	473	541	2,195
III—Communications and Buildings ..	..	..	18,251	7,343	18,344	5,492	49,430
IV—Railways and Tramways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V—Deadstock, stores, tools and plant ..	13	99	1,902	811	581	841	4,247
Deduct—Receipts and recoveries on Capital account ..	..	—866	..	—3	—274	..	—1,143
Total ..	13	—767	21,380	8,155	19,124	6,874	54,729

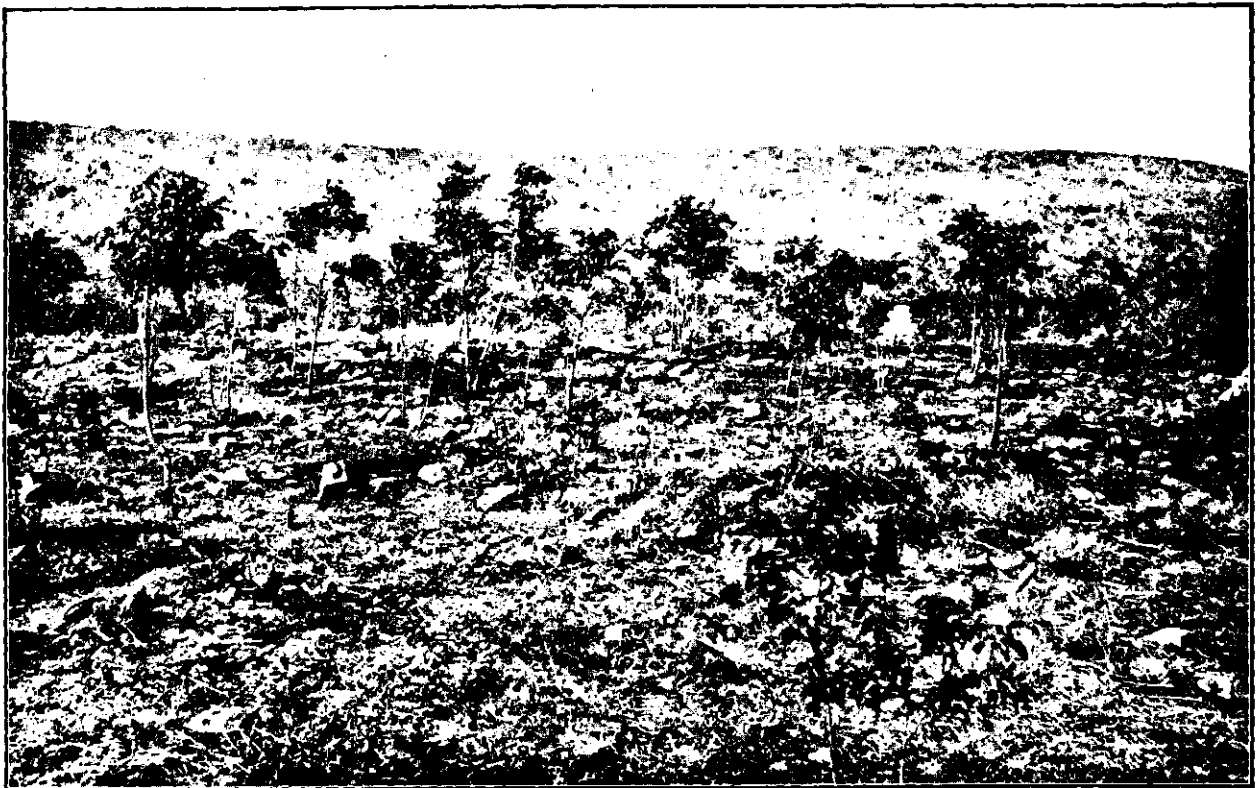
The outstandings on account of revenue at the commencement and close of the year were :—

Circle.		On 1st April 1934.	On 31st March 1935.
		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	.. .. .	61,263	42,568
Central	.. .. .	8,468	11,636
Southern	.. .. .	1,38,226	1,54,500
Sind	.. .. .	1,37,419	1,85,602
Total	.. .. .	3,45,376	3,94,306

A sum of Rs. 679 was written off under proper authority in the Southern Circle.

The outstandings on account of contractors and disbursers were as follows :—

Circle.		On 1st April 1934.	On 31st March 1935.
		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	.. .. .	30	115
Central	.. .. .	20	253
Southern	.. .. .	23,112	7,292
Sind	.. .. .	733	663
Total	.. .. .	23,895	8,323



G. P. Z. P. 1935.

Typical *Neem* (*Melia Azadirachta*) plantation 1½ year old in the dry forest of Bagalkot Range. Block II, Coupe 12, Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

A sum of Rs. 3,071 was written off as per Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 8902/28 dated 23rd April 1934 and 3216/33 dated 19th December 1934.

CHAPTER VI.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS.

Under the direct control of the Chief Conservator's Office, there were 11 subjects under investigation during the year while problems of purely local interest were taken up for investigation by the Divisional Forest Officers concerned under the general control of their Conservators.

The work done and observations made are briefly described below :—

NATURAL REGENERATION.

Sandal (Santalum album).

Subject No. 28.—Effect of early burning on sandalwood growth and regeneration (Belgaum).

On the suggestion of the Silviculturist, Dehra Dun, 100 sandal plants in each of the plots 28-A rigidly fire protected and 28-B, early burnt every year, are under observation in the Belgaum Division since the year 1933, the object being to confirm the results obtained in the original experiment.

The original measurement of trees in these plots in this second investigation were taken in December 1933 and the 1st remeasurement in December 1934.

The trees in each plot have been classified into 1" girth and 3' height classes from which the following results have been worked out :—

	<i>Plot A.</i>	<i>Plot B.</i>
	(Fire pro- tected.)	(Early burnt.)
Average girth at original measurement	.. 4.97"	5.59"
Average girth at remeasurement	.. 5.60"	5.65"
Average height at original measurement	.. 12.12'	12.27'
Average height at remeasurement	.. 12.66'	12.84'

There is no significant difference in the average height but in the average girth plot A shows an increase of .57" over that of plot B. The Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, remarks that the regeneration in plot A is more profuse than in plot B, but in view of the fact that late fires cause extensive damage to plantations early burning more than compensates for the difference in the intensity of regeneration between the early burnt and unburnt plots as it prevents late fires.

ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.

Rosha grass (Cymbopogon martinii).

Subject No. 12.—Artificial propagation of *rosha* grass (West Khandesh Division).

In the belief that *rosha* requires 3 years to establish itself, it was ordered that this plantation should be kept under observation for a period of 3 years from 1932. The Divisional Forest Officer's report however shows that there has been no progress in the spread of *rosha* grass in this plantation and he estimates the present stocking at 9¼ annas. He is of opinion that the grass required to be cut back annually to encourage its further spread. This theory however is difficult to accept as cutting naturally prevents seeding. However, to complete the period of 3 years, the Divisional Forest Officer has been ordered to put up the grass for sale, next year, and report the revenue realised therefrom. No further experiments will be carried out.

Hirda (Terminalia chebula).

Subject No. 13.—Propagation of *hirda* (Poona and Satara Divisions).

The results of experiments conducted in the Poona and Satara Divisions to test whether "stump planting" of one year old nursery seedlings would be a more successful means of propagating *hirda* artificially than direct sowings or transplanting entire seedlings, are given below :—

(Poona Division.)

Number of stumps planted in June 1933 ..	605
Survivals in January 1934	598
Survivals in October 1934	572
Survivals in February 1935	468
Percentage of survivals	77·3 per cent.

The above figures indicate very satisfactory results in spite of severe frost in January 1935 when 104 plants are said to have been killed.

Direct sowing of seed gives a low percentage of germination, and the majority of the resultant seedlings succumb to the depredations of crabs, peafowls, squirrels, etc. The method of planting stumps cut from one year old nursery seedlings therefore appears to be particularly suitable for the artificial reproduction of *hirda* provided the locality is a suitable one.

(Satara Division.)

Experiments on the same lines were ordered to be conducted in the Satara Division, but as the seedlings raised in the nursery were too small for stump planting in the succeeding monsoon, they were ordered to be planted in the monsoon of 1934, i.e. when the plants were 2 years old. This was done with 153 stumps, out of which 58 are reported to have been surviving at the end of January 1935, the percentage of survivals being 38 per cent.

Khair (Acacia catechu).

The seedlings raised in the North, East and West Khandesh Divisions were utilised for stump planting in the rains of 1934, the percentage of survivals being 26,76 and 5 per cent., respectively.

Thinnings and Cleanings.

Subject No. 4.—Effect of thinning on teak coppice at different ages (East Thana Division).

Remeasurements in plots 4A1, 3, 5 and 7 were taken in December 1934. The Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, has made the following observations in connection with this experiment :—

(1) The growth is slower where 3 or more shoots are retained per stool than in the case of one or two shoots per stool.

(2) Where there are 3 or more shoots per stool, the dominant shoot or shoots show better growth in girth whereas the suppressed shoots have not put on any growth or in many cases are killed by suppression.

(3) Where more than two shoots per stool are retained the dominant shoots in most cases have put on 1 to 2 inches of girth increment.

(4) Where single coppice stems of seedling plants are retained the growth observed in most cases is 2 to 3 inches in girth increment.

The obvious deduction is therefore that unnecessary shoots should be cut down and only one shoot retained.

Remeasurements in plots 4B2, 4, 6 and 8 are due in January 1936.

Subject No. 5.—Effect of different degrees of thinnings in teak plantations of different ages (West Nasik and West Thana Divisions).

There is nothing to record as the question of abandoning these plots is under consideration.

Subject No. 34.—Effect of different degrees of thinnings in teak plantations (Kanara, N. D., E. D., and W. D.).

The first remeasurements in these plots are due in the year 1935–36.

Subject No. 6.—Increment of *babul* under different degrees of thinning (Hyderabad, Sind).

During 1934–35 an additional set of 9 half-acre plots was laid down in compartments 9 and 10 of Manjhand Forest in an even-aged *babul* crop which was regenerated in 1930. This crop was “avenue thinned” in 1932 (i.e., about half of the crop was clear-felled in alternate strips at intervals of 33', the belts of trees being roughly 15' to 20' wide). The object of laying down these additional plots is to compare the different degrees of thinning according to the new Sind method (in which regular spacing within certain limits is laid down). Under the advice of the

Silviculturist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, the first thinning in the belts was done to the same degree, so that the initial measurements would be comparable for all plots. The records along with the records of measurements taken in the original ten plots are being submitted to the Imperial Silviculturist for computation.

The thinning of the old set of 10 plots will be done again in November 1936 according to the Dehra Dun method of thinnings (A, B and C grades). The new 9 plots will probably be thinned at intervals of 2, 3 and 4 years, respectively, and in three different degrees. The crops themselves will determine the exact details.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sandal.

Subject No. 7.—Girth increment of sandal (Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions).

The 3rd remeasurements in the sample plots in the Belgaum Division were taken in May 1934.

Subject No. 32.—Correlation existing between the outer girth increment and heartwood increment of sandal (Dharwar-Bijapur Division).

Diameter measurements of all trees in the plot at Tadas were taken and recorded but readings with a Pressler's borer in this plot remained incomplete.

Bahan (Populus euphratica).

Subject No. 10.—Economic age for cutting *bahan* Vitality of coppice stools (Shikarpur Division).

Plot 10 C was felled in the 2nd rotation and necessary data recorded.

The yield in the form of poles has been very low in all classes. It was noticed that many stumps had not coppiced at all, due, it is believed, to the charring of the stumps which occurred when the branchwood was burnt.

Plot 10 D is due for felling in the next year.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIES.

Subject No. 16.—Effect of improvement fellings on diameter growth (Dangs, Surat). (Teak and important junglewoods.)

During the year the numbers and cross marks on the trees were renewed. The next remeasurement is due in December 1936.

EXPERIMENTS CARRIED OUT BY THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS.

In order to reduce the fire hazard occasioned by a heavy growth of grass on old cultivation and deserted village sites in the Tansa catchment

area in Thana, where destructive fires are an annual occurrence, a preliminary experiment was undertaken to discover whether *Bauhinia racemosa* is sufficiently fire resistant to serve as a suitable species for raising a crop of trees in such open areas to keep down the growth of grass.

A plot of one acre was selected, ploughed and sown with *Bauhinia racemosa* seed in furrows 6 feet apart; germination commenced early and, apart from weeding once during the monsoon, no further attention was given to the plot. At the end of May 1935, the survivals were estimated to be about 50 per cent., the seedlings being about 6" in height.

Eucalyptus seed was sown at Matheran in November and the germination was very good. The plants at the end of the fair season were up to 4 feet in height. It remains to be seen how they stand transplanting.

**EXPERIMENT ON REGENERATION OF SANDAL IN COUPES 1 AND 2
OF BLOCK XIX BY AGRI-CUM-FORESTRY SYSTEM—BELGAUM
DIVISION, JAMBOTI ROUND.**

Two plots 15 acres each in extent were laid out, one in coupe No. 1 and the other in coupe No. 2, in a thickly lantana infested area in Block XIX of the Jamboti round with the object firstly of checking the growth of the lantana and secondly of raising by means of the agri-cum-forestry system valuable tree species, especially sandal, in the area cleared.

Five species were selected, viz. *Santalum album*, *Cassia siamea*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Dalbergia Latifolia* and *Pongamia glabra* and the seed of all five were sown in small patches 10 feet apart throughout the length and breadth of the plots, with *nachna*, the field crop, in the intervening spaces.

Particular attention was bestowed on the sandal regeneration as the other species were sown chiefly for providing host plants within easy reach of sandal seedlings. The figures of survivals given below therefore refer to sandal only. Sowing commenced on the 11th June when optimum conditions prevailed and germination was successful to nearly 95 per cent. Immediate steps were taken to replace casualties and the plantation promised to be a cent per cent., success till February 1935 when the abnormal long spell of hot weather caused large numbers of the plants to wilt and die off till in June 1935 the number of survivals was 1,448 and 1,489 out of 4,828 and 5,320 in the plots in coupes Nos. 1 and 2 respectively. It is proposed to complete the stocking of blanks in these plots next year as there will be sufficient coppice growth on the ground to provide natural shade to the seedlings.

Regeneration of teak and sandalwood on agri-cum-forestry system, tried in Patne Round, is reported to be a failure, chiefly due to unfavourable climatic conditions. The experiment has therefore been discontinued.

Experiments were carried out in the Kanara Eastern Division in respect of early sowing of teak and certain junglewood species. The results obtained are given below :—

Early sowing of teak.

Compartment XVI-12A. B.

Date of dibbling.	Kind of seed.	No. of raked patches dibbled.	No. germinated on 30th June 1934.	Percentage of germination.	Remarks.
15th April 1934	{ A	1,165	1,009	86.6	"A" = High forest teak seed soaked in pits for 7 days and then dried, only one process.
	{ B	1,139	1,012	88.8	
30th April 1934	{ A	1,480	769	51.7	"B" = High forest teak seed alternate wetting and drying for 24 hours, repeated 7 times.
	{ B	1,600	1,053	65.8	
15th May 1934	{ A	1,402	558	39.8	Rainfall on April 9th, 11th, 13th and 21st May 14th.
	{ B	688	256	37.2	
17th May 1934	{ A	851	227	26.7	Monsoon showers began on 12th June.
	{ B	866	259	30.0	
On each patch 5 seeds were dibbled and a patch is taken as the unit.					

Sowing of junglewood species.

XVI-12 A.B.

Species.	No. of patches sown.	No. alive on 20th February 1935	Average height on 20th February 1935.
<i>Honne</i>	32	25	2"
<i>Sissum</i>	37	26	3"
<i>Shivni</i>	40	35	25.4"
<i>Karimuttal</i>	60	59	7.7"

In each patch 10 to 12 seeds were put in and covered lightly. *Honne* seed was subjected to soaking in cold water for 24 hours before dibbling and other seeds underwent no treatment. The seed dibbled gave 100 per cent. germination.

Experimental plantations of *tali* and mulberry in the Larkana Division continue to thrive. Cleanings were carried out in the 1933-34 plantations with a minimum spacing of 10 feet which however proved to be excessive. During the year two more plots, one of 2½ acres in Bahaman forest and the other 5 acres in Kasim Shah forest were sown with *tali* and mulberry. The result in Bahaman forest was excellent, while that in the Kasim Shah forest was unsatisfactory due to late sowing and inadequate water supply.

Most of the exotic species planted in the Rahuja experimental garden and elsewhere in Sind showed no signs of resistance to frost and had to be cut back again during March 1935, the species that escaped damage being *Bombax malabaricum* and *Ougeinia dalbergioides*. It is not believed that *Shivan* can ever succeed in upper Sind as it shows no resistance to frost. Seeds of 10 species from the Presidency proper were sown in the Miani garden in the Hyderabad Division as an experiment. Only *Acacia catechu* has survived the severe frost of January 1935 and all the rest were completely killed. Transplants of *Hardwickia binata* however continue to flourish.

Eradication of prickly pear by the introduction of Cochineal insects was continued in the Poona and Satara Divisions with the result that in certain forest areas the prickly pear has been completely destroyed by these insects. Similar good results were obtained in the Badami and Bagalkot Ranges where the insects are reported to have naturally spread to prickly pear areas in forest. It is reported that everywhere in the Satara Division dead and dying prickly pear is seen as a result of the attempts made by local bodies and the general public to eradicate the pest by this means.

CHAPTER VII. ADMINISTRATION.

The office of the Chief Conservator of Forests was held throughout the year by Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert.

The following officers were in charge of Circles :—

Circle.	Name of Officer.	From	To
Northern	Mr. H. W. Starte	1st April 1934	13th February 1935.
	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	14th February 1935.	18th March 1935.
	Mr. R. P. Dalley	19th March 1935	31st March 1935.
Central	Mr. R. W. Inder	1st April 1934	27th July 1934.
	Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert (in addition to his duties as Chief Conservator).	28th July 1934	20th August 1934.

Circle.	Name of Officer.	From	To
Central— <i>contd.</i> ..	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	21st August 1934 ..	16th October 1934.
	Mr. D. B. Sothers ..	17th October 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Southern ..	Mr. A. C. Hiley ..	1st April 1934 ..	21st March 1935.
	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	22nd March 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
Sind ..	Mr. J. B. T. Brooks ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Forest Engineer- ing Branch.	Mr. T. K. Mirchandani.	1st April 1934 ..	30th November 1934.
	Mr. R. V. Alexander.	1st December 1934 ..	31st March 1935.

The territorial Divisions were held by the officers named below :—

Division.	Name of Officer.	From	To
Panch Mahals ..	Mr. S. P. Pandya ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
North Thana ..	Mr. R. J. Smith ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
East Thana ..	Mr. E. K. Kotwal ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
West Thana ..	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	1st April 1934 ..	22nd December 1934.
	Mr. F. X. Saldanha.	23rd December 1934.	14th January 1935.
East Nasik ..	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	15th January 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
	Mr. V. A. N. Sausman.	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
West Nasik ..	Mr. H. P. W. Davis.	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Working Plans, N. C.	Mr. H. W. Starte ..	1st April 1934 ..	13th February 1935.
	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	14th February 1935.	18th March 1935.
Gurcharan Officer, Thana.	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	19th March 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
	Mr. F. X. Saldanha.	1st April 1934 ..	9th October 1934.
East Khandesh ..	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	10th October 1934 ..	9th December 1934.
	Mr. F. X. Saldanha.	10th December 1934.	31st March 1935.
North Khandesh.	Mr. H. J. C. Millet ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
	Mr. D. V. Phatak ..	1st April 1934 ..	13th March 1935.
West Khandesh.	Mr. F. A. B. Coelho.	14th March 1935 ..	17th March 1935.
	Mr. V. N. Hasabnis.	18th March 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
Poona ..	Mr. F. A. B. Coelho.	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Kolaba ..	Mr. R. A. Shirali ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Satara ..	Mr. Y. R. Divekar ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
	Mr. V. N. Hasabnis.	1st April 1934 ..	14th March 1935.
Working Plans, C. C.	Mr. W. de C. Walsh.	15th March 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	1st April 1934 ..	28th December 1934.
Kanara, N. D. ..	Mr. W. E. Pereira ..	29th December 1934.	15th January 1935.
	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	16th January 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
Kanara, E. D. ..	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	1st April 1934 ..	18th August 1934.
	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	19th August 1934 ..	17th October 1934.
Kanara, W. D. ..	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	18th October 1934 ..	10th February 1935.
	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	11th February 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
Kanara, E. D. ..	Mr. J. Walker ..	1st April 1934 ..	5th May 1934.
	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	6th May 1934 ..	20th May 1934.
Kanara, W. D. ..	Mr. J. Walker ..	21st May 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
	Mr. E. T. C. Vas ..	1st April 1934 ..	22nd December 1934.
Kanara, W. D. ..	Mr. K. S. Ghotgal- kar.	23rd December 1934	2nd January 1935.
	Mr. A. D. Mufti ..	3rd January 1935 ..	31st March 1935.

Division.	Name of Officer.	From	To
Belgaum	Mr. V. S. Kanetkar ..	1st April 1934 ..	29th October 1934.
	Mr. H. C. Holmes ..	30th October 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Dharwar-Bijapur.	Mr. S. N. Kesarcodi ..	1st April 1934 ..	6th July 1934.
	Mr. A. D. Mufti ..	7th July 1934 ..	1st September 1934.
	Mr. R. F. Sandeman	2nd September 1934.	31st March 1935.
Working Plans, S. C.	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	1st April 1934 ..	21st February 1935.
	Mr. A. C. Hiley ..	22nd February 1935.	21st March 1935.
	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	22nd March 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
	Sukkar	Mr. N. C. Ramchan- dani.	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Shikarpur	Mr. M. L. Khanna ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Larkana	Mr. Abdul Rahim ..	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.
Hyderabad	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	1st April 1934 ..	9th March 1935.
	Mr. G. J. Ramchan- dani.	10th March 1935 ..	31st March 1935.
Karachi	Mr. E. S. B. Tavener	1st April 1934 ..	9th November 1934.
	Mr. J. Petty ..	10th November 1934.	31st March 1935.
Working Plans, Sind-	Mr. C. G. Abichan- dani.	1st April 1934 ..	31st March 1935.

Most of the Divisions changed hands owing to absence of officers on leave, transfer or deputation on military training.

Fifteen Divisions were held wholly by Imperial Officers and officers of Class I of the Bombay Forest Service, 6 partly by Imperial Officers and partly by officers of Classes I and II and 6 wholly by officers of Class II of the latter service.

At the close of the year the number of officers attached to Divisions as Assistants or Sub-Divisional Forest Officers was 9, of whom 1 belonged to Class I and 8 to Class II of the Bombay Forest Service.

Mr. R. R. Chaudhari, direct recruit nominated to the Bombay Forest Service Class I, returned to India after successfully undergoing the course of Forestry at the Edinburgh University and joined the Department on 21st April 1934 as probationary Deputy Conservator of Forests. Mr. G. G. Badlani, Ranger on Rs. 200, was promoted to Class II from 14th March 1935.

Mr. D. V. Phatak, an officer of Class II of the Bombay Forest Service, retired from service on 14th March 1935 after serving the Department for nearly 34 years.

SUBORDINATE AND CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Two new Rangers, who successfully completed their training at the Madras Forest College, joined service during the year. Nine new recruits were selected for training in the Rangers' Course 1935-37. As one of the candidates failed to pass the test of physical fitness his nomination was cancelled. The other students, who satisfactorily went through the practical training, joined the College after the close of the year.

The Forest Class in the Northern Circle was conducted as usual by a Ranger for 6 months with 26 students, 10 from the Northern Circle, 10 from the Central Circle and 6 from Indian States. Of these, 23 passed the final examination, one died, while undergoing the course, after a brief illness, and two were sent back being unfit to follow the course either owing to inability or continued illness. In the Southern Circle 11 subordinates were deputed for a special course of training under selected Rangers and 8 came out successful.

Casualties and Punishments.

Particulars.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Sind Circle.	Total.	
					1934-35.	1933-34.
1. Retirements ..	24	20	17	5	66	95
2. Deaths ..	9	9	9	5	32	43
3. Resignations ..	9	6	..	1	16	19
4. Degradations ..	16	17	..	9	42	33
5. Prosecutions ..	5	..	..	..	5	5
6. Dismissals ..	9	10	3	9	31	45
Total ..	72	62	29	29	192	240

The health of the forest staff was fairly good except in the bad climate areas where there was general sickness due to malaria.

The work of the protective and clerical establishments is reported to be on the whole satisfactory.

The pending cases of prosecution against three subordinates in the Northern Circle were decided during the year. A retired forest guard charged with misappropriation of grazing fees was convicted by the trying magistrate but was acquitted on appeal. A Forester who was charged with criminal breach of trust was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 8 months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50. A Ranger who was prosecuted on a charge of receiving illegal gratification was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 850; but on appeal to the High Court the conviction was set aside. He, however, continued to be under suspension on account of some other charges. The appeal of the Ranger in the Sind Circle filed last year was decided by the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Sind and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 with imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

Two forest guards, one from each of the East Thana and West Thana Divisions, were prosecuted under the Indian Penal Code and the Abkari Act and were convicted. Two more forest guards in the East Thana Division and one Forester in the Belgaum Division were also prosecuted for receiving illicit gratification but the cases are pending. A forest

guard in the Karachi Division, whose prosecution was ordered in 1932 and who was absconding, was arrested by the Police, tried under the Indian Penal Code and convicted and fined.

Mr. V. H. Sant, a Forester in the East Thana Division, was murdered on 21st May 1934 by three villagers who were believed to have started a forest fire. These persons were prosecuted and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for a term of 5 years. As the Forester met his death in the course of discharging his duty, a family pension of Rs. 10 was sanctioned to his widow and of Rs. 9 to his minor son.

Inspection and Tours.

The Honourable the Minister for Local Self Government paid a visit to Dandeli and other places in Kanara in January 1935. Mr. C. P. Jayawardhan, an officer of the Ceylon Forest Service, also visited Dandeli in November 1934 in order to acquaint himself with matters connected with forest activities in this Presidency.

The Chief Conservator toured in all the Circles of the Presidency. All Divisional Forest Offices were inspected by the Conservators. No irregularities of a serious nature were noticed except in the case of the East Nasik Division where it was noticed that an authorization had been wrongly issued permitting the removal of teak trees belonging to Government from a Jahagir village. The value of the trees cut is being recovered and suitable action has been taken to prevent a recurrence of the irregularity.

A serious case of theft and attempted theft of wood from forest in the Tatta Range was detected by the Divisional Forest Officer, Karachi, in the course of his inspection tour. The responsible forest contractor was ordered to pay Rs. 4,860 as royalty for the wood illicitly cut and removed. He has paid Rs. 4,798 up to now. The case was handed over to the C. I. D. for investigation. It has been taken to court but the result is still pending.

Civil Suits.

Northern Circle.—The appeal preferred by Khan Bahadur Isa Sadik Sadwa against the judgment in the case regarding resumption by Government of the forest lands given out to him for temporary cultivation in the Panch Mahals Division was dismissed with all costs. A fresh suit was filed by Mr. S. R. Ranade for a declaration of his right to cut teak trees in certain survey numbers of Pahi in the West Thana Division. The suit was dismissed with costs and the appeal filed against this decision was also dismissed with costs.

Central Circle.—The second appeal preferred by the Khot of Tise against the decision of the Thana Court (claiming a share in the revenue derived from grazing fees, etc.) was decided by the High Court, confirming the decree of the lower appellate court.

Southern Circle.—A fresh suit was filed against Government by Mr. N. K. Kulkarni of Gunji claiming damages for not issuing export

passes for a certain quantity of *hirda* in compliance with an injunction order from the Civil Court. Steps are in progress for defending this suit. The suit filed last year by Mr. Usmansab Sannababasab was dismissed. Out of the four appeals pending from last year one was decided in favour of Government and the others are still pending in the courts.

Land Revenue Administration.

The Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, continued to be in charge of the land revenue and excise administration of Peint taluka.

The excise and revenue administration of the Akrani Mahal and revenue administration of Pal and a few other villages in the East Khandesh District was as usual managed by the Forest Department. The Raisingpur Estate was managed by the Forest Department under the Court of Wards.

The administration of the four Forest Mahals, viz., Dandeli Kulgi, Virnoli in the Kanara Northern Division and Kirwatti in the Kanara Eastern Division was continued by the Forest Department.

Kumries.

The majority of the Kumri areas in the Belgaum Division were inspected and all reasonable complaints of the grantees were redressed. Proposals for disforestation of Kumri lands in this Division are in progress.

Village Panchayats.

The four panchayats (Ajminal, Hosur, Nilvani and Tattageri) now in existence in Kanara Northern Division continued to function satisfactorily. The new panchayat at Alwali in the Kanara Western Division is reported to have not yet commenced work nor collected the required funds. Of the old panchayats in this Division the panchayats of Chitrige, Halkar, and Holangadde undertook some planting work, the species planted being mango, *kari*, *hongal* and *cashew* nuts. Six of the panchayats are reported to have cleared some of the forest areas of thorny bushes and other noxious growth. The management of two panchayats—Valgalli and Kalkeri—Harodi—was unsatisfactory due to dissension among the committee members. These two panchayats have now been amalgamated in order to remove the cause of friction between them.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The financial results of the period under review were better than those of the previous year. The timber coupes in the Northern Circle commanded better prices and the timber market in the North of the Presidency showed a steady improvement. The fuel and charcoal market in the Central and Sind Circles also showed considerable

improvement. In the Southern Circle, however, although the net surplus was greater than that of last year, there was no appreciable improvement in the timber trade. In fact there was a drop in the prices realised at all the sale depots except Kirwatti. Goa contractors, who are normally the chief customers for *matti* and *sissum*, did not attend the Coast sales, while the prices realised for sawn timber in the Dandeli Depot did not maintain the average level owing to the absence of some of the usual purchasers from the Nizam's State. Teak logs to the extent of about 700 tons were, however, disposed of from the Dandeli Depot either in retail sale or by supply to Railways at prices ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 128 per ton. These sales tended to neutralize the low prices realised in the auction sale. There was a heavy slump in the fuel market and the contractors had a bad year in spite of the fact that some fuel coupes in the Kanara Western, Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions were held back from sale.

A gratifying feature of the year's trade was the increase in business with the M. & S. M. Railway. 256 tons of teak sawn wood, 527 tons of teak logs and 25 tons of *matti* logs were supplied against 214 tons of teak sawn wood and 262 tons of teak logs in the previous year. 24,000 M. G. teak sleepers were also supplied over and above those due under the three years' contract, and an indent for 53,000 additional sleepers has also been received for compliance during 1935-36 at the enhanced rate of Rs. 3-8-0 per sleeper. Prospects of increased maintenance and constructional works on this Railway indicate that their future requirements for timber may increase.

Thana Gurcharans.—Forest Settlement proceedings in 5 villages are yet to be completed by the Gurcharan Officer. During the year this officer continued his educative work which consisted mainly in giving demonstrations of tahal cutting and in explaining to the agriculturists the nature of their privileges in reserved and protected forests. His efforts in these directions were mainly concentrated in the Dahanu, Bhiwandi and Bassein talukas. All gurcharans in which tahal was lopped in these talukas were closely inspected, the supply of and demand for tahal was studied and attempts were made to secure the co-operation of the agriculturists for the conservancy of gurcharans. Panchas were also selected for regulating the lopping of tahal and reporting offences. Two cases in which the tahal rules were contravened were detected; the offender in one case was warned and in the other fined.

Forest Advisory Committees.—No meeting of the Committee was held either in the Thana District or in the Nasik District as no subjects were proposed for discussion. The Panch Mahals Committee met once but the consideration of the only proposal brought up had to be postponed as it was not raised in time.

One meeting was held in each of the West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Kolaba Districts. No questions of any importance were raised except in Kolaba where a non-official member made a suggestion to change the present period of collection of grazing fees. The suggestion was not accepted as it was not found feasible.

In the Southern Circle there were two meetings of the Committees, one in Kanara and the other in Dharwar. 11 subjects were proposed for discussion in the Kanara meeting. Of these, two concerned the personnel of the Committee. It was proposed that the village officers should give a chit confirming the status of agriculturist desiring to remove forest produce free. This proposal was adopted. Other questions arising from doubt and misunderstanding were satisfactorily explained.

Only one non-official member attended the meeting at Dharwar. Here the most important point discussed was the remission of grazing fees on stall-fed or plough cattle not going to forest for grazing. This point was held in abeyance pending decision by the Commissioner, Southern Division, of a question referred to him by the Collector.

Government have in their Resolution No. 3449/33, dated 22nd February 1935, appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner as Chairman, the Chief Conservator, one Conservator and three non-official members of the Legislative Council as members to consider the question of forest grievances. The Committee held its first meeting towards the end of the year under report.

Gun Clubs.—The scheme of organising gun clubs for protection of crops against wild pig made considerable progress. New clubs were started at Hulkopgalgi, Kalkeri and Alnavar in the Dharwar District and 278 pigs were killed by all the hunting parties under the control of the Agricultural Department. Three more clubs, one each at Sangmeshwar, Devikop and Bammigatti are reported to have been organized but they have not yet started to operate. By the end of the year 10 gun clubs, five in the Belgaum and five in the Dharwar District, had been organised and were in operation.

Hunting and shooting.—The revenue realized from shooting license fees was Rs. 8,415 as against Rs. 8,680 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of animals killed in Government forests during the year :—

Animals.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.
Tiger .. .. .	..	11	33	44
Panther	10	26	37	73
Bison .. .. .	..	..	15	15
Sambhar .. .. .	..	8	8	16
Cheetal .. .. .	..	8	7	15
Wild pig	4	44	*11	59
Wild dogs .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Wild cats	2	1	..	3
Wild elephants .. .. .	..	..	12	12
Bear .. .. .	..	8	3	11
Barking deer .. .. .	..	..	1	1
Nilgai	2	3	..	5
Bhekar (4 horned antelope).. .. .	1	3	2	6
Chinkara	2	2	..	4
	21	114	130	265

* In addition to this, 528 wild pigs were killed by villagers in Kanara and 278 by Gun Clubs in the Dharwar District.



G P Z P 1935

Distribution of Jubilee Alms to Forest Settlers of East Khandesh Division.
Clothing and Jawari grain were distributed to the poor.

The Officer in Charge Pig Killing Campaign killed 20 pigs in the forests of the Poona Division. As stated in the last year's report, Mr. Piloba Dhondiba was allowed to kill pigs in the forests of the Satara Division and 20 pigs were shot by him.

Rewards paid by the Revenue Department in the Southern Circle for destroying noxious animals amounted to Rs. 861 as under :—

				Rs.
Wild elephant	..	..	..	650
Wild pig	..	..	..	191
Wild dogs	..	..	..	20

It is reported that for want of sufficient budget provision rewards for the full number of pigs killed in Kanara could not be paid.

All reserved forests in the Panch Mahals and Thana Districts and all reserved and protected forests in the Nasik District have now been brought under the Game Rules under Government sanction.

The scheme of two or more semi-game sanctuaries in each Division in Sind sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind, about which mention was made in the last year's report, is being tried in Unarpur and Rajri forest in Hyderabad and Viran and Jurar in Karachi Division. The zamindars have agreed to maintain game watchers to prevent unauthorized poaching in these forests. It is too early to say whether there has been any increase in game as a result of this protection.

Forest cultivation and Forest Settlements.

The revenue realised on account of assessment on forest lands given out for cultivation in the Northern Circle amounted to Rs. 19,943. Government have ordered that the whole forest block of Zankaria in the Panch Mahals Division including the present inforest settlements and the area to be reserved for grazing should be disforested and that the area to be sold by auction for cultivation should be cleared by the Forest Department prior to disforestation. Some area has already been cleared and the remaining area will be cleared during the next 3 years. One new settlement was opened at Vaijapur and another is being opened at Janori in the East Khandesh Division. The latter settlement is intended for Mahars only. In the North Khandesh Division one new settlement was opened at Bhongara. In the West Khandesh Division numerous applications are being received for forest lands for cultivation. In order to meet this demand it has been proposed to open new settlements covering an area of 6,000 acres. The settlers' crops were on the whole poor, particularly in East and West Khandesh. The total collection of assessment for forest lands under cultivation in the Central Circle amounted to Rs. 32,075.

Alnavar Dandeli Railway.—The revenue and expenditure for the two years 1934-35 and 1933-34 are compared below :—

Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus or deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934-35	41,624	45,526			-3,902
1933-34	44,698	43,895			+803
Difference	-3,074	+1,631			

The net result of the working of the railway was a loss of Rs. 3,902 against the net profit of Rs. 803 in the previous year. The fall in the earnings is directly traceable to the decrease in goods traffic on account of less bamboo traffic from siding stations on this line. The expenditure rose on account of increase in cost of maintenance of structural works and in interest charges.

Grass storage under the 9-year monopoly contract.

The purchasers of the grass at Godhra and Dohad were not able to complete their contract within the time allowed and they were granted extensions till 31st December 1935. The former removed 1,00,000 lbs. of grass and the latter 4,00,000 lbs. The quantity on hand at close of the year was 14,30,820 lbs. at the Godhra Depot and 76,85,125 lbs. at the Dohad Depot.

The deficit amounting to Rs. 9,517 resulting from the resale of the grass at Dohad due to the default of the original purchaser was written off under Government sanction.

Match Factories.—The Gujarath Islam Match Manufacturing Company removed 200 cartloads of matchwood at the concession rate of 6 annas per cartload from the Panch Mahals Division. The concession granted to this Company expired on 31st May 1935.

Industrial Exhibition.—An Industrial Exhibition was held at Poona during the year under the auspices of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum. This Department was invited to co-operate and a forest stall was opened there displaying exhibits of various timbers and useful minor products found in the forests of this Presidency. A further exhibit showed the bad effects of uncontrolled grazing in forest. The display was well organised by Mr. J. Dutt.

Irrigated Plantation Scheme in Sind.

The Committee (consisting of the Inspector General of Forests, the Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, one expert Forest Officer from the Punjab and the Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Sind) appointed by the Government of India visited and examined the areas selected for the scheme for Irrigated Plantations in the Larkana and Shikarpur

Divisions. The Committee selected and recommended an area of 6,500 acres as being fit for inclusion in the scheme. The Government of India, however, after considering the recommendations of the Committee, have decided not to finance the scheme, as, in their opinion, it is one which the future provincial Government of Sind can take up on its own account when it comes into being.

Remarks of Divisional Commissioners on Circle Reports are given below :—

Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.) :—

The area under Forests in the Northern Circle decreased from 3,066 square miles to 3,064 square miles, i.e. by 2 square miles, which was disforested in favour of cultivation.

The number of forest offences increased from 8,121 in the previous year to 9,137 during the year under report, i.e. by 1,016 offences. The increase is classified as under :—

	Increase.
	Decrease.
(i) Injury to forest by fire	—26
(ii) Unauthorized felling	+617
(iii) Unauthorized grazing	+263
(iv) Other offences	+162
	+1,016

The greatest increase, as will be seen from above, is under the head (ii). It is shared by all the Divisions but mainly contributed by the West Nasik Division and is attributed to the maintenance of register for recording offences reported by each subordinate as stated in the last year's report. Finding the Register to be useful it has been ordered to be maintained by other Divisional Forest Officers. The increase under head (iii) above is attributed to stricter supervision and greater vigilance on the part of subordinates and also to the maintenance of the register referred to above. It is shared to some extent by the North and West Thana Forest Divisions in the Northern Division.

90 new cases were taken to court during the year. 75 cases including 24 of the previous year were decided. Out of these 68 ended in conviction i.e. 91 per cent. ; of the 7,980 cases dealt with departmentally 7,823 cases were compounded, the amount of compensation recovered being Rs. 33,342 ; in the remaining 157 cases the offenders were let off with a warning. In 1,362 cases the offenders were not detected.

Though there is a decrease in the number of offences by fire, there is an increase in the area burnt by fire. The increase is shared by Panch Mahals, North Thana and East Thana Divisions. A certain amount of incendiarism was in evidence in the Panch Mahals where the long term contractors of grass and timru leaves are responsible for intentional fires. The accidental fires are mainly due to cattle thieves, a net work of roads, cart tracks and railway lines passing through the forest area. The

severe frost of February 1935 dried up the grass and thus rendered it inflammable in the North and East Thana Divisions. Five forest villages were warned for bad fire protection in the North Thana.

Grazing fees collected during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,27,509 against Rs. 1,33,657 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that the number of cattle admitted to grazing was less. This decrease is due to (1) migration of shepherds to Berar on account of shortage of fodder, (ii) prevalence of an epidemic among cattle in the West Thana Division and (iii) the Talukdari villages in the Panch Mahals, not availing themselves of the usual forest grazing area. The total number of cattle recorded as having grazed was 899,298 as against 986,370 in 1933-34.

The number of cattle impounded during the year under report was 39,007 as against 36,842 during the previous year. The increase is contributed to some extent by the East and North Thana Divisions and is attributed to strict supervision.

The frost caused a considerable damage to young teak saplings in the regeneration area.

The total revenue and expenditure fell from Rs. 17,00,864 and Rs. 7,62,958 to Rs. 15,91,193 and Rs. 7,03,820 respectively. This has resulted in a decrease of Rs. 50,533 in the surplus revenue from the working of forests during the year. The decrease in revenue is partly due to the fact that the figures for 1933-34 included the figures pertaining to the Surat Division (i.e., the Dangs and the Mandvi Range) for the period from 1st April 1933 to 30th June 1933 and partly to the fact that the number of second and third thinnings coupes sold in the Thana Division during 1933-34 was larger than in 1934-35.

Khan Bahadur Sadwa has preferred a second appeal against the decision of the Assistant Judge, Broach and Panch Mahals, and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs is asked to obtain Government sanction to its defence.

General remarks.

The Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals is asked to submit a notification for disafforestation of the Forest lands at Zankharia (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2457/24, dated 13th December 1934).

As no subjects were proposed for discussion, no meeting of the Forest Advisory Committee was held in the Thana District. A meeting of the Forest Advisory Committee in the Panch Mahals was held on 20th October 1934 but no subject was discussed.

A Committee for enquiry into Forest grievances was appointed by Government under their resolution No. 3449/33, dated 22nd February 1935, under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, now Commissioner, Central Division.

Rules regulating hunting and shooting have been applied to reserved forests in the Panch Mahals and Thana District.

The relations between the Forest and other Government Departments continued to be cordial.

Mandvi Range (Surat District).

At the suggestion of the Divisional Forest Officer, the entire area of the Mandvi Range is to be re-surveyed.

Construction of roads in the Range, though profitable, could not be taken up on account of financial stringency. The completion of the well at Kamalpur has supplied a long-felt want to the people.

An amount of Rs. 124-11-0 was spent in giving rewards to Patils in the Range, in the form of turbans in addition to remission of grazing fees for their good help in protection of forests against fire.

* * * * *

The increase in revenue and expenditure in the Northern Division (paragraph 56 of the Conservator's report) is partly due to the fact that in the year 1933-34, the data for the Mandvi Range were for 9 months, July 1933 to March 1934 while during the year under report they are for the whole year.

With regard to the two grievances of the people, referred to in the Collector of Surat's remarks on the administration of the Range, it may be observed that Surat is not one of the Districts where village cattle of Forest villages are held entitled to free grazing and that even recently the Forest Settlement Officers in the case of Ambapore and other 51 villages, admitted only rights of grazing cattle *on payment of fees*, probably because, no rights of free grazing were exercised by the other forest villages similarly circumstanced. It will appear from Rule VII (I) (i) of the grazing rules that the privilege of free grazing was allowed to the Panch Mahals and other tracts because it was formerly enjoyed there.

Grievance (2).—The suggestion of the Collector may be adopted to remove the grievance.

Commissioner, Central Division (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E., I.C.S.):

* * * * *

Rights, Privileges and Free Grants.

2. During the year under report free grants of timber were made to poor people in deserving cases for the construction of and repairs to houses and huts both in the Northern Circle and Central Circle. In the Central Circle such grants were also made for the construction of and repairs to temples, etc., being works of public utility.

Forest Offences.

3. Hitherto it was the practice to append to the Commissioner's review a comparative statement showing the number and nature of forest offences committed during the year under review arranged by

districts in the Central Division. No such statement is appended to this review as the necessary information in connection with forest offences committed in each district has not been furnished this year either by the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle or Central Circle.

It is, however, seen from the reports that though during 1934-35 there was a decrease of 378 in the total number of offences committed in the Central Circle, there was an increase of 1,016 in the Northern Circle. It is stated that the West Nasik Division was mainly responsible for the increase in the Northern Circle. The increase, in the West Nasik Division under the head "Unauthorized felling" is this year again attributed to the register maintained in the Divisional office for recording offences reported by each subordinate. Presumably the system did not produce its full effect in this direction last year. The increase under the head "Unauthorized grazing" in the East Nasik Division in the Northern Circle is attributed to stricter supervision and greater vigilance on the part of the forest subordinates while that in the West Nasik Division is attributed to the maintenance of the register referred to above.

The Conservator of Forest, Central Circle, states that no particular reason can be assigned to the decrease of 4.6 per cent., in the total number of forest offences committed in the Central Circle during the year under report. The Collector of Satara, however, reports that the decrease in the number of Forests offences committed in the Satara district was chiefly due to the co-operation of the villagers of Forest villages with Forest officers.

Prosecutions.

Out of the total number of 112 cases in the Central Circle 91 were decided during the year under review. Convictions were obtained in 80 cases as against 104 cases in the previous year.

Apart from this 6,181 cases were compounded in the Central Circle and brought in compensation amounting to Rs. 37,897.

The Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, has furnished a statement showing the number of cases tried in the Central Circle for forest offences separately for the 3 revenue divisions from which it is seen that there was a decrease in the number of cases for the Central Division under all the heads of forest offences, during the year 1934-35.

Protection from fire.

4. The total area burnt in the Central Division during the fire season ending 31st May 1935 was 359 square miles as compared with 472 square miles in the previous year. Though the total area burnt in the Northern Circle has increased during the year under report there is a decrease in the two Nasik Divisions coming under the Central Division, by 5 square miles. In the Central Circle all the Divisions except North Khandesh showed a decrease in the area burnt. The increase in the North Khandesh Division is attributed to fires having spread to inaccessible portions of forests. There were 9 such big fires in the Central Circle which burnt an area of about 52,000 acres.

In the West Khandesh Division including Mandvi, grazing fees were remitted in 20 villages and in 2 villages fees were reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per head in view of the good fire-protection offered in that District. In addition, a sum of Rs. 124-11-0 was spent on giving rewards to Patils in the Mandvi Range. In the East Khandesh Division persons offering help in putting out fires were paid in cash.

Communal punishment.

5. The cases of communal punishments in West Khandesh referred to in Chapter VIII of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle's report have already been dealt with in paragraph 5 of the last year's review.

Grazing fees.

6. There was a slight increase of Rs. 31 in the revenue realized from grazing fees during the year under review.

General Remarks.

7. Owing to the scarcity of fodder caused by the dearth of rain, the forest villagers in the Nandgaon and Malegaon Talukas of the East Nasik Division were allowed the concession of removing anjan leaves free for fodder till 15th August 1934. Similar concession was also granted during June and July 1934 to the following villages on the border of West Khandesh and Nasik Districts :—

(1) Chikhalwahal, (2) Zodge, (3) Nala, (4) Khadi, (5) Shendurni, (6) Dasana.

It is satisfactory to note that the gross forest revenue in the Central Circle for the year under report rose by Rs. 81,953 over that of the previous year. The increase is reported to be chiefly due to the better prices obtained for coupes in all the divisions in the Central Circle except Satara.

I am glad to note that the decrease in the total area burnt in the Central Division, the decrease in the total number of offences and the increase in the gross forest revenue in the Central Circle indicate a successful year's working in this Division as a whole.

Commissioner, Southern Division (H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.) :

Southern Circle.

It is gratifying to note that in spite of the heavy slump in the timber and fuel market and the general trade depression, the Forest Department shows a rise in its net income by an increase in its revenue and a decrease in its expenditure.

2. Forest offences recorded an increase. There was a decrease in forest fires while all other offences increased. The increase in "other offences" and "unauthorized fellings" was not inappreciable. It is explained that the variations in the former cannot be traced to any

particular cause. The rise in the latter is considered by the Conservator to be purely on economic grounds. The Commissioner is inclined to agree with this view.

3. There was a fall in the total number of cattle admitted to grazing which is considered to be mainly due to the prevalence of cattle diseases. The income from the grazing fees, however, showed an increase.

4. The Revenue administration of the four forest Mahals in the Circle continued to be satisfactory.

5. The proposals of the Forest Advisory Committee, Dharwar, to extend the period for the collection of the grazing fees and the period of shooting in forests in the case of gun clubs are under consideration and will be submitted to Government in due course.

6. The working of the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway resulted in a net loss of Rs. 3,967 during the year against the net profit of Rs. 803 in the previous year. Operating under the conditions it does the Railway cannot be expected to be a commercial success and the loss could fairly have been avoided by an increase in rates, so as to reduce the profit of the department. The step is not however necessary unless the loss is very considerable.

7. The scheme of gun clubs for protection of crops from wild pigs is making steady progress. Six more clubs are reported to have been formed in the Dharwar District.

8. The year was uneventful and the cordial relations between the Revenue Department and the Forest Department were maintained.

Kolaba Division.

The total revenue was Rs. 1,72,552 as against Rs. 1,62,689 last year and the total expenditure Rs. 1,26,626 as against Rs. 1,24,795 in the previous year, the result being that the surplus rose from Rs. 37,894 to Rs. 45,926.

2. There was a decrease of 9 in the total number of forest offences. Forest fires and unauthorised cuttings increased while illicit grazings and other offences decreased. The rise in the forest fires is small when compared with the last year's figure, but it is considerable when compared with the average of the past 3 years. The total area damaged by fire, which was 5,759 acres as against 4,260 acres in the previous year, also indicates that the extent of rise in this form of offence is not so small as the increase of 5 in the number of offences suggests. It is therefore desirable to adopt effective preventive measures as observed by the Collector.

3. An area of 13 acres out of the casuarina plantations at Akshi and Nagaon was washed away by erosion.

4. The net forest revenue paid to the Matheran Municipality rose from Rs. 1,046-11-0 to Rs. 1,777-9-0.

5. The appeal preferred by Sardar Bivalkar to the Privy Council is still pending.

6. The Advisory Committee, Kolaba, held one meeting; but no subject of importance was discussed.

7. The relations between the Revenue Department and the Forest Department continued to be cordial.

Commissioner in Sind (Mr. G. F. S. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S.) :

The chief events of the year have been an inundation much below that of the previous year which has resulted in only 294,900 acres being flooded compared with 552,547 acres in the previous year, and a very noticeable increase in the total revenue and the surplus revenue after deducting expenditure. The latter has been due mainly to the improved prices obtained for coupes, but it reflects credit on the administration of the department.

* * * * *

The visit of the Inspector General of Forests in connection with the Committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the areas selected for irrigation plantations in the Larkana and Shikarpur divisions was an event of importance, and although it has not at present led to any results, the Commissioner considers that the recommendations of the Committee merit careful examination by the future Government of Sind.

The scheme of game sanctuaries referred to in the last section of the report is also a matter which should receive attention in the future.

Mr. Brooks carried out his duties as Conservator with considerable energy and judgment.

D. B. SOTHERS,

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 9th October 1935.

Report.

Forest Department.

Administration — of, in Bombay
Presidency, including Sind, for
1934-35.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 57/22201.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1935.

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests (Mr. D. B. Sothers), No. 2/1712, dated the 9th October 1935—Submitting the Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1934-35.

RESOLUTION.—The administration of forests in the Bombay Presidency presented no very striking features in the year under report, but certain general remarks and comparisons with the working of the Forest Department in former years may be of interest.

2. The forest area changed but little. Between 1st April 1934 and 31st March 1935, there was a net decrease of 11 square miles in area. Areas of 10 square miles in all, out of reserved forest in the Northern, Central and Southern circles, were disforested chiefly for purposes of cultivation, while 11 square miles of waste land in the Mandvi Sub-division of the Central Circle were afforested.

3. There was an increase of 1,951 cases in the total number of forest offences, the increase being shared by all circles. But this does not represent any increased law-breaking tendency on the part of the people living in forest areas, being attributable rather to better detection of such offences as do occur. Increase in the number of cases both of unauthorised fellings and unauthorised grazing is, therefore, largely attributable to the causes referred to in the review of the previous year's report in which it was shown that stricter supervision and greater vigilance on the part of subordinates has led to fewer cases going unnoticed and unrecorded. Better supervision appears to have been the reason for 95,068 cattle being impounded as compared with 89,996 in the previous year. 89 per cent. of cases taken to court and decided in the year under report resulted in conviction. This figure shows that the satisfactory position in the two previous years, in which the figures had been 90 per cent. and 89 per cent., respectively, has been maintained.

4. Unfortunately, avoidable loss that the Presidency has to undergo yearly on account of forest fires due to carelessness shows no tendency to diminish. But the area of forest successfully protected (94 per cent.) was well up to the average of past years. Both the Northern and Sind

circles showed an increase in the area burnt, but for this the severe frost of February 1935, causing the grass to dry up early and the forests therefore to be more inflammable, must be held largely responsible. Certain natural causes such as poor quality of the grazing available, due to frost or deficient rainfall (with, as far as concerned the Northern Circle, consequent migration of certain shepherds to Berar), resulted in a decrease in the number of cattle authorisedly grazing in the forests, as compared with the previous year; the figures for the two years being 2,426,021 and 2,538,734, respectively. The figure for 1934-35 was, however, above the average for the previous three years, that is, 2,405,404. Grazing fees collected during the year were Rs. 5,56,790 as compared with Rs. 5,61,056 in 1933-34. 573,282 cattle were admitted free as compared with 615,183 in the previous year.

5. The scheme of organising gun clubs for protection of crops against wild pig made considerable progress, and by the end of the year under report 10 clubs, five in Belgaum and five in the Dharwar District, had been organised and were in operation.

6. The financial aspect of the year under report showed an improvement on the previous year. The timber coupes in the Northern Circle commanded better prices, and the timber market in the north of the Presidency showed steady improvement as did the fuel and charcoal market in the Central and Sind circles. The increase in business with the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway was a very satisfactory feature and with prospects of increased maintenance and constructional works on this Railway disposals of matti logs, teak logs, teak sawn wood and sleepers may be expected to improve still further in the future. A gross revenue of Rs. 55,33,750 showing an increase of Rs. 1,03,660 over the previous year, and a surplus over expenditure of Rs. 24,18,312 (Rs. 2,74,589 better than in 1933-34) are figures which may be accepted as indicative of satisfactory working in the year under report; a result for which the thanks of Government are due to the officers of the department who are trying hard with good results to effect a recovery from the position to which the combined forces of economic slump and civil disobedience had given rise in 1930-31.

By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioners of Divisions,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind
Frontier,

The Chief Conservator of Forests,
All Conservators of Forests,
The Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind,
The Director of Industries,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Accountant General,
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London (by
letter).

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
CHAPTER I.	
CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.	
1. Alterations in area	1
2. Forest Settlements	2
3. Demarcation	2
4. Forest Surveys	2
CHAPTER II.	
MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.	
1. Regulation of Management—Preparation and control of regular working plans	3
2. Communications and Buildings—	
(a) Roads and Bridges	4
(b) Buildings	5
(c) Miscellaneous works	5
3. Protection of Forests—	
(a) General protection	5
(b) Protection from fire	8
(c) Protection from cattle	10
(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes	11
CHAPTER III.	
SILVICULTURE.	
1. System of Management	12
2. General Progress of Regeneration and afforestation—	
(a) Mainly natural	13
(i) Concentrated	14
(ii) Not concentrated	15
(b) Mainly artificial	15
(c) Afforestation	17
3. Tending of growing stock	18
CHAPTER IV.	
EXPLOITATION.	
(a) System of Management—	
(i) Major Forest Produce	21
(ii) Minor Forest Produce	21
(b) Agency of Exploitation—	
(i) Departmental Agency	21
Timber depots	23
Firewood depots	24
(ii) Purchasers	25
(iii) Rights, Privileges and Free grants	27
(c) Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce	28
CHAPTER IV-A.	
THE FOREST ENGINEERING BRANCH.	
1. Surveys	29
2. Designs and Drawing work	29
3. Construction	30
4. Forest Exploitation	31
(a) Mechanical extraction	31
(b) Sawmilling	31

CONTENTS

				Page
	CHAPTER V.			
Financial Results	.. ..	..	..	34
	CHAPTER VI.			
Research and Experiments	.. ..	..	..	37
	CHAPTER VII.			
Administration	.. ..	..	..	47
	CHAPTER VIII.			
General	.. ..	..	..	53

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Serial No.	Description.	Facing page.
1	Erosion in a tree-less tract in Khandesh (between Dhulia and Jalgaon)	12
2	Teak Plantation 1932—Mandurli—Northern Division, Kanara	14
3	Teak Plantation 1929—Bomanhalli—Northern Division, Kanara	16
4	Babul Plantation—East Nasik Division (Raised by means of Agri-cum-Forestry System) ..	18
5	Kassimshah Forest—Introduction of bamboos in Sind	20
6	Magnificent Teak Log of over 2 tons from the Nagzari Valley Kanara Northern Division ..	22
7	Elephant dragging a log— Kanara Eastern Division	24
8	Kurkas Bridge—Dangs— View of initial stage of construction ..	30
9	Kurkas Bridge—Dangs— View of the bridge nearing completion ..	30
10	Graph showing revenue, expenditure and surplus of the Forest Department for a number of years	34
11	H. E. the Governor of Bombay's shoot— May 1936. Close up of Trophies	56

*List of Trees and Shrubs mentioned in the Report and their
Scientific names.*

English and Vernacular names.	Scientific name.
Anjan .. .. .	.. <i>Hardwickia binata.</i>
Babul .. .. .	.. <i>Acacia arabica.</i>
Bahan .. .. .	.. <i>Populus euphratica.</i>
Bamboo .. .. .	.. <i>Dendrocalamus strictus.</i>
Bhendi .. .. .	.. <i>Thespesia populnea.</i>
Boga .. .. .	.. <i>Tephrosia candida.</i>
Casuarina .. .. .	.. <i>Casuarina equisetifolia.</i>
Cypress .. .. .	.. <i>Cupressus torulosa.</i>
Dhayda .. .. .	.. <i>Anogeissus latifolia.</i>
Heddi .. .. .	.. <i>Adina cordifolia.</i>
Hirda .. .. .	.. <i>Terminalia chebula.</i>
Honey tree .. .. .	.. <i>Tetrameles nudiflora.</i>
Honne .. .. .	.. <i>Pterocarpus marsu-</i> <i>pium.</i>
Kandi .. .. .	.. <i>Prosopis specigera.</i>
Khair .. .. .	.. <i>Acacia catechu.</i>
Lantana .. .. .	.. <i>Lantana camara.</i>
Lai .. .. .	.. <i>Tamarix sp.</i>
Mango .. .. .	.. <i>Mangifera indica.</i>
Matti, Ain .. .. .	.. <i>Terminalia tomentosa.</i>
Mhowra .. .. .	.. <i>Bassia latifolia.</i>
Mulberry .. .. .	.. <i>Morus alba.</i>
Nana .. .. .	.. <i>Lagerstroemia micro-</i> <i>carpa.</i>
Nimb .. .. .	.. <i>Melia azadirachta.</i>
Oak .. .. .	.. <i>Quercus incana.</i>
Palas .. .. .	.. <i>Butea frondosa.</i>
Sandal .. .. .	.. <i>Santulum album.</i>
Sissum .. .. .	.. <i>Dalbergia latifolia.</i>
Shivan, Shivni .. .. .	.. <i>Gmelina arobrea.</i>
Sawar, Simul .. .. .	.. <i>Bombax malabaricum.</i>
Tali .. .. .	.. <i>Dalbergia sissoo.</i>
Teak .. .. .	.. <i>Tectona grandis.</i>
Tiwas, Karimuttal .. .. .	.. <i>Ougeinia dalbergioides.</i>
Timbru, Tumri .. .. .	.. <i>Diospyros melanoxylon.</i>
Tung tree .. .. .	.. <i>Aleurites fordii.</i>

**FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND
FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.**

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1. ALTERATIONS IN AREA. (Form No. 51, Parts I and II.)

The changes in forest area during the year were as follows:—

Class of forest.		Area on 1st April 1935.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1936.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Reserved ..	In charge of Forest Department ..	11,656	105	87	11,674
	In charge of Revenue Department ..	1,653	7	16	1,644
Protected ..	In charge of Forest Department ..	245	13	1	257
	In charge of Revenue Department ..	620	7	8	619
Total ..		14,174	132	112	14,194

The areas added and excluded comprise:—

	Square miles.	
	Gain.	Loss.
1. Afforestations against and disforestments in favour of cultivation	1	11
2. Alluvial accretions and erosions in Sind	37	8
3. Transfer from Reserved to Protected Forest	13	13
4. Transfer from one Division to another	80	80
5. Errors corrected	1	....
	132	112
Net gain ..	20 square miles.	

Exclusion of 11 square miles of reserved forest, chiefly in favour of cultivation, in the Central and Southern Circles and the addition of 31 square miles of reserved forest due to alluvial accretions in the Sind Circle and to afforestments and correction of errors in the remaining

Circles resulted in a net gain of 20 square miles in the total area of the Presidency.

According to the territorial changes sanctioned in November 1934, the Mokhada forests were transferred from the West Nasik to the East Thana Division and the forests of the Sinnar Round and the control of sandalwood and other forest work in the Niphad taluka, south of the rivers Kodwa and Godawari, were transferred from the East Nasik to the West Nasik Division.

2. FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

The operations of the year are given in Form No. 52 for each Circle. The area finally settled during the year was about 14 square miles, chiefly in the Sind Circle. The only expenditure on settlements was a sum of Rs. 115 incurred in the Southern Circle for acquiring 4 acres of malki land lying in the midst of the casuarina plantation at Binge in W. D. Kanara.

The settlement of Sardar Biwalkar's inam forest (1,713 acres) in the Kolaba Division is still held over pending receipt of Government orders in connection with the decision of the Privy Council on the appeal preferred by the Sardar.

3. DEMARCATION.

27 miles of new boundaries were artificially demarcated at a cost of Rs. 443 and 38,176 miles of existing boundaries were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,821 in all Circles. The total length of boundaries at the close of the year was 40,845 miles.

Two important frontier lines, viz., 21 miles between Goa and British territory and 21 miles between Mysore and British territory were also cleared in the Southern Circle.

The erection of additional boundary cairns between the old ones in the East Khandesh Division, in order to differentiate the open from the closed areas, was continued and completed during the year.

4. FOREST SURVEYS.

No survey work was done. The final report on the survey work carried out during 1931-32 in the Dharwar and Bijapur districts by the Survey of India Department is still awaited.

The expenditure on the constitution of State Forests was :—

	1935-36.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	152	1,169
Central Circle	291	4
Southern Circle	115	57
Sind Circle .. .. .	.....	.....

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) Preparation and Control of Regular Working Plans.

Preparation (Form No. 55).—The following working plans were finally sanctioned by Government :—

- (1) The revised working plan for the Thana forests.
- (2) Working plan for the Satara Division.
- (3) Working plan for the Nagzari Valley and the Kalanadi Kaneri slopes.

The following plans have been completed and are being printed :—

- (1) Revised working plan for the Nasik Above-ghat forests, East and West Nasik Divisions ;
- (2) Working plan for the Satmalla forests, East Khandesh Division ;
- (3) Revised working plan for all the Coastal Casuarina Plantations, Kanara Western Division ;
- (4) Revised working plan for the Yellapur-Mundgod High Forests, Kanara Eastern Division ;
- (5) Revised working plan for the forests of Lower Sind, Hyderabad and Karachi Divisions.

Some alterations providing for “cleanings” and “arrear thinnings” were made in the Panch Mahals working plan. An overlapping Matchwood Working Circle was also added to this plan and to the working plan for the Baragaon Dangs. Work in connection with the Thana Gurcharan working plan is progressing. Revision of the working plan for the Nandurbar-Navapur and Deomogra forests has been completed. It has been decided to modify certain silvicultural sections in the Kolaba working plan. The working plan for the Castle-Rock local fuel supply is also being modified. Data are being collected for the revision of the Kalanadi Slopes and Gund working plans. The field work for the revision of the working plan for the Upper Sind forests has been taken in hand.

(b) Control of Working Plans.

Prescriptions of the working plans in force were adhered to as far as possible in all Circles. Lack of demand, poor quality of tree-growth, inaccessibility, or long leads were the main causes for some fellings falling into arrears in all Circles.

The operation of the working plan for the protected forests in charge of the Forest Department and Nominal Reserves in the Thana District has again been held in abeyance till 1943-44 when thinnings in the

Thana Reserved Forest coupes are expected to be brought up to date. In the Dhulia *anjan* areas only dead and dying *anjan* trees are being marked for felling as it is the *anjan* leaves from which more revenue is obtained than from the fuel. *Khair* and other fuel species will, however, be worked more heavily now under a girth limit prescription. The system of "cautious thinnings" or "improvement fellings" suggested in the Protection Working Circle of the Poona working plan is being replaced by a system of "restricted coppice with standards" as no contractors are willing to purchase coupes under the former method of working. In the Pasture Working Circle of the same plan the fellings are restricted to dead, partially dead and fallen trees in place of dead, mature and badly shaped trees, as the exploitation in the past exceeded the prescriptions of the working plan. The felling lists of the Supa High Forest working plan in the Northern Division Kanara were partially modified to ensure a more sustained yield. The Yekambi-Sonda working plan in the Eastern Division Kanara is still held in abeyance as there is no possibility of the area being worked at a profit owing to its long lead and to the continued slump in the rates obtained for jungle wood timbers.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

(a) Roads and Bridges.

Construction work was in progress on $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new roads and repairs were carried out over 1,161 miles of existing roads and paths in the Northern, Central and Southern Circles. The expenditure on new works and repairs respectively was Rs. 17,557 and Rs. 88,611 as against Rs. 8,127 and Rs. 92,978 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 45,629 on account of the maintenance charges on the Amavar-Dandeli Railway is included in the expenditure incurred on repairs.

The work on the Dara-Dhadgaon road in the Central Circle, which was held in abeyance for want of funds, was resumed and a section $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long was constructed during the year. The new works undertaken in the Southern Circle were (1) the partial construction of the Mangalankop-Amatgar-Kurli Road, (2) the completion of a culvert on the Kanadgal-Halbail-Lalguli Road, (3) the partial construction of a causeway over the Masti-Nalla and (4) the replacement of culverts on the Kadra-Shivpur Road.

Government have accorded technical sanction to the construction of the Ozar-Saiwan and the Temba-Parali Roads in the Northern Circle. It is hoped that adequate funds will be granted for the construction of these important and long overdue roads.

The Kharol-Adgaon Road in the West Nasik Division and the Peth-Ambivli bridle path in the Kolaba Division were taken over by this Department during the year. The Patne-Karve Road in the Belgaum Division was handed over to the Revenue Department for transfer to the District Local Board, Belgaum, as sanctioned by Government.

(b) Buildings.

The total expenditure incurred on the construction of new buildings was Rs. 35,805 as against Rs. 38,543 in the previous year. The expenditure on repairs was Rs. 25,848 against Rs. 24,547 in the preceding year.

The Conservators again report that progress in the matter of providing housing accommodation for subordinates is very slow owing to want of funds. In the Northern Circle cheap "katcha" quarters are, wherever feasible, being built for subordinates at about 1/8th of the cost of pucca houses but these katcha huts are most unsatisfactory affairs after 2 to 3 years use and are not economical.

(c) Miscellaneous (other works).

Expenditure on wells, telephone rents, fencing of compounds, silt clearance, Public Works Department water charges etc. amounted to Rs. 4,869, of which only Rs. 748 was spent on new works, as against Rs. 7,954 in the previous year.

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

(a) General Protection. (Form No. 57.)

The following statement compares the number of forest offences of the year with those of 1934-35 and the average of the last three years:—

Class of offence.	1935-36.					1934-35.	Average of 1932-33 to 1934-35.
	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Sind Circle.	Total.		
I. Injury to forest by fire.	710	631	391	310	2,042	2,062	1,977
II. Unauthorized felling or removal of forest produce ..	5,531	4,646	1,590	1,896	13,663	12,426	11,613
III. Unauthorized grazing ..	2,552	1,855	581	2,438	7,426	7,160	6,813
IV. Other offences.	1,259	1,108	443	461	3,271	3,059	2,946
Total of 1935-36 ..	10,052	8,240	3,005	5,105	26,402	..	..
Total of 1934-35 ..	9,137	7,763	3,027	4,775	..	24,707	..
Average of 1932-33 to 1934-35 ..	8,302	8,092	2,802	4,153	..	..	23,349

There was an increase of 1,695 in the total number of offences as compared with those of the previous year. The increase is shared by all Circles except the Sind Circle. Offences under Class I have decreased by 20; while those under Classes II, III and IV have increased by 1,237, 266 and 212, respectively.

Injury by fire.—Northern, Central and Southern Circles record increases of 65, 10 and 45 cases, respectively, while the Sind Circle shows a decrease of 140 cases as compared with those of the previous year. Causes of forest fires are discussed under “Protection from fire”.

Unauthorized fellings.—The offences under this head show an increase of 1,237 as compared with the previous year, the increase being shared by all Circles except the Southern Circle. The increase in the Northern Circle is attributed partly to the illicit cutting of frost injured standing trees by the Bhils in the Panch Mahals Division and of Malki trees in the East Thana Division and partly to the fact that the subordinates are now made to report every offence seen by them whether the offender is traced or not. The increase in the Central Circle is reported to be due chiefly to (1) illicit cutting of fuel in the neighbourhood of large towns for sale by wild tribes, (2) illicit removal of *anjana* leaves for fodder and (3) greater vigilance being shown by the subordinates in the detection of offences in the West Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions. There was recently a case of assault on a forest guard in the Mahad Range (Kolaba Division) as a result of the increased activity of subordinates in the detection of offences. The Divisional Forest Officer recommended communal punishment by enhancement of grazing fees but the proposed punishment was not considered justified unless the whole community was responsible for the looting. In order to stop wholesale illicit cuttings the help of the Revenue Department is essential and strict warnings by the Collector to the chief offending villagers together with deterrent punishment of the actual offenders are obviously called for. The case of assault is in the hands of the Police now. In order to discourage illicit cutting of fuel and wood for agricultural implements, four depôts were opened in the Kolaba Division and fuel was sold at fixed rates ranging from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 4 per khandy. But only at two depôts was there anything like a real demand for fuel, and very few agriculturists bought timber pieces for agricultural implements. The Conservator, Central Circle, very truly remarks that “no depôt working on an economic basis can ever hope to compete with Thakurs, Katkaris and Mahars who sell forest produce for anything it fetches merely to keep body and soul together”. In the Southern Circle unauthorized felling offences have decreased in Kanara but they have increased in the Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions. The decrease in Kanara is attributed to some improvement in the economic situation and also to the fact that the people have begun to understand the limits of the liberal concessions allowed by the Kanara Forest Privilege Rules. The increase in the Belgaum Division is mainly due to the illicit removal of *anjana* leaves by the people in Gokak and Gujnal Ranges owing to drought and consequent failure of fodder supply. Illicit

cuttings of fuel for sale are still being carried on in the Gujnal Range and the Collector of Belgaum once again suggests introduction of communal punishment and liberal grant of rewards for detection of offences. The Divisional Forest Officer and the Conservator report that the people will again be warned and given one more chance to improve before drastic measures are resorted to. The increase in the Sind Circle is attributed mostly to stricter supervision on the part of officers and more frequent patrolling on the part of subordinates of all ranks, which led to the detection of a larger number of offences than in the past.

Unauthorized grazing.—There was an increase of 266 in the total number of offences under this head. The Northern and Sind Circles show increases of 178 and 133 cases respectively while the Central and Southern Circles respectively show a decrease of 25 and 20 cases. Greater activity and vigilance exercised by subordinates resulted in the detection of more offences in the Northern and Sind Circles. The increase in the Sind Circle was partly due to the straitened circumstances of the Maldars (cattle owners) who grazed their cattle without payment of grazing fees. The policy of driving out cattle straying into borderline closed coupes and of taking cognizance of offences in only deliberate trespasses accounts for the decrease in the Southern Circle.

Other offences.—The offences reported under this head show an increase of 212 as compared with those of last year, the Northern, Central and Sind Circles contributing thereto. The majority of cases relate to breaches of transit rules. Stricter application of these rules, particularly in the Sind Circle by the appointment of an extra patrol guard, mainly accounts for the increase.

420 new cases were taken to court during the year—368 cases including 154 cases pending from the previous year were decided, and of these, 338 or 92 per cent. resulted in convictions. 21,748 cases were compounded and compensation amounting to Rs. 99,728 was recovered in 21,089 cases, the average per case being Rs. 4·7 as compared with Rs. 5 in the previous year. Offenders in 659 cases were left off with a warning, and in 3,623, or 13 per cent. of the new and pending cases, the offenders were not detected.

An important case of theft of Government sandalwood trees in the Hangal Range of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division pending from last year ended in the conviction of the accused but the sum of Rs. 300 awarded by the additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar, as compensation has not yet been fully recovered by the Court.

A Ranger and two forest contractors, together with an agent, were prosecuted for theft of wood in the Tatta Range of the Karachi Division. All of them except a contractor were convicted and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each or in default 6 months rigorous imprisonment in addition.

Out of the 3 cases under the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Forest Act pending from last year in the Shikarpur and Larkana Divisions, one was compromised, another was withdrawn and the offenders in the third case were convicted and fined Rs. 100. Six fresh cases in the Hyderabad Division were taken to court under the Indian Penal Code during the year. Of these, 4 resulted in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 1 is sub-judice. Counter prosecutions were lodged by offenders against 3 forest guards in one case and 1 forest guard in another case. The guards were defended by the Government Pleader in both cases and they were all acquitted.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

The figures in the subjoined statement compare the result of two fire seasons, 1st June 1934 to 31st May 1935 and 1st June 1935 to 31st May 1936. These figures do not tally with those in Form No. 58 which are for the financial year ending 31st March 1936 :—

Circle.	Fire season of	Area at-	Failures.	Area	Percent-	Cost.	Cost
		tempted to be pro- tected.		actually protected.				age of area actually pro- tected.	per square mile protected.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1935-36 ..	2,605	101	2,504	96	6,712	2.7
	1934-35 ..	2,605	89	2,516	97	8,570	3.4
Central	1935-36 ..	3,918	356	3,562	91	8,127	2.3
	1934-35 ..	3,919	361	3,558	91	8,475	2.4
Southern	1935-36 ..	984	30	954	97	7,781	8.1
	1934-35 ..	1,440	52	1,388	96	7,635	5.5
Sind	1935-36 ..	493	8	485	98	440	0.9
	1934-35 ..	487	26	461	95	773	1.7
Total	1935-36 ..	8,000	495	7,505	94	23,013	3.1
	1934-35 ..	8,451	528	7,923	94	25,453	3.2

There has been an increase in the area burnt in the Northern Circle, which is shared by the Panch Mahals, North Thana and West Thana Divisions. In the Panch Mahals Division, where the increase is the most marked, some fires are reported to have been started maliciously in the Eastern Mahals. Cattle thieves are also responsible for some of the intentional fires in the Eastern Mahals, while persons using the road, cart-tracks, etc., passing through the forests are responsible for

a certain number of accidental fires in the Western Mahals. The early stoppage of the monsoon and consequent long period of hot weather mainly account for the increase in the North and West Thana Divisions.

In the Central Circle the decrease is shared by the East Khandesh, North Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions and is said to be due to an increase in the number of forest roads fire-traced on both sides in the Satpudas as well as to the fire-tracing of cart tracks in coupes. There was, however, an increase of about 16,000 acres in the West Khandesh and Satara Divisions, the causes being said to be (1) ineffective firelines, (2) deliberate incendiarism by villagers in pursuit of game or on account of mutual feuds between neighbouring villages and (3) carelessness on the part of cultivators while burning rabs.

The Southern Circle shows a decrease in the area burnt as compared with the previous year, all Divisions except the Dharwar-Bijapur Division contributing thereto. The increase in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division is said to be due to the unusually dry and hot summer and the almost complete absence of winter rains. In all other Divisions a favourable monsoon combined with extra vigilance on the part of the subordinates in fire protection work helped to reduce the areas burnt.

In April last, a serious fire started in compartment 20 of Nagargali high forests in the Belgaum Division. A strong east wind carried the fire over the 100 feet fire line right through the adjoining regeneration areas. In spite of all possible efforts of the protective staff, the teak plants sustained some damage, 9 per cent. of the plants being affected. All the damaged plants were cut back and are now progressing satisfactorily. The origin of some of the fires in the Belgaum Division is suspected to be due to people organizing illicit shikar parties who start fire in the jungle in order to capture or kill certain kinds of animals. In 2 such cases in the Nagargali Range the offenders were detected and were successfully prosecuted. This, it is hoped, will have a salutary effect in future.

In the Eastern Division Kanara about 667 acres of plantations were burnt as against 1,149 acres burnt last year. Though this improvement is welcome, the Divisional Forest Officer remarks as follows:—

“100 per cent. protection of plantations is essential if the efforts made and the money spent are eventually to give an adequate return. With regard to protection of non-plantation areas only a continuous policy of education combined with rewards to villages for good fire protection and withdrawal or reduction of privileges for bad fire protection can be successful.”

The improvement in the results of fire protection in the Sind Circle is attributed to the absence of severe frost, which keeps the grass in a semi green condition and therefore less inflammable. Last year's educative policy and the grant of rewards on the one hand and the

suspension of free grazing privileges on the other, for good and bad fire protection, are said to have produced a good effect. Conferences in connection with forest incendiarism were held at Shikarpur and Ruk, and forest maldars, abadgars, contractors and Zamindars were made to understand that fires in forests were not only detrimental to Government interests but were harmful to public interests also.

For successful fire protection total remission of grazing fees was granted to 7 non-forest villages in the Nawapur Range and remission of half the usual rate of grazing fees was sanctioned to one village in the Mandvi Range. For bad fire protection the privilege of free grazing was withdrawn from 3 villages, and grazing fees were doubled in 2 villages in the West Khandesh Division. The Conservator, Central Circle, remarks that communal punishment is but a crude method of dealing with fires and at times works harshly on the innocent. The Divisional Forest Officer has been asked to go into this matter and to endeavour to devise more efficient methods of fire protection by enlisting the help of the villagers. In the Southern Circle 21 villages enjoyed the concession of free grazing as a reward for good fire protection and the rate of grazing fee was reduced in the case of 11 villages in the Eastern Division Kanara. In the Sind Circle some Zamindars were granted rewards at the Silver Jubilee Durbar held at Sukkur in May 1935, for satisfactory assistance rendered in the matter of fire protection.

(c) *Protection from cattle.* (Forms Nos. 60 and 61).

The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows :—

	Sq. miles.	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year	.. 1,454	10·2
Closed to all animals for part of the year	.. 330	2·3
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year.	9,492	66·9
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year	17	0·1
Open to all animals for the whole year .. ..	.. 2,847	20·1
Open to all animals for part of the year	.. 52	0·4
	-----	-----
	14,192	....

The area open to grazing of horned cattle throughout the year was 87½ per cent. of the Presidency forests. The reduction in the period of closure from 10 to 5 years was continued in the 3 Thana Divisions and the Panch Mahals Division except in cases where the growth was retarded by fires. In other parts closure was relaxed where necessary.

Owing to scanty rain in parts of the Sakri Range, West Khandesh Division, closed forests were thrown open to grazing till end of June 1935 as a temporary measure.

Due to scarcity of fodder in the Gokak and Gujnal Ranges, Belgaum Division, collection of *anjan* leaves for fodder by the villagers from Government forests was sanctioned by the Commissioner, Southern Division, and subsequently approved by Government. Several closed coupes were also thrown open to grazing.

2,517,981 animals are recorded as having grazed in the forests of the Presidency as compared with 2,426,021 in the previous year and 2,438,415 the average of the last 3 years. Of these, 1,919,391 were horned cattle, 576,558 sheep and goats, 2,873 camels and 19,159 other animals. The number of animals admitted to graze free was 597,719 as against 573,282 in the previous year.

The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,72,344 as against Rs. 5,56,790 in the previous year, the value at full rates being Rs. 23,34,786.

There was an increase in the number of cattle admitted to graze as compared with the last year. The increase is shared by all Circles except the Southern Circle. In the Northern Circle the increase is attributed to the fact that, unlike in 1934-35 when there was a shortage of fodder, no shepherds migrated to Berar during the year under report. The causes for the increase in the Central Circle were (1) admission of large flocks of sheep and goats belonging to Thilaries to graze in the forests of the Sakri Range, (2) revised definition of professional graziers in the Satara Division giving concession to real agriculturists who consequently brought back their flocks of sheep and goats sent elsewhere in the past for grazing and (3) immigration of a greater number of cattle of professional graziers into North Khandesh for grazing. The increase in the Sind Circle is reported to be mainly due to greater vigilance of the subordinates shown in grazing fee collection. In the Southern Circle, due to the scarcity of fodder grass in the forests, herds of cattle migrated to non-forest villages in the Dharwar-Bijapur and Belgaum Divisions. Exemptions from payment of fees were claimed in respect of a considerable number of cattle on the grounds of stall feeding and grazing in private lands. These reasons account for the decrease in the Southern Circle.

The number of cattle impounded was 92,574 as compared with 95,068 in the previous year and 95,362 the average of the past 3 years. The decrease is shared by all Circles except the Central Circle and was due to (1) difficulty experienced in impounding cattle in the West Nasik Division, (2) impoundings having been resorted to only in persistent and deliberate trespasses in the Southern Circle, and (3) good *abkalani* and sufficiency of fodder being available outside forests in the Sind Circle leaving less temptation for cultivators to let their cattle stray into forests.

(d) *Protection against injuries from natural causes.*

Vegetable pests.—The eradication of climbers, lantana etc. was carried out partly through contractors and forest guards and partly by paid

labour. Out of 195 acres given out for temporary cultivation in the Poona Division on condition of sowing the area with teak and other species after removing lantana therefrom, 95 acres were relinquished by the lessees on the expiry of the contract period. Though lantana was uprooted and burnt from time to time, the pest is said to be still persisting. Some more area is again given out for cultivation under the same conditions. In the Satara Division a similar attempt was made but the villagers gave up the area when they found how very difficult it was to eradicate the pest. The experiment of the eradication of prickly pear by means of the Cochineal insect has been most successful in the Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions. *Loranthus* attack in some teak plantations of Kanara was checked by removing the affected stems or branches and burning them.

Animal pests.—Elephants, bison, sambhar, monkeys, pigs, porcupine, rats and hares were as usual responsible for a certain amount of damage in young plantations. In Kanara Western Division efforts are being made to lessen the damage by porcupine by offering rewards at Re. 1 for each porcupine killed.

Insect pests.—It is reported that the leading buds of teak seedlings were damaged by an insect (identified as Cock Chafar grubs, *Lachno Sterna* species) in the East Thana Division and that many teak seedlings succumbed to the ravages of root eating larvae in the West Thana Division. In the Sind Circle defoliators were responsible for a considerable amount of damage to *kandi* in the flowering or early fruiting stages, with the result that the seed crop was a complete failure. Attacks of pith borers were noticed in some teak plantations in the Kanara Eastern Division. The damaged plants were cut back. Crickets caused some damage in new teak plantations in Kanara and in current regeneration areas in the Sind Circle.

Frost and erosions.—No damage by frost was recorded anywhere during the year. In Sind 8 square miles of riverain forest area were eroded by the action of the river Indus. A sum of Rs. 30,403 was realized by the sale of material from eroded areas, while 2,805 acres were exploited in anticipation of erosion, the material resulting therefrom being sold for Rs. 56,187.

CHAPTER III.

SILVICULTURE.

1. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

The area in charge of the Forest Department comprises 11,931 square miles of which 8,416 square miles are managed, as detailed below, under various silvicultural systems according to the silvicultural requirements



G. P. Z. P. 1937

Erosion in a tree-less tract in Khandesh (between Dhulia and Jalgaon.)

and economic value of the crop on the one hand and the agricultural and domestic needs of the people on the other :—

Silvicultural systems.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of the total area.
1. Clear felling	4,128	34·60
2. Silviculture	728	6·10
3. Uniform	128	1·08
4. Selection cum improvement	365	3·06
5. Improvement	604	5·06
6. Coppice with standards	1,362	11·41
7. Simple coppice	517	4·34
8. Other	584	4·89
Total under silvicultural management ..	8,416	70·54
Protection, grazing and unallotted	3,515	29·46
Grand Total ..	11,931	100·00

2. GENERAL PROGRESS OF REGENERATION AND AFFORESTATION.
(Form No. 62.)

(a) *Mainly natural.*

The greater proportion of the area exploited annually in the form of coupes is regenerated naturally by coppice and by the germination of self sown seed, but this latter manner of reproduction is not depended upon to produce a new crop since many undesirable species would oust and replace the better classes of trees, while scattered seedling growth could hardly be expected to compete with the faster growing coppice shoots, hence artificial means on a fairly intensive scale are adopted to supplement the efforts of nature.

A considerable number of valuable species is raised to ensure improvement in the general composition and stocking of the future crop.

The area so treated necessarily varies according to the actual extent of clearing made, since in some instances for want of demand or facilities for extraction a few coupes remain unsold. This year the area under mainly natural regeneration both concentrated and not concentrated aggregated 69,983 acres as against 61,571 acres last year and was distributed among the four Circles as under :—

Northern Circle	23,965	acres.
Central Circle	25,570	„
Southern Circle	13,405	„
Sind	7,043	„
Total ..	69,983	„

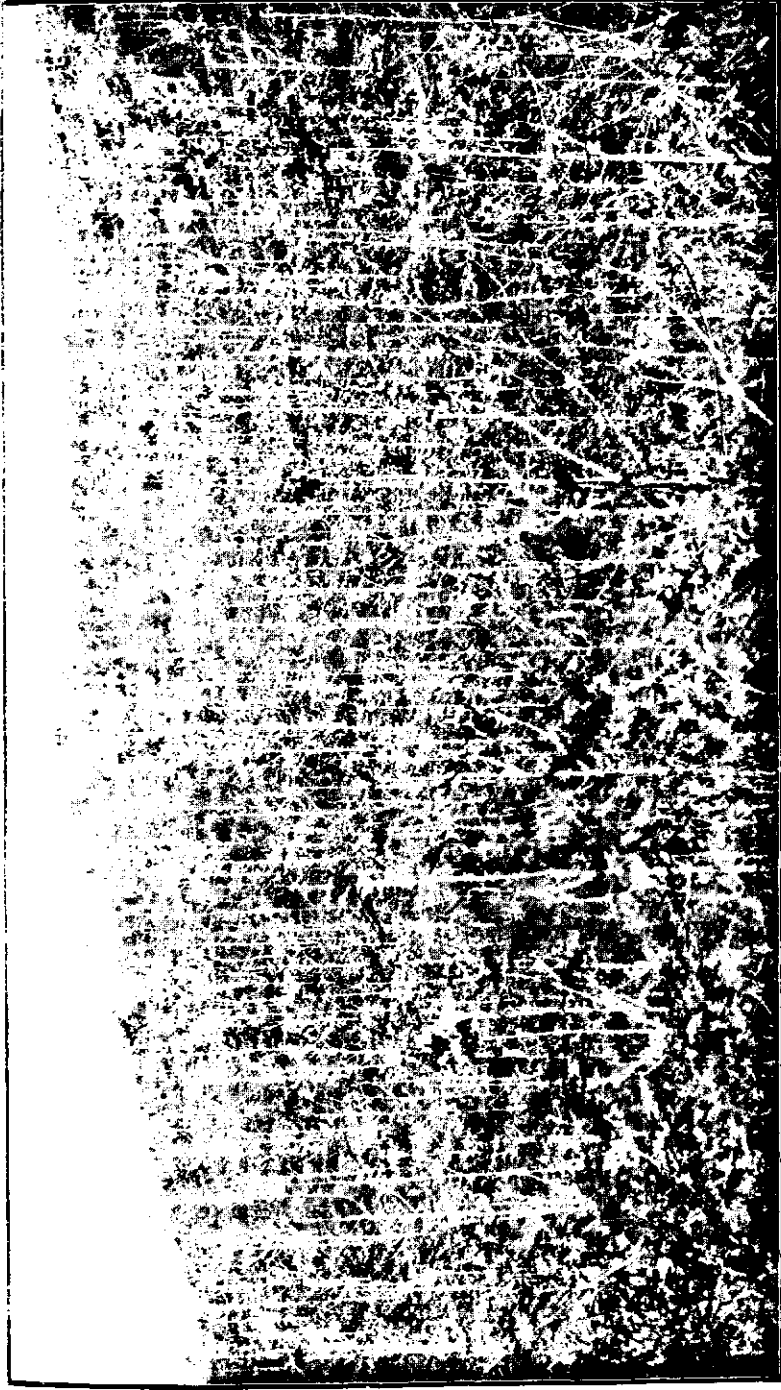
Valuable species such as teak, sandal, *khair*, *babul*, *tiwas*, *shivani*, etc. were introduced either by dibbling seed or transplanting seedlings entire or in the form of root and shoot cuttings in burnt patches and charcoal kiln sites in localities providing the greatest scope for such operations; the results obtained are described below :—

Division.	Species.	Number of germinations and trans. plants or root and shoot cuttings put in.	Survivals on 31st March 1936.
North Thana	Teak and suitable jungle-woods.	413,785	348,099
East Thana ..	Do. ..	246,476	193,608
West Thana ..	Do. ..	355,703	293,705
West Nasik ..	Teak ..	57,043	36,543
East Khandesh ..	Teak and valuable jungle-woods.	32,703	11,040
Kolaba ..	Teak ..	879,204	557,279
	Junglewoods ..	70,104	36,623
	Bamboos ..	1,182	617
Satara ..	Sandal ..	100,665	55,486

In East Khandesh it is reported that results in the case of teak were disappointing owing to defective technique, whereas in the Pen and Karjat Ranges of the Kolaba Division the excellent results secured are attributed to the personal interest taken by the staff. In the Southern Circle satisfactory results were obtained in all divisions especially Belgaum where practically cent. per cent. success is reported.

In East Nasik, West Khandesh, Kolaba and Dharwar-Bijapur, where the agri-cum-forestry system is now an established feature of artificially restocking depleted areas and blanks, satisfactory progress was made. East Nasik reports an increase from 100 acres in 1932-34 to nearly 3,000 acres in the year under report.

By this method the cultivators get, rent-free, a patch of suitable virgin soil, which in yielding them a satisfactory crop fully compensates them for their labour in raising and tending, alongside with their field crops, certain tree species, the seed of which is supplied to them by the department. The original growth on such areas in most cases is too sparse to yield enough material for burning and much of the cultivation is in consequence done without the use of fire. This term "agri-cum-forestry" was coined several years ago and is intended to convey the idea of silvi-cultural operations in combination with agricultural ones. When fire is used it is equivalent to controlled *kumri* and is then simple *taungya*, but when there is no facility for providing a burn, the operation cannot be called *kumri*. Both forms are practised and as it is impracticable to differentiate between the two a general term embracing both is convenient and has been adopted.



G. P. Z. P. 1937.

Teak Plantation 1932—Mandurli—
Northern Division Kanara.

This system has served to improve the lot of the poorer landless classes especially the Bhils, Mahars, Konkans, Warlies, Thakurs, Katkaries and other similar tribes and at the same time it has proved beneficial to Government in that a considerable amount of necessary useful regeneration work is done free of cost.

In Sind "mainly natural" is the only form of regeneration relied on for the reboisement of felled areas lying above flood level. Here it is reported that reproduction by coppice from *lai*, *kandi*, *bahan*, etc., and naturally sown seedlings of babul from seed ejected by goats, camels and cattle was satisfactory.

In Sukkur artificial sowings were resorted to to supplement natural reproduction. In Hyderabad and Karachi owing to a deficiency in sub-soil moisture there were several casualties.

The canals-system having cut off direct river floods is in some measure responsible for considerable mortality among seedlings, and although negotiations were started in Karachi for controlled irrigation of the inland forests with surplus water from the barrage canals, it was not possible to come to any definite arrangement with the Public Works Department.

The inundation of the year is reported to have been good in comparison with last year and a little below normal in duration, the area flooded being 358,118 acres against 294,900 acres last year and 555,547 acres the year before.

(ii) *Not concentrated.*

In the Panch Mahals, East Nasik and East Thana Divisions, seeds of teak, *mhowra*, *nimb*, mango and other useful species were sown in blanks and along the banks of nallas, in pits, furrows, etc., with fairly good results. Sandal dibbled under bushes in favourable situations in the Poona and Satara Divisions gave satisfactory results particularly in Wathar and Visapur Rounds of the Satara Division.

(b) *Mainly artificial.*

Purely artificial regeneration was attempted in an area of 30,796 acres or 48 square miles, i.e., 798 acres in the Central Circle, 1,429 in the Southern Circle and 28,569 in the Sind Circle.

The Conservator's reports describing the work done are reproduced below:—

Central Circle.—“Artificial plantations in babul and casuarina coupes and under agri-cum-forestry system were as under:—In the exploited babul coupes in the Poona and East Khandesh Divisions babul seed was sown after ploughing. The plantation work was done departmentally in East Khandesh and partly through departmental agency and partly under agri-cum-forestry system in the Poona Division. The results obtained were generally satisfactory. In the Plains Working Circle

of the Taloda working plan in the North Khandesh Division artificial regeneration was carried out in 5 coupes at a cost of Rs. 275-8-0. The plants which survived at the close of the year were 15,310."

"Casuarina coupes 11 and 12 of Akshi in the Alibag Range were planted during the year."

Southern Circle.—Kanara Northern Division—"Intensive regeneration of teak was carried out as under :—

Working plan.	Area planted.	Method.
(1) Bhagwati High Forest working plan.	122.0 acres.	With an espacement of 12'×6'
(2) Supa High Forest plan ..	162.0 ..	With an espacement of 9'×9'
(3) Gund Working plan ..	92.0 ..	Do. do.
(4) Nagzari working plan ..	39.0 ..	Do. do.
(5) Kulgi Range ..	4.0 ..	Do. do.
(6) Dandeli Range ..	8.0 ..	With an espacement of 6'×6'.
Total ..	427.0	

"Except Gund, where growth over about 25 acres was much below the average, all the other plantations were successful and the maximum height at the end of the first season was about 6' and the average 4'.

"The condition of older plantations was throughout very satisfactory. Some plants in Tatwal plantations affected by fire were cut back and the regrowth is very promising."

Kanara Eastern Division.—"The following areas were regenerated with teak on an intensive scale and the general condition of the plantations was good :—

Yellapur Range ..	.. 149 acres with an espacement of 6' × 6'
Kirwatti Range ..	.. 100 Do. do.
Mundgod Range ..	.. 50 Do. do.
Katur Range ..	.. 48 Do. do.
Total ..	347

"An area of about 64 acres of the Nirsol Slopes was subjected to natural regeneration from stool and coppice shoots."

Kanara Western Division.—"About 28 acres of the casuarina plantations at Arge and Haldipur were planted with casuarina plants 8 months old raised in nurseries with an espacement of 12'×12' square and 12'×12' triangular. An area of about 130 acres in the Ramanguli-Ankola High Forests was planted with teak stumps mixed with a few stumps of *honne*, *sisum* and *matti* seedlings.

"Out of the area of 379 acres of Ankola-Kumta, Honavar-Bhatkal Below-ghat inland forests, 158 acres were regenerated departmentally and 221 acres through *Ragi* cultivators, the species used being teak and the principal jungles woods.



G. P. Z. P. 1937.

Teak Plantation 1929—Bomanhalli—
Northern Division Kanara.

" The condition of all the plantations was generally satisfactory.

" *Belgaum*.—In the regeneration area No. A-10 of the Nagargali Range, about 23 acres were regenerated with 28,476 teak stumps. The plantation was a success though about 14,320 plants damaged by fire were cut back and are growing well. About 31 acres were subjected to natural regeneration from coppice.

" The total area of artificially raised teak plantations is as follows :—

Division.	Area to end of 1934-35.	Area added during the year.	Area written off as failure in previous years.	Area written off as failure during the year.	Net total area successfully regenerated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Northern Division, Kanara ..	4,703	427	457	..	4,673
Eastern Division, Kanara ..	6,050	347	1,540	..	4,857
Western Division, Kanara ..	9,398	509	424	..	9,483
Belgaum ..	279	23	64	..	238
Total ..	20,430	1,306	2,485	..	19,251

Sind Circle.—" Pre, mid and post *abkalani* sowings of *babul* and *kandi* were carried out in coupes, *kachas* and blanks, as usual. The methods adopted being—

- (1) Patches, (2) mounds, (3) dibblings, (4) drilling, (5) ploughing, (6) broad-casting and (7) trenching.

All Divisional Forest Officers report that the results of the operations were on the whole satisfactory where water was sufficient.

" The Divisional Forest Officer, Larkana, states that *tali*, mulberry and several Presidency seeds were sown during the year along trenches 10' apart and irrigated by canal water.

" The total area under ' mainly artificial ' was 28,569 acres sown with 2,948 maunds of *babul* and *kandi* seed."

(c) Afforestation.

Forest guards did artificial plantations in an area of 8 acres in selected localities in the unorganized forests of the Satara Division and teak, *nimb*, *bhendi*, mango, sandal, *khair*, *dhawada*, etc., were sown on raised mounds. The results obtained were fairly satisfactory.

The area given out in Sind for temporary cultivation, in order to prepare land for reforestation during the next or subsequent years amounted to 14,665 acres as against 11,341 acres during 1934-35 and the assessment realised was Rs. 55,000.

Most of these areas are either *kacha* lands on which the flood water remains at too high level for the introduction of tree growth at present or recently felled coupes containing rank grass, and such areas are given out for a year's cultivation in order to work the soil and clear the area of *lai* etc. before sowing with *babul*. Blanks which have failed to respond to direct methods from various causes are also treated in this way.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur, reports that blanks and previously cultivated areas were sown with *babul* and *kandi* seeds with the object of afforestation. Results were excellent except in portions of Pano-Akil Range.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Larkana, states that out of 1,500 acres cultivated with *khariif*, 468 acres were receiving assured water supply from the Barrage canals and the remaining 1,032 acres were in non-assured areas.

To 555 acres of *tali* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) remaining at close of last year 15 and 12 acres were added in the Larkana and Sukkur Divisions respectively at a cost of Rs. 9. The balance at close of the year therefore was 582 acres.

In all 1,424 maunds of seed were sown in *kachas*, blanks, erosion strips and cultivations aggregating 11,482 acres and the results obtained were good.

3. TENDING OF THE GROWING STOCK, ETC.

Northern Circle.—In the Panch Mahals Division cleanings were carried out in coupe No. 3 and also in coupe No. 4 of Halol Range. Arrear thinnings were also carried out, according to the sanctioned programme, at a cost of Rs. 3,809. The resultant material was sold for Rs. 11,086.

In the three Thana Divisions cleanings were carried out in all 5-year old coupes as provided for in the revised working plan. First thinnings were carried out in 109 coupes of the North Thana Division, 84 coupes in the East Thana Division and 76 coupes in the West Thana Division. In the North Thana Division all the 109 coupes were worked departmentally at a cost of Rs. 6,270. The resultant material from 89 coupes was sold for Rs. 10,050 while that from 20 coupes remained unsold. In the East Thana Division 57 coupes were sold to purchasers for Rs. 4,370 and the remaining 27 coupes together with past years arrear coupes were worked departmentally at a cost of Rs. 582. In the West Thana Division 60 coupes were sold to purchasers for Rs. 6,261-0-0, 6 were worked departmentally at a cost of Rs. 145 and 10 coupes were felled by villagers who were permitted to remove the resultant material for their labour as it was unsaleable.

In addition to the above, second and third thinnings were carried out as laid down in the revised working plan. The number of



G. P. Z. P. 1937.

Babul Plantation -East Nasik Division
(Raised by means of Agri-Cum-Forestry System.)

at a cost of Rs. 312, 10 were worked with the help of villagers free and 18 were left untouched as thinnings were not needed in them. The 20 coupes worked departmentally gave only 406 cubic feet of teak and 10,550 cubic feet of fuel. This together with the last year's material was put up for sale but only material amounting to 700 cubic feet of teak and 9,675 cubic feet of fuel was sold for Rs. 314. The remaining material, if not sold, will have to be written off.

Two casuarina coupes were also thinned and the marked trees were sold standing for Rs. 126.

Satara.—Cleanings were carried out where necessary in 5 year old coupes. The work was done by the staff. Cutting back of illicit stumps was done through guards' agency in the forests of 37 villages.

Southern Circle.—Cultural operations were carried out wherever necessary and to the extent funds permitted. 18 compartments in Kanara Northern Division, 6 coupes and parts of 3 compartments in Kanara Eastern Division, 5 compartments in Kanara Western Division, 1 in Belgaum Division and 16 coupes in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division were under improvement fellings. Cutting of climbers, creepers, etc., received proper attention.

Thinnings were undertaken in 2,502 acres of plantations and teak pole coupes in the Kanara Northern Division, in 54 coupes and plantations in compartments in the Kanara Eastern Division, in 122 acres of the casuarina plantations and 804 acres of the teak forests in the Kanara Western Division, in 349 acres of teak forests together with 2 plantations in the Belgaum Division and in 990 acres of the teak pole and scrub forests of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division. Saleable material obtained from the operations realised a revenue of Rs. 20,792 against an expenditure of Rs. 5,823, the net surplus being Rs. 14,969.

Sind Circle.—Much useful work was done in the form of cleanings and spacing of stems in dense young *babul* growth, freeing of young *babul* from inferior species, cutting back of malformed *kandi* stems and weeding and stubbing of grass in *tali* plantations.

Thinnings were carried out in all Divisions except Shikarpur and consisted, as usual, of the removal of suppressed, dead and fallen stems and branch-wood. Sapling thinnings (stick cleaning) were carried out over an area of 400 acres in the Karachi Division and 199 acres in the Hyderabad Division, free of cost.

Thinnings and cleanings were also done in the *tali* plantations in the Sukkur Division.

The area dealt with, material obtained and the revenue realised from thinnings are given below :—

Area exclusive of sapling thinning	..	..	6,777 acres.
Resultant material—			
			Cubic feet
Timber	..	..	1,980
Fuel	..	..	2,558,105
			Rs.
Revenue realised	..	..	89,166
Expenditure	..	..	247
Net revenue	..	..	88,919



1937. Z. P.

Kassimshah Forest -
Introduction of bamboos in Sind.

CHAPTER IV.

EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) Major Forest Produce. (Form No. 63.)

The areas under various systems of exploitation in force are given under (1) System of management in Chapter III.

The major produce was largely extracted through the agency of purchasers, departmental operations being confined to exploitation of valuable timber from the high forests in the Southern Circle and of fuel from coupes for firewood depôts in the Central Circle. Sandalwood was as usual extracted and brought to depôts for conversion and sale.

(ii) Minor Forest Produce. (Form No. 64.)

The minor forest produce was mainly farmed out or sold on permits. 89 *khandis* of *hirda* were collected departmentally on the share system in the Poona Division and were sold for Rs. 1,002.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) Departmental Agency.

The following is a comparative statement of major and minor produce extracted departmentally during the two years 1935-36 and 1934-35.

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.			
		Timber c. ft. in thousands.	Fuel c. ft. in thousands.	Total c. ft. in thousands.	Sandal- wood value.
					Rs.
Northern	{ 1935-36 ..	139	558	697	..
	{ 1934-35 ..	149	585	734	..
Central	{ 1935-36 ..	17	454	471	1,047
	{ 1934-35 ..	7	538	545	1,920
Southern	{ 1935-36 ..	616	1	617	1,22,160
	{ 1934-35 ..	713	..	713	1,00,596
Sind	{ 1935-36 ..	4	137	141	..
	{ 1934-35 ..	5	66	71	..
Total	{ 1935-36 ..	776	1,150	1,926	1,23,207
	{ 1934-35 ..	874	1,189	2,063	1,02,516
Difference ..	....	-98	-39	-137	+20,691
Percentage of total out- turn from all sources ..	....	11	2	3	100

Circle.	Year.	Minor Forest Produce.			
		Bamboos value.	Grass and grazing value.	Other value.	Total value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	{ 1935-36 ..	5	..	..	5
	{ 1934-35 ..	161	..	1	162
Central ..	{ 1935-36 ..	..	..	1,002	1,002
	{ 1934-35 ..	..	..	1,292	1,292
Southern ..	{ 1935-36 ..	5	..	98	103
	{ 1934-35 ..	..	..	72	72
Sind ..	{ 1935-36 ..	..	..	565	565
	{ 1934-35 ..	..	..	640	640
Total ..	{ 1935-36 ..	10	..	1,665	1,675
	{ 1934-35 ..	161	..	2,005	2,166
Difference ..	....	-151	..	-340	-491
Percentage of total outturn from all sources ..	....	..	..	..	..

In the Northern Circle the decrease under timber and fuel is due partly to the poor outturn obtained from the first thinning coupes in the North Thana Division, and partly to the fact that a less number of thinning coupes were worked departmentally in the West Thana Division than in the previous year.

No regular departmental operations are carried out in the Central Circle other than the exploitation of coupes for fuel depôts at Matheran, Mahableshwar and Panchgani and the silvicultural operations. The outturn under major produce is therefore fluctuating. There was less demand for fuel and charcoal at Mahableshwar and Panchgani depôts owing to keen competition by individuals bringing supplies of *babul* wood and charcoal from *malki* lands but this supply is diminishing rapidly. Fewer sandal trees were sold and a lower price was offered for *hirda* in the Poona Division. These reasons account for the decrease under sandalwood and minor produce.

In the Southern Circle, the yield was smaller from the areas under selection-cum-improvement fellings in the Kanara Northern Division and from the Yellapur-Mundgod Teak High Forests in the Kanara Eastern Division. Cuttings under the new plan in the Eastern Division, Kanara have now been limited by fixing the outturn by volume instead of by area. These are the main reasons for the decrease under timber. A greater number of sandalwood trees were exploited and this fact accounts for the increase in revenue from sandalwood.



G. P. Z. P. 1937

Magnificent Teak Log of over 2 tons from the Nagzari Valley—
Kanara Northern Division.

There is at present very little demand for sawn timber at Nasik Road. As contractors do not come forward to purchase the timber stocks at reasonable rates, an endeavour is being made to sell them to retail purchasers at fixed rates.

The sudden rise in prices for timber in the Dandeli and Kirwatti Depôts is reported to be more of a speculative character than an indication of any marked improvement in market conditions.

The average prices realized for sandalwood at Dharwar, the chief sandalwood depôt in this Presidency, are compared with those obtained in Mysore and Madras in the following table:—

Year.	Average price per ton.			Remarks.
	Dharwar.	Mysore.	Madras.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1933-34 ..	968	843	896	
1934-35 ..	816	756	700	
1935-36 ..	776	Not communicated.	687	

There has been a steady decline in the prices of sandalwood since 1930-31. The average price realized from 1917-18 to 1929-30 in this Presidency was Rs. 1,322 per ton, based on the total quantity sold. After that period the price has progressively fallen. Enquiry shows that apart from the general trade depression, the main cause of the fall in prices is considered to be due to serious competition of inferior Australian sandalwood with Indian sandalwood in the world markets including Indian, and the immunity from tariff restrictions which the former enjoys in Empire markets as a result of concessions made at the Imperial Conference. The result has been a serious fall in sandalwood revenue in this Presidency and other sandalwood growing tracts in India, which is bound to act as a check against the development of this valuable forest produce.

Firewood Depôts.—All depôts in the Northern and Southern Circles were worked by contractors. The Government fuel depôt at Igatpuri was closed as a number of private depôts have been opened there. In the Central Circle the depôts at Matheran and Mahableshwar were worked departmentally while that at Panchgani was worked by a contractor who was supplied with fuel cut departmentally. In order to compete with the cheap supply of *babul* fuel from *malki* lands at Panchgani and Mahableshwar, it is being considered whether the rates for Government fuel should be brought down, as long as the supply from this private source lasts. As a result of agitation in a local newspaper in Kanara, engineered probably by purchasers of coupes who could not dispose of their inferior fuel in areas served by the firewood depôts, the possibility of discontinuing some of the depôts is being considered.



G. Z. P. 1947.

Elephant dragging a log—
Kanara Eastern Division.

(ii) Purchasers.

The following table compares the outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 :—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.				
		Timber.		Fuel.		Sandal-wood value.
		C.ft. in thousands	Value.	C.ft. in thousands	Value.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Northern	1935-36 ..	2,698	15,65,461	8,169	22,527	..
	1934-35 ..	2,618	12,04,670	6,735	25,155	..
Central	1935-36 ..	1,355	4,77,751	6,736	77,638	..
	1934-35 ..	1,543	4,52,241	5,602	63,364	..
Southern	1935-36 ..	1,504	3,26,602	7,958	1,90,391	..
	1934-35 ..	1,609	3,81,103	6,719	1,76,332	..
Sind	1935-36 ..	295	87,981	16,652	4,25,529	..
	1934-35 ..	360	84,975	20,617	4,64,500	..
Total	1935-36 ..	5,852	24,57,795	39,515	7,16,085	..
	1934-35 ..	6,130	21,22,989	39,673	7,29,351	..

Circle.	Year.	Minor Forest Produce.			
		Bamboos value.	Grass and grazing value.	Other minor produce.	Total value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1935-36 ..	6,864	1,85,846	28,397	2,21,107
	1934-35 ..	6,937	1,87,964	27,268	2,22,169
Central	1935-36 ..	15,142	4,37,925	36,710	4,89,777
	1934-35 ..	17,424	4,16,081	34,547	4,68,052
Southern	1935-36 ..	66,749	83,944	30,242	1,80,935
	1934-35 ..	70,152	89,488	30,579	1,90,219
Sind	1935-36 ..	....	64,132	15,995	80,127
	1934-35 ..	....	56,900	14,769	71,669
Total	1935-36 ..	88,755	7,71,847	1,11,344	9,71,946
	1934-35 ..	94,513	7,50,433	1,07,163	9,52,109

Northern Circle.—The number of second and third thinning coupes and *malki* teak coupes sold in the 3 Thana Divisions was larger than in the previous year and better prices were realized for timber coupes almost everywhere in the Circle. Contrary to the action taken in 1934-35, no large sales of fuel trees in woodland plots were held in the North Thana Division. These are the main causes contributing to the variations in the volume and value of timber and fuel. The decrease under grass and grazing is partly due to the sale of less *kuran* area than in the previous year in the North Thana Division and partly due to the cancellation and alterations of the terms in some 20 year grass contracts in the Panch Mahals Division. The increase under other minor produce is mainly due to recovery of past year's outstanding in the Panch Mahals and West Nasik Divisions.

Central Circle.—The fact that more coupes were sold in the East Khandesh, North Khandesh, Poona and Satara Divisions accounts for the increase in the total outturn and revenue under major produce. There was a poor demand for the Akrani bamboos. The increase under grass and grazing was due to (1) better grazing collections throughout, (2) keen competition at grass sales, particularly in the East Khandesh Division, and (3) increase of rent from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2 per acre for grass *kurans* leased to the Military Department in the Poona Range.

Southern Circle.—The decrease under timber was due to (1) less number of rejected wood compartments sold in the Northern Division, Kanara, (2) no coupes from the Yellapur-Mundgod high forest having been sold standing as was done last year and (3) the coupes worked by purchasers having yielded more fuel and less timber. The decrease under fuel was due to the superior quality of the coupes sold. The fall in the value of bamboos was due to poor demand for them in all Divisions except the Kanara Northern Division. The migration of cattle from the Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur Divisions due to the scarcity of fodder was responsible for the drop in the value of grass and grazing. Poor demand for *tali* palms in the Kanara Western Division and low price realized for the *tumri* leaves farm in the Dharwar Bijapur Division resulted in the decrease under "other minor produce".

Sind Circle.—The decrease in the quantity of timber and fuel was due to some coupes in the Sukkur and Shikarpur Divisions not having been sold for want of demand. The increase in the value of timber was due to better prices realized for coupes, deadwood and thinning contracts. The increase under grass and grazing was due to greater vigilance shown by the forest subordinates in grazing fee collection and that under other minor produce was due to realizations of previous year's outstandings on account of *babul* pod contract in the Shikarpur Division and to the supply of brushwood and seed to the Public Works Department.

(iii) Rights, Privileges and Free Grants.

The following is a comparative statement of the quantity and value of forest produce removed by right and privilege holders and free grantees during the years 1935-36 and 1934-35 :—

Circle.	Agency.	Major Forest Produce.				Minor Forest Produce.			Total value.
		Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos value.	Grass and grazing value.	Other minor produce value.	
		C.ft. in thousands.	Value.	C.ft. in thousands.	Value.				
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	C ..	..	..	6,602	1,55,353	54,995	10,77,470	1,08,598	12,41,083
	F ..	14	6,612	..	..	17	..	30	47
Central	C ..	..	..	9,202	3,17,137	..	1,34,808	3,16,847	5,01,655
	F ..	18	8,188	3	84	532	1,895	4,914	7,341
Southern	C ..	189	38,925	11,108	1,26,208	5,594	3,38,840	72,278	4,16,712
	F ..	34	10,117	1	36	564	2,825	3,798	7,157
Sind	C ..	..	..	1,001	14,829	..	7,268	1,359	8,627
	F ..	23	2,706	2	93	..	21,855	39	21,894
Total ..	C ..	189	38,925	27,913	6,13,527	60,589	16,08,386	4,90,082	21,68,057
	F ..	89	27,823	6	213	1,113	26,575	8,781	36,499
Total of 1934-35.	C ..	302	72,900	18,256	3,46,103	71,522	7,08,532	51,232	9,21,306
	F ..	100	30,587	7	157	1,460	27,703	5,571	34,734

C=Concessionists.

F=Free grantees.

There are no recognized rights other than those of way. Privileges allowed under settlements and local rules and other Government orders were enjoyed by the villagers as usual. It is very difficult to estimate accurately the quantity and value of forest produce removed by privilege holders. The figures for the year under report have been worked out on the basis believed to be the nearest approach to accuracy obtainable. The previous method of calculating the figures was faulty in that it was based on mere guess work. The change in the method accounts for the variations between the figures for the two years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

Free grants of timber and other produce were given to poor people in deserving cases for reconstruction of and repairs to their houses and huts and also for works of public utility such as temples, schools, chavdis etc. A large free grant of wood worth Rs. 500 was given to the High School at Mahad in the Kolaba Division. The villagers of Gokak, Parasgad, Sampgaon and Hukkeri talukas in the Belgaum Division were allowed to remove *anjan* leaves for fodder free of charge. A large forest area of the Khanapur and Nagargali Ranges in the same Division was thrown open for cutting and removal of grass free of charge by the villagers of Chikodi, Bail-Hongal, Khanapur, Gokak and Parasgad talukas. It is reported that only a few villagers of the Bail-Hongal and Khanapur talukas availed of this concession.

(c) **OUTTURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.**

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the two years 1935-36 and 1934-35 compares as follows:—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.			Minor Forest Produce.		
		Timber C.ft. in thousands.	Fuel C.ft. in thousands.	Sandal- wood value.	Bamboo value.	Grass and grazing value.	Other minor produce value.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1935-36 ..	2,851	15,329	--	61,881	12,63,316	1,37,025
	1934-35 ..	2,774	11,999	--	32,967	6,53,088	54,533
Central	1935-36 ..	1,390	16,395	1,047	15,674	6,24,628	3,59,473
	1934-35 ..	1,571	16,704	1,920	18,894	4,59,432	43,370
Southern	1935-36 ..	2,343	19,068	1,22,166	72,912	4,25,609	1,06,416
	1934-35 ..	2,676	9,722	1,00,596	1,15,995	3,79,232	52,603
Sind	1935-36 ..	322	17,792	--	--	93,255	17,958
	1934-35 ..	386	20,700	--	--	84,936	15,465
Total	1935-36 ..	6,906	68,564	1,23,207	1,50,467	24,06,808	6,20,872
	1934-35 ..	7,406	59,125	1,02,516	1,67,656	15,76,688	1,65,971
Difference ..		- 500	+ 9,459	+ 20,691	- 17,189	+ 8,30,120	+ 4,54,901

The total expenditure on management of State Forest was :—

Circle.					1935-36.	1934-35.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
Northern	..	..	..	..	1,34,989	1,41,092
Central	..	..	..	..	88,521	77,379
Southern	..	..	..	..	5,78,829	6,60,987
Sind	..	..	..	..	25,173	24,870
Total					..	8,27,512	9,04,328

The decrease was mainly due to the drop in the quantities of timber delivered by contractors at sale depôts and consequent decrease in payment of contract wages.

CHAPTER IV-A.

THE FOREST ENGINEERING BRANCH.

The work done in the forest engineering branch is shown below :—

Project.	Locality.	Nature of work.
1. SURVEYS.		
1. Manglankop-Amatgar-Kurli Road.	Kanara E. D.	.. Construction alignment.
2. Masti Nalla Causeway	.. Do. ..	.. Alignment of road deviation.

2. DESIGNS AND DRAWING WORK.

Northern Circle.

1. Bhanwad-Mankhed Road	.. West Nasik Division	.. Plans and estimates.
2. Kurkas Bridge over the Khapri River.	The Dangs ..	.. Do.
3. Mulchand Nalla Causeway	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
4. Garages and outhouses	.. West Nasik ..	.. Do.
5. Two wells	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
6. Guards quarters (katcha)	.. West Thana	.. Plan.

Project.	Locality.	Nature of work.
7. Divisional Forest Office	.. West Thana ..	.. Plan.
8. Range Forest Office (repairs)	East Thana ..	.. Plan and estimates.
9. Rest House at Sawa	.. North Thana	.. Sketch plan.
10. Well at Chinchwe	.. East Nasik ..	.. Plan and estimates.
11. Police Lines (Waghai)	.. The Dangs ..	.. Do.
12. Dispensary (Do.)	.. Do. ..	.. Do.
13. Kutcha huts for subordinates	Do. ..	.. Blue prints of plan.
14. Do.	.. N. C. Direction office	.. Plan and estimates.

Central Circle.

15. Inspection Bungalow, Dhebe-wadi.	Satara ..	.. Plan and estimates.
16. Quarters for guards	.. West Khandesh Division	Do.

Southern Circle.

17. Culvert on Patne-Karve Road.	Belgaum ..	.. Plan and estimates.
18. Subordinates quarters at Masur.	Dharwar-Bijapur	.. Do.
19. Haliyal Naka ..	.. Kanara N. D.	.. Estimate.
20. Covering over bathroom of Potoli Naka.	Do ..	.. Do.
21. Naka at Ramagurwadi	.. Belgaum ..	.. Plan and estimates.
22. Guards quarters at Kirwatti.	Kanara E. D.	.. Estimate.

Sind Circle.

23. Range quarters (Ghotki).	Sind Estimate.
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3. CONSTRUCTION.

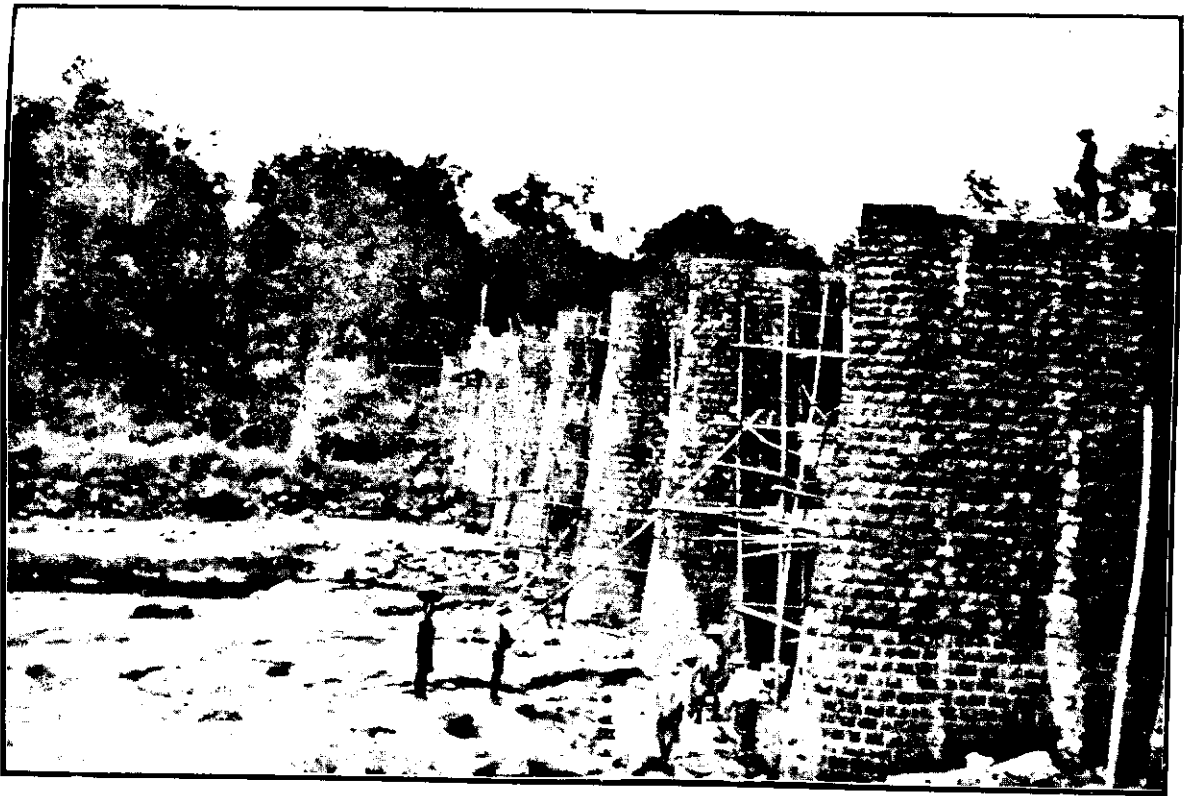
The Forest Engineer exercised general supervision over the construction of the Kurkas bridge over the Khapri river in the Dangs, but was only able to visit the work on two occasions. This is a structure of 12 spans and the largest bridge hitherto built by the Forest Department. The roadway is carried on steel beams with timber top and is designed for 2-way traffic. The original plans prepared by Mr. Pipe in 1925 had to be revised in the light of the present Forest Engineer's recommendations after he had inspected the site. The project is being carried out by a Bombay firm of engineers and made good progress.

In the Southern Circle the construction of the Masti Nalla causeway was entirely in the hands of the Forest Engineer.



G. P. Z. P. 1937

Kurkas Bridge—Dangs.
View of initial stage of construction.



G. P. Z. P. 1937.

Kurkas Bridge—Dangs.
View of the bridge nearing completion.

Repairs to the quarters of the temporary engineering staff, the stores shed and service reservoir at Dandeli were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 114-4-0.

4. FOREST EXPLOITATION.

(a) Mechanical Extraction.

The Fordson skidder was employed on timber extraction from compartment 27 of Felling Series XI Nagzari Valley from the 7th November 1935 to 15th March 1936. The outturn amounted to 960·21 tons against 885·19 last year. Extraction costs inclusive of all charges came to Rs. 10-9-0 per ton of 50 cubic feet with a mean length of haul of 1,002 feet and a maximum length of haul of 1,800 feet against Rs. 8-1-0 per ton with a mean and maximum length of haul of 1,135 feet and 2,250 feet respectively last year.

Despite the larger output extraction costs were higher than last year and were due to a revision of the method of assessing overhead charges and also to the fact that a larger number of sleeper pieces were collected.

This year as last year the animal winch was not worked.

(b) Sawmilling.

1. The following table shows the mills which were worked departmentally during the year, their total output together with the average cost of conversion excluding overhead charges and similar figures for the previous 4 years.

Name of mill.	Total output 1935-36.	Total output 1934-35.	Total output 1933-34.	Total output 1932-33.	Total output 1931-32.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
Dandeli, N. D., Kanara ..	250,084	247,059	195,760	286,796	332,616
Mandurli, N. D., Kanara ..					
Kirwatti, E. D., Kanara ..	@ 3·34 as. per c. ft.	@ 3·35 as. per c. ft.	@ 4·36 as. per c. ft.	@ 4·01 as. per c. ft.	@ 4·16 as. per c. ft.

2. *Dead stock and stores.*—The dead stock of each mill was checked with the registers. Unserviceable dead stock was either repaired or written off under proper authority. The total value of dead stock and stores supplied to various sawmills is given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Dead stock ..	278	7	0	(Capital expenditure).
Consumable stores ..	11,357	8	2	(Revenue ,,).

3. *Progress of sawmilling.*—The following table shows the outturn and average sawing charges incurred under the heads stores, labour and establishment, excluding overhead charges:—

Serial No.	Name of saw mill.	Output during the year.			Average sawing cost per c. ft.		
					Stores.		
		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Southern Circle.</i>							
1	Dandeli saw mill ..	127,605	125,446	141,389	0·67	0·90	0·76
2	Foden Portable saw mill ..	15,467	Closed down.	Closed down.	1·69	Closed down.	Closed down.
3	Mandurli saw mill ..	16,792	62,524	58,990	1·14	0·68	0·72
4	Kirwatti saw mill ..	35,996	59,089	38,705	1·28	0·49	0·48

Serial No.	Name of saw mill.	Average sawing cost per c. ft.					
		Labour.			Establishment.		
		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Southern Circle.</i>							
1	Dandeli saw mill ..	2·85	2·79	2·47	0·49	0·47	0·41
2	Foden Portable saw mill ..	2·38	Closed down.	Closed down.	0·92	Closed down.	Closed down.
3	Mandurli saw mill ..	2·26	1·42	1·56	0·86	0·35	0·25
4	Kirwatti saw mill ..	3·58	2·26	2·16	0·57	0·70	0·72

Serial No.	Name of saw mill.	Total excluding overhead charges per c.ft.			Remarks.
		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	
1	2	15	16	17	18
<i>Southern Circle.</i>					
1	Dandeli saw mill ..	4·01	4·16	3·64	
2	Foden Portable saw mill ..	4·99	Closed down.	Closed down.	
3	Mandurli saw mill ..	4·26	2·45	2·53	
4	Kirwatti saw mill ..	6·43	3·45	3·36	(a)

(a) This mill was finally closed on 1st November 1935.

4. *Sawmill Trading Accounts.*—The outside audit branch of the Accountant General's office audited the trading accounts of the Dandeli and Kirwatti mills and the store account of the Forest Engineering branch for the year 1934-35.

The following 3 sawmills were worked departmentally in the Southern Circle :—

- (1) The Dandeli mill .. } In the Kanara N. D.
 (2) The Mandurli mill .. }
 (3) The Kirwatti mill In the Kanara E. D.

The sawmills at Dandeli and Mandurli worked throughout the year, while the Kirwatti mill worked for only 7 months and was finally closed down on 1st November 1935 for want of sufficient material to keep it fully employed.

The results of the working of the 3 sawmills are summarised in the following table :—

Items.	Dandeli mill.		Mandurli mill.		Kirwatti mill.	
	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1934-35.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue ..	3,58,271	2,31,854	1,30,829	83,022	1,01,490	81,828
Expenditure ..	1,60,970	1,41,449	40,648	43,864	41,028	55,908
Net profit ..	1,97,301	90,405	90,181	39,158	60,462	25,920
Capital at charge ..	87,564	1,10,380	33,530	40,959	14,601	38,436
Percentage of net profit on capital ..	225	82	269	95	414	67

All the 3 mills show an increase in the net profit over that in the preceding year. The increase was due to better prices realized for sawn material and to the supply of a large number of sleepers at enhanced rate to the M. & S. M. Railway. There was a considerable drop in expenditure of the Kirwatti mill since it worked only for 7 months.

Private sawmills.—The private sawmill in the Kanara Eastern Division belonging to Mr. Sayad Nasroddin Hassansah turned out 1,115 M. G. sleepers and 13,000 cubic feet of sawn material as compared with 2,490 sleepers and 17,000 cubic feet sawn material in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

(Forms Nos. 68, 69 and 70.)

The revenue and expenditure of the year compare with those of the last year and average of the previous quinquennium 1930-31 to 1934-35 as follows :—

Circle.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus or deficit.	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue.
			Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration.	Forest Capital Outlay.	Establishment.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1935-36	19,36,349	1,23,656	12,856	5,68,408	7,04,920	12,31,429	63.6
	1934-35	15,91,193	1,21,411	21,330	5,61,128	7,03,869	8,87,324	55.7
	Average	17,70,259	2,10,874	52,820	6,42,534	9,06,238	8,64,031	43.2
Central	1935-36	11,37,144	78,645	23,228	6,17,625	7,19,498	4,67,646	39.4
	1934-35	11,30,681	82,904	8,153	5,83,291	6,74,440	4,56,241	40.3
	Average	10,01,658	78,026	8,577	5,76,253	6,62,856	3,38,802	33.8
Southern	1935-36	20,82,899	5,64,122	14,887	5,57,722	11,36,731	9,46,168	45.4
	1934-35	21,05,086	6,41,955	19,124	5,43,215	12,04,294	9,00,792	42.8
	Average	22,48,167	6,08,533	25,516	5,61,209	15,15,262	7,32,905	32.6
Sind	1935-36	6,79,937	19,284	6,881	2,97,501	3,23,666	3,56,271	52.4
	1934-35	7,02,708	17,396	6,874	2,98,847	3,23,717	3,73,991	53.4
	Average	5,44,631	20,854	5,326	3,01,081	3,27,263	2,17,363	39.9
General Direction.	1935-36	....	96,807	33	75,372	1,71,712	— 1,71,712	..
	1934-35	96	97,685	13	63,444	1,61,142	— 1,61,046	..
	Average	30	1,10,311	43	73,648	1,84,002	— 1,83,972	..
Forest Engineering.	1935-36	3,637	13,170	— 42	39,689	52,317	— 49,180	..
	1934-35	3,986	13,331	— 767	35,412	47,976	— 43,990	..
	Average	1,713	23,477	307	47,979	71,763	— 70,050	..
Total Presidency.	1935-36	58,89,966	8,95,184	57,843	21,56,317	31,09,344	27,80,622	47.2
	1934-35	55,33,750	9,75,372	54,729	20,85,337	31,15,438	24,18,312	43.7
	Average	55,66,458	13,52,080	92,591	22,22,703	36,67,371	18,99,034	34.1
Difference between.	1935-36 and 1934-35	+3,56,216	— 80,188	+3,114	+70,980	— 6,094	+3,62,310	..

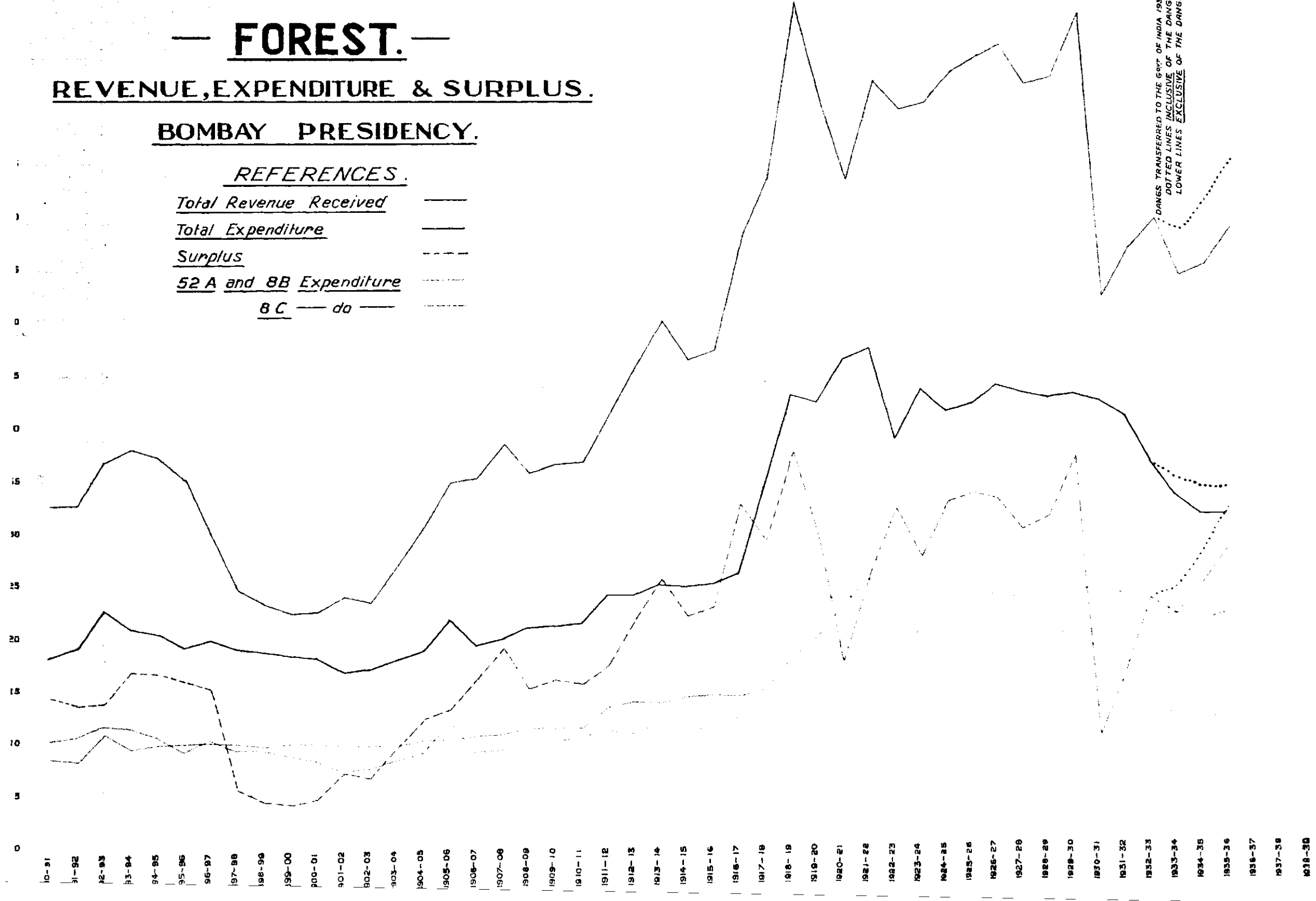
— FOREST. —

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE & SURPLUS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

REFERENCES.

- Total Revenue Received ———
- Total Expenditure ———
- Surplus - - - - -
- 52 A and 8B Expenditure ·····
- 8 C — do ———



DANGS TRANSFERRED TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA 1930-31.
 DOTTED LINES INCLUSIVE OF THE DANGS.
 LOWER LINES EXCLUSIVE OF THE DANGS.

The only considerable increase in the gross and net revenue and in the percentage of surplus to gross revenue occurs in the Northern Circle, while the figures for the Central Circle are remarkably similar to those of last year. Although there is a slight fall in the gross revenue of the Southern Circle, the surplus has risen as a result of the decrease in the total expenditure. In the Sind Circle, however, both the gross revenue and surplus have slightly decreased. The improvement in the Northern Circle is chiefly due to the sale of a large number of thinning and malki teak coupes in the Thana Divisions, and to better prices realized for timber coupes. In the Central Circle, good prices obtained for coupes in the North Khandesh, West Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions and for grass kurans in the East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Poona Divisions and the increased grazing fee collection are the main causes for the better results. In the Southern Circle, there is a decrease in the revenue of the Kanara Eastern and Belgaum Divisions, the chief reasons being less revenue realized from depot sales, coupes and bamboos and grazing fee collections and a reduced supply of sleepers to the M. & S. M. Railway. This decrease is, however, partly counterbalanced by increases in other Divisions, which are attributed to better prices realized for timber and coupes and to the greater quantity of sleepers supplied to the M. & S. M. Railway from the Kanara Northern Division. The decrease in the Sind Circle is mainly due to the Quetta disaster and consequent failure of the market there, which necessitated withholding certain coupes from sale in the Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana Divisions.

The Northern Circle shows a slight increase and the Southern Circle a considerable decrease in the expenditure under B-Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration. The increase in the Northern Circle is due to the payment of the 20 per cent. bonus to the land holders and of the 30 per cent. share to the District Local Board out of the sale proceeds of teak trees in occupied *warkas* lands in the Thana District. The decrease in the Southern Circle is due to the failure on the part of some of the contractors in the Northern and Eastern Divisions of Kanara to work up to the stipulated deliveries of timber, and also to the restricted departmental fellings and consequent drop in payment of extraction charges.

On the whole there has been an increase in the expenditure under 52A Capital Outlay and C-Establishment. The increase under the former head is chiefly due to the construction of more buildings and to the continuance of work on the Dara-Dhadgaon road in the Central Circle and that under the latter head is due to the restoration of the 5 per cent. emergency cut in pay and to annual increments of pay granted to officers and subordinates.

The analysis of the receipts and expenditure shows that, of the receipts, 77 per cent. came from major produce, 16 per cent. from minor produce and 7 per cent. from miscellaneous sources; while, of the expenditure, 31 per cent. was incurred on extension, constitution, improvement and

exploitation of forests and 69 per cent. on administrative, executive and protective charges.

The expenditure incurred from the provision under "52-A Capital Outlay on Forests" subsequently charged to revenue is as shown below :—

Heads.	General	Forest	Northern	Central	Southern	Sind	Total.
	Direction.	Engineering.	Circle.	Circle.	Circle.	Circle.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I Surveys ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II Organization, Improvement and Extension ..	..	..	152	291	171	..	614
III Communications and Buildings ..	..	..	11,569	22,031	14,290	6,220	54,110
IV Railways and Tramways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V Livestock stores, tools and plant ..	33	..	1,135	1,060	426	661	3,315
<i>Debit</i> —Receipts and recoveries on Capital Account ..	..	— 42	..	— 134	..	..	— 196
Total ..	33	— 42	12,856	23,228	14,887	6,891	57,843

The outstandings on account of revenue at the commencement and close of the year were :—

Circle.	On 1st April 1935.		On 31st March 1936.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern
Central
Southern
Sind
Total
			3,94,306	4,41,784

A sum of Rs. 3,609 was written off in the Northern and Southern Circles under proper authority.

The outstandings on account of contractors and disbursers were as follows :—

Circle.	On 1st April 1935.		On 31st March 1936.	
	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.
Northern	115	81		
Central	253	46		
Southern	7,292	4,138		
Sind	663	275		
Total	8,323	4,543		

A sum of Rs. 2,948 was written off as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4532/33, dated 11th February 1936.

CHAPTER VI.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT.

In the absence of a separate organization to deal with silviculture and research the Chief Conservator's office continued to control research work of a general character. There were 10 subjects under investigation during the year. A few problems of purely local interest were taken up for investigation by the Divisional Forest Officers concerned under the general control of their Conservators.

The work done and observations made are briefly described below :—

NATURAL REGENERATION.

Sandal (Santalum album).

Subject No. 28.—Effect of early burning on sandal wood growth and regeneration. (Division—Belgaum.)

The 2nd remeasurements of the 100 sandal trees in each of the plots 28-A and 28-B, were taken in December 1935. The trees were reclassified into 1" girth and 3' height classes with the following results :—

	Plot A. (Protected.)	Plot B. (Early burnt.)
Average girth at—		
Original measurement	4.97"	5.59"
1st remeasurement	5.60"	5.65"
2nd remeasurement	5.63"	5.65"
Average height at—		
Original measurement	12.12'	12.27'
1st remeasurement	12.66'	12.81'
2nd remeasurement	12.72'	12.87'

There is no significant difference in the average girth and height development in both the plots and this confirms the result obtained in the original experiment.

The Silviculturist, Dehra Dun, desired that these trees should be kept under observation for 3 years. One more remeasurement therefore remains to be taken for the completion of this experiment.

ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.

Hirda (Terminalia chebula).

Subject No. 37.—Sowing and planting of *hirda* on laterite soil in the shade of existing shrubs or small trees. (Divisions—Poona and Satara.)

In the Vadgaon Range of the Poona Division 2 plots have been formed. In one plot *hirda* seed was sown in 100 pits, 3 seeds in each pit, and in the other 100 stumps were planted, in the shade of existing shrubs or small trees. 111 seedlings resulted from the sowing, and 96 stumps gave shoots. Weedings were carried out in August and December 1935, earthing up was done in December 1935 and watering from February 1936. The survivals in February 1936 were 60 seedlings and 66 transplants.

This experiment could not be replicated in the Satara Division for want of seedlings for stump planting. The seedlings have been raised in a nursery but the Divisional Forest Officer is of opinion that under the conditions prevailing at Mahableshwar stumps from 2 year old seedlings are necessary for obtaining satisfactory results.

THINNINGS AND CLEANINGS.

Teak.

Subject No. 4.—Effect of thinning on teak coppice at different ages (East Thana Division).

The 2nd remeasurements in plots 4·B2, 4, 6 and 8 were taken and recorded during the year.

The object of this experiment is to find out not only the effect of thinnings but also the relative value of retaining 1, 2 and 3 shoots on a stool.

Subject No. 5.—Effect of different degrees of thinnings in teak plantations of different ages. (Divisions—West Nasik and West Thana.)

The sample plots in the West Thana and West Nasik Divisions have been abandoned:

Subject No. 34.—Effect of different degrees of thinnings in teak plantations (Divisions—Kanara Northern Division, Eastern Division, and Western Division).

For the purpose of this investigation 4 plots, ranging from 11 to 14 years of age each divided into 4 sub-plots and thinned to A, B and C degrees, are under observation in the three Kanara Divisions. The first remeasurement in these plots was taken in 1935-36, i.e., 5 years after the date of the original measurement. The following are the mean diameters arrived at :—

Sub-plot No.	Treatment.	Mean diameter.		
		At original measurement.	At 1st re-measurement.	Difference.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
<i>Plot No. 34-D—11 years.</i>				
I	Control	3.6	4.9	1.3
II	"A" degree	3.5	5.1	1.6
III	"B" "	3.1	4.7	1.6
IV	"C" "	3.5	5.9	2.4
<i>Plot No. 34-B—12 years.</i>				
I	Control	3.2	4.0	0.8
II	"A" degree	3.9	5.5	1.6
III	"B" "	3.5	5.3	1.8
IV	"C" "	3.7	5.6	1.9
<i>Plot No. 34-C—13 years.</i>				
I	Control	3.3	3.9	0.6
II	"A" degree	3.6	4.3	0.7
III	"B" "	3.8	4.8	1.0
IV	"C" "	3.8	4.7	0.9
<i>Plot No. 34-A—14 years.</i>				
I	Control	3.8	3.9	0.1
II	"A" degree	3.7	4.2	0.5
III	"B" "	4.1	4.7	0.6
IV	"C" "	4.0	4.4	0.4

The above figures show that the rate of diameter increment is highest in the 11 year old plot, the 12 year plot showing slightly less while in 13 and 14 year old plots there is a sudden drop.

As regards the effect of different intensity of thinnings on the diameter increments, the figures are rather conflicting. In plots D and B the progress is in the order expected, *i.e.*, IV, III, II but in plots C and A the order is III, IV, II and III, II, IV respectively. The sub-plot I (control) in all the plots have shown the lowest increment. The general mean diameters however indicate the correct order, *i.e.*, IV, III, II, I as given below :—

	Sub-plots.			
	I Inches.	II Inches.	III Inches.	IV Inches.
Plot D	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.4
Plot B	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.9
Plot C	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9
Plot A	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
Total	2.8	4.4	5.0	5.6
General mean	0.7	1.1	1.25	1.4

The mean height increments of plots D, B, C and A are 7.75, 12.0, 2.5 and 2.5 feet respectively.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, S. C., has made the following remarks :—

(1) Heavy thinnings have not resulted in the development of epicormic branches or strong side branches likely to reduce the value of the bole.

(2) Only in one instance, namely, Gersoppa 34-C did heavy thinnings result in some wind-falls. Here 8 trees in the sub-plot IV and some trees of the surround as well, were broken by wind in the year following the thinning operations.

(3) The canopy in all the plots was found to have closed up except in the case of original gaps which had existed from the date of formation.

(4) In sub-plots I, II and in III there is very little undergrowth in the well stocked portions. Thinning in sub-plot IV has resulted in the maintenance of undergrowth throughout the plot.

As regards suggestions for the future it is necessary to take careful note of the period required for the canopy to close up after thinning according to each grade and to prescribe the interval of thinnings for each degree of intensity.

As the original gaps are likely to take at least another five years to close up, the next interval of all thinnings may be fixed at about 5 years and when carrying out the next thinnings the varying degrees should be so fixed as to provide a different interval for each grade."

Subject No. 8.—Increment of *babul* under different degrees of thinnings (Division Hyderabad Sind).

No field work was done in connection with the old set of 10 plots worked according to the Dehra Dun Method (A, B and C grade) as the thinnings in these are not due till November 1936.

As regards the additional set of 9 one acre (and not half acre as stated through oversight in last year's report) plots laid out in March 1934 in compartments 9 and 10 Manjhand forests, and in which a preliminary 10'-20' (sapling) thinning was carried out during May 1934, six were thinned a second time during January last as under—

One set of 3 plots (Nos. 13, 16 and 19) to 20'-40' spacing (mean 30 feet) called the "Heavy Thinning" and the other set of 3 plots (Nos. 12, 15 and 18) to 15'-30' spacing (mean 22½ feet) named the "Moderate Thinning". It was not considered advisable to open up these areas suddenly, so a period of 1½ years was allowed to elapse between the first and second thinning.

The remaining set of 3 plots (Nos. 11, 14 and 17) already thinned at 10'-20' spacing called the "Light Thinning" had not to be treated this year.

The measurements as laid down in the statistical code have been recorded for the six plots thinned during the current year and the complete record together with the previous one is being forwarded to Dehra Dun for computation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sandal.

Subject No. 7.—Annual girth increment of sandal. (Divisions—Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur.)

The triennial measurement of girth in plots 7A I to IV was carried out in May 1934 and in plots 7B I and II in November 1935.

The average girth increment per tree per annum as shown by the measurement is as follows :—

Plot 7A I	..	..	..	·15"
„ „ II	..	..	..	·14"
„ „ III	..	..	..	·21"
„ „ IV	..	..	..	·14"
„ 7B I	..	..	..	·24"
„ „ II	..	..	..	·27"
			Total ..	1·15"

Mean annual increment—·19 inches.

Note.—Only those trees registering an increase in girth have been taken into account in arriving at the increment figures.

Subject No. 32.—Correlation existing between the outer growth increment and heartwood increment of sandal. (Division—Dharwar-Bijapur).

Borings in this plot which remained incomplete last year were completed during the year and the data recorded show that in 50 per cent. of the trees there is a decline in heartwood development. The next measurement is due in 1938-39.

Bahan (Populus euphratica).

Subject No. 10.—Economic age for *bahan* vitality of coppice stools. (Division—Shikarpur-Sind.)

Plot 10D was felled in the 2nd rotation and necessary data recorded. The yield in the form of poles has been very low in all classes, the out-turn being 205 poles as against 660 in the first rotation.

The Divisional Forest Officer remarks that there appears to be a general lowering of vitality of the stems in this plot for which no particular reason can be assigned. He also states that the set of the river is against the forest and that a part of sample plot No. 10B which was worked in 1933-34 has been washed away.

Plot No. 10A is due for felling in its 3rd rotation and 10B in its 2nd rotation in the year 1938-39.

Miscellaneous species.

Subject No. 16.—Effect of improvement felling on diameter growth (Dangs, Surat) (Teak and important junglewoods).

There is nothing to record this year. Next measurements are due in December 1936.

Preservation Plots and Protected Trees.

In accordance with Resolution No. 22 passed by the Silvicultural Conference, 1929 and 1934, the following areas which will be preserved perpetually in their natural state have been reserved in this Presidency as "Preservation Plots":—

Division.	Type of forest.	Area in acres.
Panch Mahals ..	Finest teak forest in the Division ..	20
Dangs, Surat ..	Typical unworked forest with very fine growth of all species.	2 plots of 20 acres each.
North Thana ..	Typical mixed deciduous forest ..	31
Poona ..	Evergreen, chiefly mango ..	8
	Rare virgin high forest of evergreen formation ..	608
	A temple grove of mixed deciduous forest of superior quality ..		5
	One of the original botanical gardens formed prior to 1840 by Mr. Gibson in which he raised mahogany and other exotics ..	150
Kanara, E. D. ..	Evergreen unorganised forest ..	18
	Teak bearing high forest ..	54
	Teak bearing pole forest ..	20
	Non-teak bearing deciduous forest (unorganised) ..	20
		30

The following trees will be preserved as "Protected Trees" for their lifetime :—

(1) A remarkable "honey" tree (*Tetrameles nudiflora*) whose height is 120 feet and girth including buttresses 52 feet, in Kanara E. D. Its age is about 100 years, and its branches are festooned with honey combs.

(2) A fine teak tree, 12'-7" girth at 4'-6" from the ground level, in Kanara W. D.

Phenological observations.

Under instructions from the Silviculturist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, phenological observations on teak have been undertaken in North Thana, Panch Mahals North, East and West Khandesh and Kanara Northern Divisions.

Tung tree (Aleurites fordii).

Attempts were made to raise tung trees in the teak Pole and High Forest coupes in the Sambrani and Yellapur Ranges of Kanara, Northern Division and Eastern Division, respectively. 124 seeds sown on burnt patches gave only 13 seedlings out of which 11 are reported to be surviving.

Similar attempts in the Northern Circle were unsuccessful.

Temburni leaves.

The Marketing Officer of the Agricultural Department reported that large quantities of *temburni* leaves are annually imported from the Central Provinces for the manufacture of "bidis", because the leaves produced in this Presidency are considered coarse by *bidi* manufacturers. Enquiry with the Central Provinces forest authorities elicited the fact that pollarding of *temburni* trees is practised to produce a large crop of pliant large sized leaves. Experiments were carried out in the three Forest Circles of this Presidency, with a view to improving the local supply of leaves and it was discovered that pollarded trees do yield larger and finer textured leaves, but before pollarding can be introduced on an extensive scale, further experiments are necessary to find out the most suitable time for such operations and the frequency and intensity with which they can be carried out without impairing the vitality and growth of the trees.

Forest Flora.

The Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, Mr. E. W. Inder, continued his botanical researches and now has sufficient data to undertake the revision of the Forest Flora of Bombay which is greatly needed to bring it up to date in classification and distribution of species.

Shikarpur Division.

A few plants of exotic species such as *Morus alba*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Acacia catechu*, *Bombax malabaricum*, *Tectona grandis* and *Ougeinia dalbergioides*, raised in the Rahuja garden in the previous years are said to be doing well. Mild frost had no effect on these species. Sandal seed sown this year failed to germinate.

Hyderabad Division.

The seedlings of *Hardwickia binata* did not flourish hence the experiment was discontinued. The seedlings of *Acacia catechu* showed promise in a small scale experiment. As regards African *Acacia* varieties the seedlings made very little progress owing to their being frost tender.

Karachi Division.

15 plants of *Acacia nilotica* sown in compartment 2, Khatro forest, on 6th August 1930 are surviving and doing well. As the analysis carried out by the Imperial Institute shows that the pods of the species contain 50 per cent. more tannin than those of the local *babul*, the Range Forest Officer has collected seed of this species for sowing in the forests of this and of the Hyderabad Division. The result of these sowings will be reported in due course.

Lac.

The experiment in the propagation of lac on *palas* (*Butea frondosa*) trees at Mandihal in the Dharwar Range of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division was continued during the year. About 18 lbs. of seed lac was collected.

The reason for the gradual disappearance of natural lac in the Hyderabad Division, Sind, was investigated. The Director, Indian Lac Research Institute, is of the opinion that heavy mortality and poor crops result from allowing natural infection to take place continuously on unpruned dry and hard twigs. The usual common parasites are present among which *Emblumma amabilis* is reported to be prominent. It is probable that in the days when lac was flourishing in these forests there were not the same restrictions as there are now as regards lopping and pollarding. If lac is to count again as a source of revenue definite areas, liable to annual inundation, should be set apart for the purpose of growing lac and no fellings, other than occasional thinnings, should be permitted. Pollarding of course will have to be done on a pre-arranged rotation and steps were taken at the end of the year to start experimental pollarding in suitable areas.

Eradication of prickly pear.

The introduction of the Cochineal insect in certain forests of the Poona, Dhond and Satara Ranges has been extraordinarily successful. Infection spread rapidly from one forest to another and no further importation

of these insects appears to be necessary. It is anticipated that all the prickly pear will be completely destroyed within the next few years. It has been found that nowhere has the infection spread to other forest growth. It cannot yet be stated whether other growth will be affected after the prickly pear has been completely eradicated. It does not appear likely.

CHAPTER VII.

ADMINISTRATION.

The post of Chief Conservator was held by Mr. C. L. Gilbert from 1st April to 19th June 1935 and again from 7th December 1935 to 31st March 1936, and by Mr. D. B. Sothers from 20th June to 6th December 1935.

The territorial Circles were held by the following officers :—

Northern Circle	..	Mr. R. P. Dalley from 1st April 1935 to 19th July 1935. Mr. J. Walker from 20th July 1935 to 29th July 1935. Mr. H. P. W. Davis from 30th July 1935 to 7th October 1935. Mr. H. W. Starte from 8th October 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Central Circle	..	Mr. D. B. Sothers from 1st April 1935 to 19th June 1935. Mr. H. P. W. Davis from 20th June 1935 to 27th July 1935. Mr. R. W. Inder from 28th July 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Southern Circle	..	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar from 1st April 1935 to 18th December 1935. Mr. A. C. Hiley from 19th December 1935 to 31st March 1936.
Sind Circle	..	Mr. J. B. T. Brooks from 1st April 1935 to 31st October 1935. Mr. J. Petty from 1st November 1935 to 11th December 1935. Mr. D. B. Sothers from 12th December 1935 to 31st March 1936.

Divisional charges were held by officers named below :—

Division.	Name of officer.	From	To
Panch Mahals ..	Mr. S. P. Pandya ..	1st April 1935 ..	30th April 1935.
	Mr. J. Dutt ..	1st May 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
	Mr. S. P. Pandya ..	1st June 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
North Thana ..	Mr. R. J. Smith ..	1st April 1935 ..	12th April 1935.
	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	13th April 1935 ..	23rd November 1935.
	Mr. D. G. Sane ..	24th November 1935 ..	23rd December 1935.
	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	24th December 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
East Thana ..	Mr. E. K. Kotwal ..	1st April 1935 ..	10th October 1935.
	Mr. R. J. Smith ..	11th October 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
West Thana ..	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	1st April 1935 ..	11th April 1935.
	Mr. T. K. Mirchandani.	12th April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
East Nasik ..	Mr. V. A. N. Sausman.	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
West Nasik ..	Mr. H. P. W. Davis ..	1st April 1935 ..	6th June 1935.
	Mr. J. Walker ..	7th June 1935 ..	6th November 1935.
	Mr. D. G. Sane ..	7th November 1935 ..	24th November 1935.
	Mr. J. Walker ..	25th November 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Working Plans, Northern Circle.	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	1st April 1935 ..	19th July 1935.
	Mr. J. Walker ..	20th July 1935 ..	29th July 1935.
	Mr. H. P. W. Davis ..	30th July 1935 ..	7th October 1935.
	Mr. H. W. Starte ..	8th October 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Gurcharan Officer, Thana.	Mr. F. X. Saldanha ..	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
East Khandesh ..	Mr. H. J. C. Millett ..	1st April 1935 ..	4th February 1936.
	Mr. O. B. Parikh ..	5th February 1936 ..	31st March 1936.
North Khandesh ..	Mr. V. N. Hasabnis ..	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
West Khandesh ..	Mr. F. A. B. Coelho ..	1st April 1935 ..	26th October 1935.
	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	27th October 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Poona ..	Mr. R. A. Shirali ..	1st April 1935 ..	3rd June 1935.
	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	4th June 1935 ..	23rd October 1935.
	Mr. E. S. B. Tavener ..	24th October 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Kolaba ..	Mr. Y. R. Divekar ..	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Satara ..	Mr. W. C. de C. Walsh.	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Working Plans, Central Circle.	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	1st April 1935 ..	8th June 1935.
	Mr. H. P. W. Davis ..	9th June 1935 ..	19th June 1935.
	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	20th June 1935 ..	23rd December 1935.
	Mr. E. S. B. Tavener ..	24th December 1935 ..	11th February 1936.
	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	12th February 1936 ..	31st March 1936.
Kanara, Northern Division.	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	1st April 1935 ..	2nd August 1935.
	Mr. M. S. Kalbag ..	3rd August 1935 ..	19th December 1935.
	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	20th December 1935 ..	31st March 1936.

Division.	Name of officer.	From	To
Kanara Eastern Division.	Mr. J. Walker ..	1st April 1935 ..	3rd June 1935.
	Mr. R. F. Sandeman ..	4th June 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Kanara Western Division.	Mr. A. D. Mufti ..	1st April 1935 ..	5th June 1935.
	Mr. E. T. C. Vas ..	6th June 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Belgaum ..	Mr. H. C. Holmes ..	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Dharwar-Bijapur.	Mr. R. F. Sandeman ..	1st April 1935 ..	3rd June 1935.
	Mr. R. A. Shirali ..	4th June 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Working Plans, Southern Circle.	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	1st April 1935 ..	6th June 1935.
	Mr. A. D. Mufti ..	7th June 1935 ..	30th October 1935.
	Mr. F. A. B. Coelho ..	31st October 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Sukkur ..	Mr. N. C. Ramchandani.	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Shikarpur ..	Mr. M. L. Khaana ..	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Larkana ..	Mr. Abdul Bahim ..	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Hyderabad ..	Mr. G. J. Ramchandani.	1st April 1935 ..	5th September 1935.
	Mr. S. N. Kesarcodi ..	6th September 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Karachi ..	Mr. J. Petty ..	1st April 1935 ..	31st October 1935.
	Mr. G. J. Ramchandani.	1st November 1935 ..	11th December 1935.
	Mr. J. Petty ..	12th December 1935 ..	31st March 1936.
Working Plans, Sind.	Mr. C. G. Abichandani.	1st April 1935 ..	31st March 1936.

It will be seen that there were frequent changes among the Divisional Forest Officers mainly owing to a larger number of officers going on and returning from leave than usual.

At the close of the year the number of officers attached to Divisions as Assistants or Sub-Divisional Forest Officers was 11, of whom 2 belonged to Class I and the remaining 9 to Class II.

Messrs. P. E. Aitchison, C.I.E., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, and V. S. Kanetkar, Assistant Conservator of Forests, retired from service during the year.

Mr. L. V. Gonsalves was reverted from the Bombay Forest Service Class II to the Ranger's grade.

Mr. D. R. Bharucha, Rao Saheb C. K. Amin and Mr. S. G. Pithwa, Rangers, were promoted to the Bombay Forest Service Class II.

Subordinate and Clerical Establishments.

Two candidates, after successfully completing their training at the Madras Forest College, joined their appointments as Rangers during the year. Eight new recruits, 5 for the Presidency proper and 3 for Sind

were selected for training in the Rangers' Course 1936-38. They went through the practical training satisfactorily and joined the College after the close of the year.

The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, reports that 7 vacancies of clerks, 2 permanent and 5 temporary, were offered to candidates of backward classes approved by the Backward Class Officer. With the exception of one, the candidates either resigned or left service without notice, causing inconvenience in offices to which they were posted. Unless suitable men are forthcoming it will be very difficult to secure the prescribed percentage of recruitment of candidates from backward classes in the clerical service.

The Foresters Class was as usual conducted at Mandvi in the Northern Circle by a Ranger for a continuous period of 6 months. In all 24 students joined the class; 12 from the Northern Circle including 1 from the Dangs Division, 10 from the Central Circle and 2 from Indian States. Of these, 18 completed the course and passed the final examination while 6 were sent back being found unfit to follow the course. In the Southern Circle the special course for training young Foresters and Guards under selected Rangers was continued. Out of 12 subordinates deputed for training, 11 passed successfully.

The work of Rangers and other subordinate protective and office establishments is reported to be satisfactory.

The title of Rao Saheb was conferred after the close of the year on Mr. M. S. Wagle, head clerk to the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle. This is the second instance in which the services of a head clerk have been recognized by Government, the first instance being that of Rao Saheb D. V. Koppikar, head clerk to the Chief Conservator of Forests, who was granted this title in the year 1934-35.

Casualties and Punishments.

Particulars.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Sind Circle.	Total.	
					1935-36.	1934-35.
1. Retirements ..	20	18	17	10	65	66
2. Deaths ..	6	11	16	6	39	32
3. Resignations ..	5	6	1	8	20	16
4. Degradations ..	28	32	..	8	68	42
5. Convictions ..	3	..	..	1	4	5
6. Dismissals, } Removals, etc. }	12	16	3	13	44	31
Total ..	74	83	37	46	240	192

The forest staff suffered from malaria in the North Thana, East Thana, West Nasik, Kanara and Khandesh Divisions. In Kanara particularly, subordinates suffered much and there were 16 premature deaths as against

9 in the previous year. The health of the staff at other places was fairly good.

The two pending cases, one against two Forest Guards in the East Thana Division and the other against one Forester in the Belgaum Division, who were charged with having received illegal gratification, were decided during the year and all the accused were convicted.

Inspection and Tours.

The Chief Conservator toured in all the Circles of the Presidency. The Divisional and other offices were inspected by the Conservators as usual and no serious irregularities were noticed.

Civil Suits.

Northern Circle.—Khan Bahadur Sadwa has filed his second appeal in the High Court against the decision of the suits brought by him against Government contesting the right of Government to terminate the lease of forest lands given out to him for temporary cultivation in the Panch Mahals Division. The defence of this appeal has been sanctioned by Government. Mr. N. P. Ponda has filed a suit for a declaration that the orders of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, and the Collector of Thana demanding and recovering a sum of Rs. 2,160 as the price of Government trees cut and removed from certain Service Inam lands in the villages of Savrolli and Osarvira are illegal. Mr. G. N. Mohite has also filed a similar suit for a declaration that he is the full owner of the aftergrowth of teak trees in certain survey numbers in the village of Talasari and for a refund of Rs. 777 recovered from him as price of the trees cut by him. The defence of both the suits has been sanctioned by Government after close of the year.

Southern Circle.—The suit filed against Government by Mr. N. K. Kulkarni last year was dismissed with all costs. Two fresh suits were brought against the contractor of the firewood depots at Sadashivgad and Majali in the Western Division, Kanara, and an interim order was passed by the Court attaching the fuel meant for sale in the two depots and prohibiting the depot contractor from disposing of the fuel. In order to safeguard the interests of this Department and to avoid inconvenience to the public of the two villages, the prohibitory order was opposed by this Department and later on cancelled by the Court. Out of the 3 appeals pending from last year, one was decided in favour of Government, another was decided against Government and the third is still pending.

Land Revenue Administration.

The Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, continued to function as Assistant Collector and Excise Superintendent of Peint Taluka.

The Excise and Revenue administration of the Akrani Mahal was managed by the Forest Department together with the Revenue

administration of Pal and a few other villages in the East Khandesh Division. The Raisingpur Estate was also managed by the Forest Department under the Court of Wards.

The four forest mahals in Kanara viz. Dandeli, Kulgi, Virnoli and Kirwatti were as usual administered by the Forest Department.

Kumries.

Many of the kumri villages in the Belgaum Division were inspected by the Divisional Forest Officer. All the grantees are reported to be satisfied with the areas allotted to them. The Divisional Forest Officer remarks that since the flat lands settled for the so called "permanent cultivation" are not in most cases suitable for anything but "kumri" there is no point in disforesting such lands.

Village Panchayats.

All the existing panchayats—4 in the Kanara Northern Division and 13 in the Kanara Western Division—worked satisfactorily on the whole. Eight of the panchayats undertook the clearance of thorny bushes and other noxious growth; two panchayats engaged watchmen for 2 months to protect their forests and another panchayat took steps to put down minor forest offences; three panchayats did some planting work, and the plantation already formed is reported to be thriving. One panchayat was said to be on the verge of dissolution but has been resuscitated by a change in the managing body.

Cadre of Gazetted Forest Service.

During the year the importance and urgency of increasing the cadre of the gazetted service were placed before Government with facts and figures justifying the proposals. The necessity of formulating a definite policy in the matter of future recruitment and the training of candidates for the gazetted ranks was also brought to the notice of Government but the year came to a close without any decision one way or the other.

Sind separation.

As the constitution of Sind as a separate province came into force just after the close of the year this is the last Forest Administration report chronicling the work of the Sind Forest Circle, and with it has ended the long association of that Circle with the Bombay Presidency which had, since the creation of the post of Chief Conservator in 1917, become closer. The Circle however continues to be administered by officers borne on the cadre of the Bombay Forest Service and this arrangement is likely to continue at least for some time. The question whether Sind should have a separate cadre of Forest Officers is beset with many difficulties and is engaging the close attention of both Governments.

Dangs Forest Administration.

Though the Surat Dangs were transferred to the Control of the Government of India with effect from 1st July 1933, they continued to be administered by staff belonging to the Bombay Government. The conditions governing the loan of the services of the staff to the Government of India, the future relations between the Bombay Forest Department and the Dangs administration, and questions relating to certain financial adjustments still remain to be decided. An appendix is attached at the end of this report containing a short summary of the year's work done in the Dangs, giving details of area, exploitation, offences, roads and buildings, regeneration, revenue and expenditure etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The outstanding events during the year were the innumerable celebrations in connection with the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the late King George V later followed by universal mourning at his death.

In connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations the Forest Department supplied very considerable quantities of firewood free of cost for the bonfires which terminated the celebrations.

The financial results of the year were not only better than those of last year but also a distinct improvement on those of the preceding quinquennium, and this fact is a clear indication of the steady improvement in the prosperity of the people of the Bombay Presidency. There was an upward trend in the timber market in the Northern Circle as reflected in the prices realized for timber coupes almost everywhere in that Circle. In the Southern Circle there was a substantial rise in the prices for timber sold from Depots but this was perhaps more the result of competition among speculative bidders than any real indication of the improved state of the market. The condition of the fuel market was still unsatisfactory in this Circle, especially in the Belgaum Division where many fuel coupes were withheld from sale owing to contractors holding large stocks of fuel on hand. The sandalwood market is gradually depreciating owing most probably to large imports of sandalwood from outside India flooding the market. The question of opening a depot at Bombay for the retail sale of sandalwood is being considered.

Three hundred and twenty-six tons of teak sawn wood and 201 tons of teak logs were supplied to the M. & S.M. Railway. 53,000 first class MG sleepers were also supplied in addition to the annual supply under the three years' contract. The G. I. P. Railway being in the market for Kanara teak, about 82 tons of timber in the log was supplied to this Railway during the year.

Thana Gurcharans.--The Gurcharan Officer inspected several gurcharans in the Murbad, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Palghar and Daharu talukas and Umbergaon Petha. It is reported that the educative work carried out by the Revenue and Forest staff has resulted in a marked improvement in the method of lopping branches for tahal in all gurcharans. It has also been noted that the objectionable and illegal practice of cutting large branches for use as firewood has been discontinued, owing to the fact that the thinnings now carried out in the Thana District provide an ample supply of firewood for domestic consumption. The amount of tahal now being taken from gurcharans has also diminished to a certain extent as the villagers have started using rice husk instead which they obtain from the recently established rice mills in the District at a cost ranging from 4 to 6 annas per cartload. The use of rice husk saves the villagers much labour which the cutting and carrying of tahal entailed.

Forest Advisory Committees.--A meeting was held at Godhra on 12th December 1935 and matters relating to the closure of coupes, sale of grass from closed areas to local villagers and grant of land to be disforested at Zankaria were discussed. At Nasik a meeting was held on 12th August 1935 but no business was transacted as the only non-official member who had proposed certain subjects for discussion failed to attend the meeting. Another meeting was proposed to be held at Thana on 3rd August 1935 but it was cancelled as no subjects were proposed for discussion.

Two meetings—one in the Kolaba District and the other in the West Khandesh District—were held, but no work of any importance was done. In the East Khandesh District no meeting was held as there were no subjects for discussion.

The committees in Kanara and Dharwar held their meetings in June 1935. The Kanara Committee had 20 subjects down for discussion but several of these were concerned with matters that could be dealt with under the existing rules. In one case it was proposed to amend rule A I (a) of the Kanara Forest Privilege Rules so as to allow villagers to use conveyances for transport of fallen deadwood for domestic purposes etc. instead of being restricted to head loads only. After due consideration Government did not find it necessary to amend the rule as proposed. The Dharwar committee's proposal that gun clubs should be permitted to hunt pig within forest areas from 15th June to 30th November was accepted by Government, while another proposal for the extension of the last date for payment of grazing fees from 15th August to 15th January was sanctioned by Government subject to certain reservations.

The Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee appointed in February 1935 held five meetings in all and discussed the long lists of grievances prepared by the members on the Committee. After close of the year, i.e. on 13th May 1936, the Chairman submitted the final report to Government and Government's orders on this report are awaited.

Gun Clubs.—Five new gun clubs are reported to have been organized during the year, one in Haliyal Taluka, one in Mundgod Petha and 3 in the Belgaum District. The clubs in the Dharwar District are doing good work and have killed 272 pig during the year. The club formed in Haliyal Taluka carried out 3 shikar expeditions and killed 6 pig. 18 pig were killed and 2 were reported to be wounded by the clubs in the Belgaum District.

Two new gun clubs, one in the Satara District and the other in the East Khandesh District, have been created for the purpose of exterminating pig. The officer in charge "Pig-killing campaign" killed 44 pig in the Poona District and Mr. Piloba Dhondiba Dhumal of Karajikop in the Satara District killed 45 pig, as against 20 in the previous year. The permission granted to this person has been further extended up to 30th June 1937.

Hunting and Shooting.—The revenue realized from shooting license fees was Rs. 7,517 as against Rs. 8,415 in the previous year. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 70 was recovered in fines for breach of the game rules. No special shikar establishment was maintained, but all possible steps to prevent poaching were taken.

Details of animals killed in Government forests are given below:—

All India serial No.	Animals.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.	Average of previous 5 years.
1a	Tiger	12	34	46	} Figures not available.
2	Panther	70	16	35	68	
8	Wild dogs .. ..	..	..	1	1
14	Bear .. ..	..	4	10	14
15	Wild elephants .. ..	..	..	21	21
17	Bison .. ..	..	..	15	15
29	Blue bull .. ..	..	13	..	13
30	Bhekar (4 horned antelope). ..	3	3	..	6	
33	Barking deer .. ..	..	..	1	1
37	Sambhar .. ..	..	5	11	16
38	Cheetal	1	..	4	5	
46	Wild pig	6	92	301	399	
	Total ..	27	145	433	605	

It is reported that a tiger living in the forests of Sandavli, Kelavdi and Jalkewadi in the Satara Range attacked 2 men of whom one died. Permission was granted to the neighbouring villagers to destroy this animal but as there were no further attacks on human beings, the permission was withdrawn after about 2 months. In the Bankapur taluka a man was injured by a tiger.

Rewards were paid by the Revenue Department for destroying noxious animals in the Southern Circle as under :—

	Rs.
Wild elephants	650
Wild pig	295
Wild dogs	10
Total ..	955

The experimental scheme of semi game sanctuaries, about which mention was made in the previous report, was continued in the Hyderabad and Karachi Divisions of the Sind Circle. The Conservator reports that it is not yet possible to say whether this scheme has led to any increase in game in the protected area.

Forest Cultivation and Forest Settlements.

A sum of Rs. 18,835 was recovered in the Northern Circle, being assessment on forest lands given out for temporary cultivation. The total collection of assessment for forest lands under cultivation in the Central Circle amounted to Rs. 35,162. One new settlement was opened for Mahars at Janori in the East Khandesh Division. In the North Khandesh Division two new settlements—one at Hiverkheda and the other at Chirkhan—were opened. Three new settlements in the Sakri Range of the West Khandesh Division have been sanctioned and steps are being taken to open them. The area of all settlements in the East Khandesh Division was resurveyed and vacant plots were distributed by the Divisional Forest Officer. The work of remeasuring areas in the settlements in the North Khandesh Division is in progress. Revision survey work has been undertaken in two settlements of this Division in order to judge whether the time is ripe for a general transfer of completed settlements to the Revenue Department.

Alnavar-Dandeli Railway.—The results of the working of this Railway for the two years 1935-36 and 1934-35 are given below :—

Year.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935-36	.. .. .	38,569	45,629	— 7,060
1934-35	.. .. .	41,024	45,526	— 3,902
Difference	.. .. .	— 3,055	+ 103	....

There was a considerable fall in the earnings of the railway from goods traffic, which was partly due to the quantity of timber disposed of in sales during the year being below normal and partly to the fact that of late.



G. P. Z. P. 1937.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay's shoot. May 1936.
Close up of some of the Trophies.

the purchasers from Belgaum, Dharwar and Hubli sides choose to have their material transported by carts and motor buses instead of by railway.

Grass Storage under the 9-year monopoly contract.

The purchaser of the grass at Godhra completed his contract by 31st December 1935.

The purchaser of the grass at Dohad removed 9,00,000 lbs. of grass ; 2,24,255 lbs. of damaged grass were also sold for Rs. 10. The purchaser has been granted a further extension till 30th November 1936 for removing the remaining stock which amounted to 65,60,870 lbs. at the close of the year.

Match manufacture.—As the concession granted to the Gujarath Islam Match Manufacturing Company of removing matchwood species at the reduced rate of 6 annas per cartload terminated on 31st May 1935, the matchwood coupes in the Panch Mahals Division were sold for Rs. 1,630 in accordance with the provisions of the overlapping Matchwood Working Circle drawn up for that Division. No matchwood coupes were sold in the Thana Divisions due to lack of demand.

Thana Malki Teak.—It is reported that the 30 per cent. share paid to the District Local Board, Thana, out of the sale proceeds of the Thana Malki Teak amounts to Rs. 24,875. In accordance with the orders issued in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2574/24, dated 16th January 1929 the above sum has to be used for works to be agreed upon by a standing committee consisting of the Collector, the Divisional Forest Officer concerned and the President of the District Local Board. So far, this money has not been utilized, and therefore, the orders of Government were brought to the notice of the Collector who has promised to convene a meeting of the standing committee. A 5-year programme of work has been drawn up by the Divisional Forest Officers for discussion at the meeting.

Village Uplift Scheme.—The Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, attended three meetings held by the Collector and suggested improvements in communications and facilities for drinking water in remote tracts. The Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, met the "Village Improvement Committee" of Kasegaon and discussed the question of reserving some forest area for grazing of bulls and agricultural oxen. He also discussed village improvement matters with the villagers of old Mahableshwar. The Range Forest Officer, Karad, took part in the village improvement scheme and gave three useful lectures on forest matters at the meetings held at Satara.

Wood Distillation.—A scheme for starting a wood distillation factory in Gujnal Range of the Belgaum Division was initiated by a forest contractor in partnership with a chemist. Certain concessions were sanctioned by Government in their favour. But owing to disagreement between the partners, the scheme fell through and the concessions were withdrawn by Government. A well organized forest industry of this kind would be a great help both to the Forest Department in disposing

of fuel at present unobtainable and to the people by providing employment. It is hoped that the scheme may yet come to something.

Natural History specimens for scientific purposes.—The Reverend G. Palacios, S. J., Principal and Professor of Biology, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, has been granted a permit annually to enter any reserved forest in the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of studying the habits of animal life and recording the habitat, animal and plant associations, parasites etc. His permit entitles him to carry a gun for self protection and, when necessary, for shooting any specimen of bird, small game or such other game as may be of interest to him in his researches, or as museum exhibits. The Rev. Father visited different parts of the Presidency, and the results of his investigations will no doubt be published in due course.

In particular, he has communicated to this office certain observations on—

(1) *Leptocoma minima*, an interesting and rare sun-bird found in the North Kanara forests.

(2) *Alcyon pileata* the Black-capped king Fisher found in the same locality and considered as rare. Though this species is peculiarly called a coastal bird, a specimen was collected 12 miles inland near Bargada but the fact to be remembered is that the place where it was collected is but a few miles from the Kalinadi which is a tidal river up to about 20 miles upstream. This species has a mixed diet of fish and insects, mainly grasshoppers and *Hemiptera*.

(3) *Serpent eagles*, collected in different parts of the Kanara forests, showed a remarkable difference in size and colour as compared with 8 specimens collected in other portions of the Western Ghats. There is reason to believe that the species may be *Spilornis cheela Albidus* (*sic.*). Some of the authors consider this species as very uncommon in the Western Ghats. It is however, found that it is not rare at present in the Uhla and Amba valleys in the northern portions of the Western Ghats.

Forest Section in the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona.

The Trustees of the above museum have been trying, for the past few years, to establish a Forest Section in their museum. A free grant of timber of the value of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned in Government Resolution. Revenue Department, No. 6591/28, dated 27th April 1931 for this museum from the timber depots in the Southern Circle. The material supplied consisted partly of teak and blackwood timber costing Rs. 1,522 and partly prepared specimens of timber, such as sandalwood, bamboos, canes, seeds, etc. costing Rs. 478. Over and above the exhibits collected and supplied by this Department, the Trustees have received a number of instructive and important exhibits from (1) the Forest Research Institute, (2) the Lac Research Institute, (3) the Mysore State and (4) some other sources. Thus, a good beginning has been made with the Forest Section and the authorities of the museum hope that this section will, in course of time, develop into a full-fledged forest museum.

Remarks of Divisional Commissioners on Circle Reports are given below :—

Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. G. F. S. Collins, C.I.E., I.C.S.) :

The large and increased value of forest produce removed by privilege holders, the number of cattle which grazed in forests and the continued policy of closing forests for only half the normal period show that a liberal policy continues to be shown towards agriculture.

2. On the other hand, the number of forest offences has again risen. The main reason, however, for this appears to be the more careful registration of offences rather than greater lawlessness on the part of the agricultural population.

3. The Commissioner agrees with the Conservator that it is desirable that the Standing Committee should draw up as soon as possible a programme for spending the share from the exploitation of *malki* teak which has accrued to the Thana District Local Board.

4. The financial result of the year's working is a matter for satisfaction. The Commissioner, in drawing attention to the again increased surplus of revenue over expenditure, would strongly endorse the suggestion of the Conservator that a more reasonable proportion of the gross revenue should be earmarked for works of development and improvement of the forests. In this connection he considers that the proposed Ozar-Saiwan and Temba-Parali Roads referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of the Conservator's report are of prime importance both as works of public utility and for the exploitation of valuable forests.

Mandvi Range (Surat District).

There is little that calls for remarks as far as this Division is concerned, the area included in it being confined to the Mandvi Range of the Surat District.

Commissioner, Central Division (Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.I.E., I.C.S.) :

* * * * *

Rights, Privileges and Free Grants.

2. During the year free grants of timber were made to poor people in deserving cases for the construction of and repairs to houses and huts in both Circles. In the Central Circle such grants were also made for the construction of and repairs to temples, schools, chavdis, etc., as being works of public utility.

Forest Offences.

3. There was an increase of 915 and 472 in the total number of offences during the year as compared with the year 1934-35, in the Northern Circle and Central Circle respectively. In the Northern Circle there was an increase in all classes of offences, whereas in the Central

Circle the increase is distributed under all heads except "unauthorized grazing".

The increase in the number of offences under the head "unauthorized felling" and "unauthorized grazing" in the Northern Circle is reported to be due to (1) the fact that the subordinates are now made to report every offence noticed by them irrespective of the fact that the offender is traced or not and (2) to the vigilance of the subordinates. The increase in the Central Circle is attributed to the fact that a register is now maintained by each subordinate for registering the offences detected by him and to the greater vigilance shown in the detection of offences.

Prosecution.

Of the 131 cases in the Central Circle 101 were decided during the year. Convictions were obtained in 95 cases as against 80 in the previous year.

Apart from this, 6,504 cases were compounded in the Central Circle and brought in compensation amounting to Rs. 39,986.

Protection from Fire.

The total area burnt in the Central Division during the fire season ending 31st May 1936 was 356 square miles as compared with 359 square miles in the previous year. The decrease in the Central Circle is due to satisfactory fire protection in the East Khandesh, North Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions. The increase of about 16,000 acres in the West Khandesh and Satara Divisions was counterbalanced by the corresponding decrease in the other Divisions. There was an abnormal increase in the West Khandesh Division due to ineffective fire lines and deliberate incendiarism on the part of villagers in pursuit of game or on account of feuds between neighbouring villages. It is stated that the Pimpalner and Chinchpada Ranges were responsible for extensive fires.

Grazing Fees.

The revenue realised from grazing in the Central Circle amounted to Rs. 2,93,203 as against Rs. 2,83,651 in the previous year. The increase is partly due to the greater number of cattle belonging to professional graziers which came to North Khandesh for grazing and to the greater exertions made by the Forest Subordinates in the collection of grazing fees and in checking cattle found grazing without permits. In the Northern Circle also there was an increase in the collection of grazing fees as compared with the figures for the previous year.

General Remarks.

The special features of the administration reports under review appear to be the increase in the total number of forest offences both in the Central Circle and in the Northern Circle. During the year there was an

increase of 915 in the Northern Circle and 472 in the Central Circle in the total number of offences. It is stated that in the Central Circle there was also an increase in the total as compared with the average of the past three years. If as stated by the Conservators of Forests the increase is really to be attributed to the fact that fewer cases have gone unnoticed and unrecorded owing to stricter supervision and greater vigilance on the part of the Forest Subordinates, the department deserves commendation. It may however be pointed out that both last year and the year before last the increase was reported to be due to the same causes. It is not certain that these causes hold good from year to year and the matter would seem to be deserving of further enquiry. It is possible that now that the Village Improvement Movement is making headway a remedy may be found through close cooperation on the part of the department with the villagers themselves and the various propaganda sub-committees. In this connection the Collector of Satara remarks :—

“ The subject of forest rules, the rights and duties of the public and the need of forests and their proper maintenance are assiduously taught by the propaganda sub-committee of the Village Improvement Committee with considerable success.”

It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the gross forest revenue both in the Northern Circle and the Central Circle. In the Northern Circle the increase was Rs. 3,45,156, whereas in the Central Circle it was Rs. 56,464. The increase in the Central Circle is reported to be chiefly due to the addition of Mandvi Division to the Circle, and to better prices being obtained for coupes in the North and West Khandesh and Kolaba Divisions, and for grass kurans in the East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Poona Divisions and to the increase in the collections of grazing fees.

Commissioner, Southern Division (Mr. J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S.):

Southern Circle.

The gross revenue and expenditure were Rs. 20,82,898 and Rs. 11,36,730 respectively as against Rs. 21,05,086 and Rs. 12,04,294 respectively during the previous year. The fall in gross revenue was more than counterbalanced by the fall in expenditure, so that the surplus amounted to Rs. 9,46,168 as against Rs. 9,60,792 during the previous year. The decrease in gross revenue was due to the less quantities of the forest produce disposed of during the year under report.

2. The number of forest offences fell from 3,027 to 3,005. Offences under all the heads except those under “ Forest Fires ” recorded a decrease. There is no change in the tendencies of the people of Gujnal Range to cut illicitly fuel for sale. The Conservator of Forests does not consider it necessary at present to resort to communal punishment and

the liberal grant of rewards for the detection of offences, as suggested by the Collector of Belgaum. He suggests that the people may be given one more warning before resorting to communal punishment. The Commissioner agrees with the Conservator. Much could be achieved if the Collector also issues special warning to village officers to co-operate with the Forest Officers and render them all possible assistance in the detection of offences.

3. There was a decrease in the number of animals admitted for grazing in Government forests, as well as in revenue from grazing fees. This is attributed to the failure of fodder grass in forests and the consequent exemptions from the payment of grazing fees claimed.

4. The Revenue Administration of the four forest Mahals in the Circle by the Forest Department was satisfactory.

5. The Forest Advisory Committee, Dharwar, discussed 3 subjects, and that in Kanara discussed 20 subjects. The proposal of the Forest Advisory Committee, Dharwar, to allow gun clubs to hunt wild pig in forest areas from 15th June to 30th November was approved by Government. The proposal of the Committee to extend the last date of payment of grazing fees from 15th August to 15th January was also accepted by Government with certain reservations.

6. The Alnawar-Dandeli Railway worked at a net loss of Rs. 7,060 as against Rs. 3,902 in the previous year. As observed by Mr. Clayton in his review last year it should be considered whether the loss could not be avoided or reduced by an increase in rates.

7. Five new gun clubs are reported to have been formed during the year under report. The steady increase in their number shows that gun clubs are becoming popular as a means of protecting crops from wild pig.

8. The relations between the Forest Department and the Revenue Department continued to be cordial.

Kolaba Division.

The gross revenue rose from Rs. 1,72,552 during 1934-35 to Rs. 1,74,818 during the year under report, while expenditure fell from Rs. 1,26,626 to Rs. 1,26,572. The surplus thus amounted to Rs. 48,246 as against Rs. 45,926 last year. The increase in revenue was due to better prices realised by the sales of coupes which were held at a time when the prices of charcoal in the Bombay market had risen considerably.

2. The number of forest offences rose from 1,470 to 1,629. Unauthorised cuttings and grazing and other offences contributed to the increase. The number of forest fires however fell from 105 to 96. The Collector has taken action to check the tendency to illicit cuttings of forest trees noticeable in the District and particularly in the Mahad Range by the issue of special warning to the village officers to assist the forest authorities in the protection of the forests and the detection of offenders. The Conservator of Forests is averse to the adoption of

communal punishment suggested by the Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, to overcome the mischief. The Commissioner agrees with the Conservator and hopes that the action taken by the Collector will have the desired effect.

3. As the damage caused by erosion to the Casuarina plantations at Akshi and Nagaon on the sea coast was less than in the previous year, the planting up of two coupes was revived.

4. The net forest revenue paid to the Matheran Municipality was Rs. 1,665-0-6 as against Rs. 1,777-9-0 during 1934-35.

5. The result of the appeal preferred by Sardar Bivalkar to the Privy Council is not yet officially known although it appeared in newspapers that the Privy Council decided the appeal in favour of the Sardar.

6. The Forest Advisory Committee, Kolaba, which held one meeting during the year discussed no subject of importance.

7. The relations between the Revenue Department and the Forest Department continues cordial.

Revenue Commissioner for Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.):

There has been appreciable increase in the forest offences under items II and III of clause 3 (a) under Chapter II which indicates that forest subordinate officers have been vigilant in their duty.

The chief event of the year has been the decrease in the revenue and surplus revenue due to closure of Shikarpur, Sukkur and Larkana coupes for failure of Quetta market.

The remarks on the Protective Establishment in the clause "Casualties and Punishments" under Chapter VII are of interest.

Messrs. Brooks and Sothers carried out the duties of Conservator with considerable energy and judgment.

APPENDIX.

The following is a short summary of the administration of the Dangs, Surat, for the year 1935-36 :—

The total area of the Dangs is 356 square miles of reserved forest and 304 square miles of protected forest in charge of the Forest Department. There was no change in the area during the year.

Of the total number of coupes due for working during the year 29 coupes were put up for sale and all were disposed of during the year. The coupes in three felling series were worked departmentally for the saw mill at Sundha.

A sum of Rs. 39,531-9-6 was spent on the construction of new road works under the head Capital Outlay on Forests. The most important work was the construction of a 12 span bridge at Kurkas on the Waghai-Nawapur road, the contract for the construction of which was given to Messrs. T. C. Verma & Co. of Bombay. Waghai-Chikhaldia section of the Waghai-Nasik road and Waghai-Bhawandgad section of the Waghai-Nawapur road were completed during the year. The progress of road work in the Dangs is now nearing completion. With the completion of the bridge at Kurkas we shall have an all weather metalled and murummed road between Waghai and Ahwa, the Head Quarters of the Dangs. Some of the river crossings on this road where natural crossings have been provided for the present require to be bridged. Plans and estimates for the proposed works have been prepared and the works will be taken in hand later as funds permit. A causeway at Bhawandgad across the Mulchand Nalla was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,448-10-3.

The Police lines at Ahwa, Veterinary Dispensary and Quarters for Assistant Surgeon at Ahwa and the Dispensary building at Waghai were completed during the year.

Rs. 6,150-10-9 were spent on maintenance and repairs to 12 miles of metalled and 298 miles of fair weather roads.

The number of offences detected during the year were only 17 as against 41 of the last year and 42 average of the past 3 years.

Except for the occurrence of small fires due to carelessness and accidents fire protection in the Dangs continued to be a success.

The work of regeneration was carried out in clear felling areas in the Dangs. The area so planted up during the year was 973 acres. 45,847 stump plants were surviving at the end of the monsoon in unrabbed area.

The total area worked during the year was 4,854 acres under improvement *cum* clear fellings and 3,367 acres under selection *cum* improvement fellings. The total outturn of major produce was 1,080,960 c.ft. of timber and 495,550 c.ft. of fuel as against 955,516 c.ft. of timber and 615,125 c.ft. of fuel of the previous year.

The total revenue from minor forest produce was Rs. 1,59,288 as against Rs. 99,140 of the previous year. The increase in minor produce

is due to the value of grass removed by right and privilege holders being added during the year.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 6,51,786 as against Rs. 6,11,864 of the previous year and the total expenditure under 8-Forests was Rs. 2,17,069 as against Rs. 2,28,533 of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 40,945 was spent under the head Capital Outlay on Forests.

The net profit of the departmental operations was Rs. 40,046 as against Rs. 33,619 of the previous year. The working of the Sundha Saw Mill shows a net profit of Rs. 19,398-13-10 as against Rs. 21,043-15-11 of the previous year.

The charge of the Division was held by Mr. E. O. Sampson, M.B.E., during the year under report.

The charge of the Dangs Sub-Division was held by Mr. D. G. Sane from 1st April 1935 to 3rd June 1935 and by Mr. E. K. Kotwal from 14th October 1935 to 31st March 1936. The charge of the Dangs Sub-Division was held in abeyance from 4th June 1935 to 13th October 1935. Rao Sahab C. K. Amin was posted as an additional Sub-Divisional Forest Officer to the Dangs from 17th December 1935 to 31st March 1936.

Poona, 13th October 1936.

C. E. L. GILBERT,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Report.

Forest Department.

Administration — of, in Bombay
Presidency, including Sind, for
1935-36.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P. 57/20160.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1937.

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests (Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert), No. 2/2140, dated the 14th October 1936—Submitting the Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1935-36.

RESOLUTION.—The year under report was the last of the long association between Sind and the Presidency.

2. During the year the area under forests increased by about 29 square miles in Sind by alluvial accretion. There was an increase in forest offences mainly of unauthorised felling or removal of forest produce and unauthorised grazing ; but of over 24,000 cases registered only 420 were actually taken to court, nearly 22,000 cases being compounded.

The increase in the number of offences was due among other causes to greater vigilance and the better registration of offences. The results of the measures adopted to protect the forests from fire were good. Of 8,000 square miles under protective supervision, 7,505 square miles were free of fires. The cost of protection was just over Rs. 3 a square mile. A number of villages were rewarded for good fire protection work by reduction or remission of grazing fees.

3. Nearly 88 per cent. of the Presidency forests were open to the grazing of horned cattle throughout the year. The policy of closing forests to grazing for only half the normal period was continued in the Northern Circle (except in cases where the forest growth was retarded by fires). The number of animals recorded as having grazed was higher than that of last year and the average of the last three years. The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 5,72,344 as against Rs. 5,56,790 in the previous year. But for the concessionary rates of grazing fees the income from this source should have been Rs. 23,34,786. The number of animals admitted to graze free was 597,719 as against 573,282 in the previous year.

The value of the forest produce removed free by privilege holders and free grantees is estimated to have been nearly Rs. 29 lakhs.

4. The results of the silvicultural operations of the department were satisfactory. Particular praise is due to those responsible for the high proportion of survivals of germinated and transplanted trees in the Pen and Panvel ranges of Kolaba and in the Southern Division, particularly Belgaum. These, however, are areas of heavy rainfall. In the drier regions the work is more difficult and of even more importance. In this connection the success and expansion of the agri-cum-forestry system, particularly in the East Nasik Division, is noteworthy. Government agree with the Chief Conservator as to the value of this system in bettering the economic condition of the forest tribes.

5. While the revenue earned by the department rose from Rs. 55,33,750 in the previous year to Rs. 58,89,966 during the year under review, the expenditure fell from Rs. 31,15,438 to Rs. 31,09,344. The average of revenue and expenditure during the previous quinquennium was Rs. 55,66,458 and Rs. 36,67,374, respectively.

The three Government saw mills in Kanara yielded a very high profit during the year.

6. A number of interesting schemes of research and experiment continued under the control of the Chief Conservator. Five new gun clubs were formed. Forest land given out for cultivation in the Northern and Central Circles brought in an income of Rs. 53,997.

7. Government are pleased to note the continued efficiency of the Forest Department.

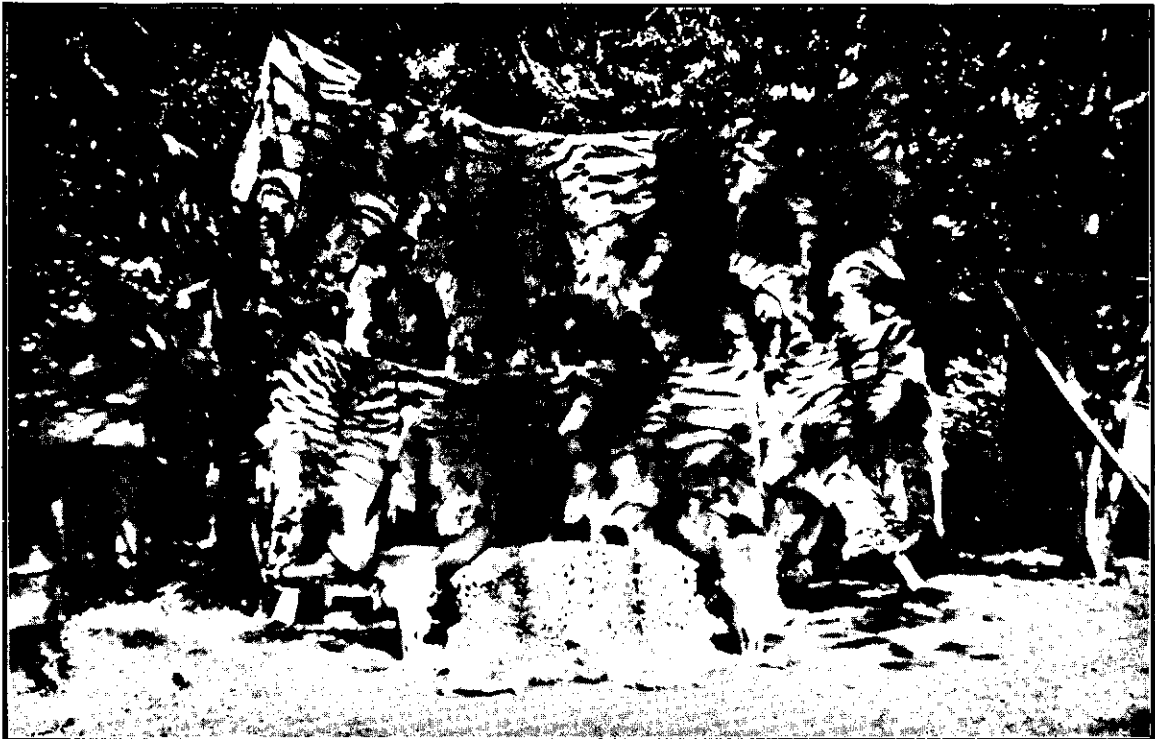
By order of the Government of Bombay
(Transferred Departments),

N. A. FARUQUI,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioners of Divisions,
All Collectors,
The Chief Conservator of Forests,
All Conservators of Forests,
The Director of Land Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Director of Industries,
The Compiler, General Administration Report,
The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Accountant General,
The General Department,
The Finance Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, London (by letter),
The Secretary to the Government of Sind (by letter).



G. P. Z. P. 1938. Result of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's shoot—Yellapur—May 1937
9 Tigers, 2 Bison and 2 Panther.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHAPTER I.	
CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.	
1. Alterations in area	1
2. Forest Settlements	2
3. Demarcation	2
4. Forest Surveys	2
CHAPTER II.	
MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.	
1. Regulation of Management—Preparation and control of regular working plans	3
2. Communications and Buildings—	
(a) Roads and Bridges	4
(b) Buildings	4
(c) Miscellaneous works	5
3. Protection of Forests—	
(a) General protection	5
(b) Protection from fire	7
(c) Protection from cattle	8
(d) Protection against injuries from natural causes	10
CHAPTER III.	
SILVICULTURE.	
1. System of Management	11
2. General Progress of Regeneration and afforestation—	
(a) Mainly natural	11
(i) Concentrated	12
(ii) Not concentrated	14
(b) Mainly artificial	15
(c) Afforestation	16
(d) Tending of growing stock	16
CHAPTER IV.	
EXPLOITATION.	
(a) System of Management—	
(i) Major Forest Produce	17
(ii) Minor Forest Produce	17
(b) Agency of Exploitation—	
(i) Departmental Agency	18
Timber depots	19
Firewood depots	20
(ii) Purchasers	24
(iii) Rights, Privileges and Free grants	23
(c) Outturn and Sources of Forest Produce	24

CONTENTS

CHAPTER IV.A.

THE FOREST ENGINEERING BRANCH.

	PAGE
1. Surveys	25
2. Designs and Drawing work	25
3. Construction	26
4. Forest Exploitation	26
(a) Mechanical skidding	26
(b) Sawmilling	26
CHAPTER V.	
Financial Results	29
CHAPTER VI.	
Research and Experiments	32
CHAPTER VII.	
Administration	37
CHAPTER VIII.	
General	43

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Serial No.	Description.	Facing page.
1	Natural Regeneration of Anjan in Pedka Kuran (Dhulia Range)	12
2	Hill just outside Pedka Kuran showing erosion and lack of tree growth. It is not forest ..	14
3	Natural Regeneration of Anjan in Pedka Kuran (Dhulia Range)	16
4	Saw sharpener at Dandeli	26
5	Model Forest House exhibited at the Poona Industrial Exhibition—1936	47
6	Forest exhibits in the Model Forest House ..	48
7	Result of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's shoot—Yellapur—May 1937— 9 Tiger, 2 Bison and 2 Panther ..	Frontispiece

*List of Trees and Shrubs mentioned in the Report and
their Scientific names.*

English and Vernacular Name.	Scientific name.
Anjan .. ..	.. <i>Hardwickia binata.</i>
Babul .. ..	.. <i>Acacia arabica.</i>
Bamboo .. ..	.. <i>Dendrocalamus strictus.</i>
Casuarina .. ..	.. <i>Casuarina equisetifolia.</i>
Cypress .. ..	.. <i>Cupressus torulosa.</i>
Dhavda .. ..	.. <i>Anogeissus latifolia.</i>
Heddi .. ..	.. <i>Adina cordifolia.</i>
Hirda .. ..	.. <i>Terminalia Chebula.</i>
Honne, Bibla .. ..	.. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium.</i>
Jamba .. ..	.. <i>Xylia xylocarpa.</i>
Jambul .. ..	.. <i>Eugenia jambolana.</i>
Kajra .. ..	.. <i>Strychnos nux-vomica.</i>
Kakad .. ..	.. <i>Garuga pinnata.</i>
Karwand .. ..	.. <i>Carissa carandas.</i>
Kashid .. ..	.. <i>Cassia siamea.</i>
Khair .. ..	.. <i>Acacia catechu.</i>
Kindal .. ..	.. <i>Terminalia paniculata.</i>
Lantana .. ..	.. <i>Lantana camara.</i>
Matti, Ain .. ..	.. <i>Terminalia tomentosa.</i>
Mhowra .. ..	.. <i>Bassia latifolia.</i>
Nana .. ..	.. <i>Lagerstrœmia microcarpa.</i>
Nimb .. ..	.. <i>Melia azadirachta.</i>
Sandal .. ..	.. <i>Santalum album.</i>
Sissum .. ..	.. <i>Dalbergia latifolia.</i>
Shemat .. ..	.. <i>Odina wodier.</i>
Shivan, Shivni .. ..	.. <i>Gmelina arborea.</i>
Sirsul .. ..	.. <i>Albizzia lebbek.</i>
Tali .. ..	.. <i>Dalbergia sissoo.</i>
Teak .. ..	.. <i>Tectona grandis.</i>
Tiwas, Karimuttal .. ..	.. <i>Ougeinia dalbergioides.</i>
Timbru, Tumri, Temburni .. ..	.. <i>Diospyros melanoxylon.</i>
Tugli .. ..	.. <i>Albizzia amara.</i>
Tung tree .. ..	.. <i>Aleurites fordii.</i>

**FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE
YEAR 1936-37.**

CHAPTER I.

CONSTITUTION OF STATE FORESTS.

1. ALTERATIONS IN AREA—(FORM No. 51, PARTS I AND II).

The changes in forest area were as follows :—

Class of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1936.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1937.	
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	
Reserved ..	{ In charge of Forest Depart- ment ..	10,574	6	1	10,579
	{ In charge of Revenue De- partment ..	1,644	....	5	1,639
Protected ...	{ In charge of Forest Depart- ment ..	162	....	....	162
	{ In charge of Revenue De- partment ..	619	....	1	618
Total ..	12,999	6	7	12,998	

The areas added and excluded comprise :—

	Square miles.	
	Gain.	Loss.
(1) Afforestations, and disforestsments in favour of cultivation	5	6
(2) Transfer from the management of Revenue Department to that of Forest Department	1	1
	6	7

Net loss = 1 square mile.

Out of the total exclusion of 7 square miles mainly in favour of cultivation, the Central Circle contributed about 4 square miles chiefly in the Poona, Ahmednagar and Satara districts and the balance was shared by the Northern and Southern Circles. An area of 4 square miles in the Belgaum Division of the Southern Circle containing profuse growth of sandalwood was afforested.

2. FOREST SETTLEMENTS.

A glance at Form No. 52 for each Circle will show the operations under this head during the year. The total area pending settlement at the commencement of the year was 5 square miles and 192 acres and the area taken in hand during the year was 271 acres. The area that has been finally settled at the close of the year was 5 square miles and 75 acres. No expenditure was incurred on this account.

The area of 1,713 acres pertaining to the Sardar Biwalkar's Inam Forests has been ordered to be restored to the Sardar as directed by Government ; hence it is excluded from the form.

3. DEMARCATION.

74 Miles of new boundaries were artificially demarcated at a cost of Rs. 574 and 23,270 miles of existing boundaries were repaired at a cost of Rs. 3,854. The total length of boundaries at the close of the year was 38,093 miles.

The frontier lines between Goa and British territory (22 miles), and Mysore and British territory (27 miles) in the Southern Circle, and Bhor State and British territory (11 miles) in the Central Circle were repaired.

The settlement of the boundary between Baroda State and British territory arrived at last year could not be given effect to during the year under report, as alternative proposals are still under consideration.

4. FOREST SURVEYS.

No survey work was undertaken. The work of checking the boundaries of forests in the Mandvi Sub-Division was however completed during the year.

The expenditure on the constitution of State forests was :—

				1935-36.	1936-37.
				Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	..	..	..	152	49
Central Circle	..	..	..	291	15
Southern Circle	..	..	..	115	510

CHAPTER II.

MANAGEMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

1. REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT.

(a) Preparation and control of Regular Working Plans.

Preparation—(Form No. 55).—The following working plans were finally sanctioned by Government :—

- (1) The revised working plan for the Nasik Above-Ghat Forests.
- (2) Working plan for the Satmalla forest in the East Khandesh Division.
- (3) The revised working plan for all Coastal Casuarina plantations.
- (4) Working plan for Castle Rock Fuel Supply.
- (5) Revised working plan for Yellapur-Mundgod Teak High Forests.

The following working plans were undertaken during the year :—

- (1) A revised working plan for all the forests included in the existing working plans in West Khandesh and the unorganised scrub areas in the Sakri, Pimpalner and Dhulia Ranges of the same Division.
- (2) One consolidated working plan to replace all the working plans for teak pole and scrub forests of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division which are under revision.

The drawing up of the working plan for the Thana Gurcharans was in progress. The silvicultural sections in the Kolaba working plan referred to in the last year's report were rewritten and brought up to date. The revision of the Gund working plan and the Kalinadi slopes working plan continued from last year was still in progress. Besides these, data were collected for the revision of the plan for the Mundgod Teak Pole area and enumeration surveys were carried out in connection with the working plan for the sandalwood working circle of the Khanapur, Nagargali, and the Gujnal Ranges of the Belgaum Division. The Divisional Forest Officer, North Khandesh, inspected the unorganised forests along the Dara-Dhadgaon road with a view to bringing them under a regular working plan.

The revision of the working plan for the Tulshi forests is held up pending decision by the Bombay Corporation of the question of inclusion in it of the municipal forests in the Vihar catchment area.

The Working Plans Office in the Northern Circle was revived in November 1936 and the Divisional Forest Officer in charge has been entrusted with the revision of the following working plans :—

- (1) Working plan for Peint and the adjoining forests.
- (2) Working plan for the Igatpuri forests.
- (3) Working plan for the Panch Mahals forests.

(b) Control of working plans.

Prescriptions of the working plans in force were adhered to as far as possible in all Circles. Several coupes remained unsold for such causes as lack of demand, poor quality of tree-growth, inaccessibility or long lead, etc.

The old system of "coppice with standards" was substituted for the "cautious thinnings or improvement fellings" suggested for the protection working circle of the Poona Working Plan, with a view to maintaining an adequate and permanent canopy to prevent erosion in these catchment areas. The number of standards to be kept was raised to 40 per acre.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND BUILDINGS.*(a) Roads and bridges.*

Over 10 miles of new roads were constructed in all Circles at a cost of Rs. 17,087 and repairs to about 1,050 miles of existing roads costing Rs. 78,646 were completed during the year. The latter amount, however, includes Rs. 37,983 paid to the M. & S. M. Railway Company as charges for maintenance of the Alnavar-Dandeli Railway. The corresponding figures of expenditure on new roads and repairs to old ones for the last year were Rs. 17,557 and Rs. 88,611 respectively.

A further 3½ miles of the Dara-Dhadgaon road in the Central Circle were constructed during the year. In the Southern Circle the following new works were either completed or in progress:—

- (1) The causeway over the Mastinala in the Kanara E.D. completed.
- (2) Construction of about 3½ miles of Manglankop-Amatgar-Kurli road completed.
- (3) Replacement of culvert No. 84 on the Kadra-Shivpur road in progress.

The following roads in the Northern Circle, though sanctioned by Government, both administratively and technically, could not be undertaken for want of funds:—

- (1) Ozar-Saiwan road.
- (2) Tembha-Parali road.
- (3) Washala-Dolkhamb road.

The estimates, amounting to Rs. 41,277 for carrying out essential repairs to the Hatgad-Vani road have been administratively approved by Government.

(b) Buildings.

The total expenditure on the construction of new buildings in all the circles amounted to Rs. 28,233 as against Rs. 29,625 in the previous year and that on repairs was Rs. 19,584 against Rs. 22,483 in the preceding year.

The usual complaint about the inadequacy of housing accommodation or forest subordinates continues. Progress in this very desirable direction is slow for want of funds.

(c) *Miscellaneous (other works).*

Rs. 970 were spent on new works and Rs. 3,423 on repairs to existing wells and compounds, telephone rent, etc., against Rs. 708 and Rs. 3,058 in the last year.

Besides the above expenditure Rs. 60 were paid to a Water Finder Expert for his services in selecting sites for Arbail and Yellapur wells.

3. PROTECTION OF FORESTS.

The following statement compares the number of forest offences of the year with those of 1935-36 and the average of the last three years:—

Class of offence.	1936-37.				1935-36.	Average of 1933-34 to 1935-36.
	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.		
I. Injury to forest by fire ..	664	490	303	1,457	1,732	1,702
II. Unauthorised felling or removal of forest produce ..	5,030	5,775	1,574	12,389	11,767	10,843
III. Unauthorised grazing ..	2,578	2,633	448	5,664	4,988	4,848
IV. Other offences ..	1,140	1,206	374	2,720	2,810	2,659
Total, 1936-37 ..	9,421	10,109	2,699	22,229	....	....
Total, 1935-36 ..	10,952	8,240	3,005	..	21,297	....
Average of 1933-34 to 1935-36 ..	9,103	8,051	2,898	..	....	20,052

The total number of offences in the above table shows an increase of 932 offences over those of the last year and the Central Circle alone is responsible for it. Offences under Classes I and IV show a decrease of 275 and 90 respectively while those under Classes II and III have increased by 621 and 676.

Injury by fire.—The Northern, Central and Southern circles record a decrease of 46, 141 and 88 respectively in the aggregate number of fire offences as compared with those of the previous year. Causes of forest fires have been discussed under "Protection from fire".

Unauthorised fellings.—As compared with the number of offences under this class in the last year, the Northern and Southern circles show a decrease of 492 and 16 offences respectively while in the Central Circle there is an increase of 1,129 offences. The decrease in the Northern Circle occurs chiefly in the West Nasik Division, which recorded a decrease

of 665 cases, as also to a smaller extent in the Panch Mahals, North Thana and West Thana divisions. This decrease is partly counterbalanced by an increase of 149 and 101 cases respectively in the East Thana and East Nasik divisions. The decrease in West Nasik is, it is believed, due to a number of offences remaining undetected. The subordinates, it is reported, have been ordered to be more vigilant. The increase in East Thana and East Nasik divisions is attributed to greater vigilance on the part of the Subordinates.

The increase in the Central Circle is mainly due to the following reasons :—

- (1) illicit stripping off of *anjan* leaves in the Khandesh Divisions ;
- (2) illicit cutting of fuel for sale roundabout big towns like Jalgaon ;
- (3) greater vigilance shown by the subordinates in West Khandesh, Poona and Kolaba divisions ;
- (4) scarcity conditions prevailing in the greater part of the Circle.

In the Kolaba Division much difficulty is experienced in checking the tendency of the people to resort to unauthorised fellings in the forests bordering "kharpati" owing to the existence of several large populous villages having no forests of their own. The assault case referred to in the last year's report was decided and both the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in addition to fine. Two similar cases occurred this year—one in the Kolaba Division in which the offenders were ordered to furnish securities for good behaviour and the other in the Southern Circle which has not yet been finally decided.

The four depôts opened in the Kolaba Division for supplying wood to the agriculturists for agricultural implements and fuel as a preventive measure against illicit cutting were continued but at two depôts only was there anything like a good demand for the material and, it is regretted, few agriculturists availed themselves of this facility.

Unauthorised felling offences in the Southern Circle showed a decrease of 16 as compared with the total of the previous year. There was a substantial decrease of 106 cases in the three Kanara Divisions and the Belgaum Division, but this was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 90 cases in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division. The decrease in the three Kanara Divisions and the Belgaum Division was largely due to an appreciable improvement in the economic conditions and a better appreciation of the privilege rules. The increase in the Dharwar-Bijapur division occurred chiefly in the Bijapur District and was due to famine conditions.

Unauthorised grazing.—There was on the whole a small increase of 26 offences under this head in the Northern Circle as compared with those of the last year. This increase which is shared by most of the divisions is too small to need any comment.

As compared with the last year the number of offences under this head in the Central Circle increased by 783 and all the divisions except Kolaba contributed to the increase. The number in the West Khandesh and Poona divisions was nearly double that of the previous year and the

reasons for this abnormal increase are reported to be scarcity of fodder and greater vigilance shown by the subordinates. The offences committed in the areas in charge of contractors which were hitherto treated as breaches of contract terms, were taken in the Poona Division on the regular offence register in cases where the contractors could not personally be held responsible.

The decrease of 133 in the total number of offences in the Southern Circle was shared by all the divisions and was largely due to the policy of taking cognizance of offences of only deliberate trespass and of driving out cattle straying beyond the border line into closed forests.

Other offences.—The Northern and Southern circles record a decrease of 119 and 69 cases respectively while the Central Circle shows an increase of 98 cases. Kanara N. D. however showed an increase of 31 cases which were chiefly due to the encroachment by shop-keepers, contractors and others on the Dandeli Depôt area. Most of the offences under this head relate to breaches of transit rules and little or no explanation can be given for the variations.

Four hundred and sixteen new cases were taken to court during the year. 294 cases (including 168 pending from the last year) were decided and 272 of these ended in conviction of the offenders. Out of 17,493 cases compounded, compensation amounting to Rs. 75,533 was recovered in 16,661 cases or an average of Rs. 4.5 per case as against Rs. 4.7 in the last year. In 832 cases the offenders were let off and 3,132 cases remained undetected.

(b) *Protection from fire.*

The figures in the subjoined statement compare the results of two fire seasons, 1st June 1935 to 31st May 1936, and 1st June 1936 to 31st May 1937. These figures do not tally with those in Form No. 58 which are for the financial year ending 31st March 1937 :—

Circle.	Fire season of	Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Area actually protected.	Percentage of area actually protected.	Cost.	Cost per square mile protected.
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1936-37	2,605	60	2,545	97.7	5,303	2.1
	1935-36	2,605	101	2,504	96	6,712	2.7
Central	1936-37	3,918	144	3,774	96.3	9,039	2.4
	1935-36	3,918	356	3,562	91	8,127	2.3
Southern	1936-37	966	27	939	97	8,223	8.8
	1935-36	984	30	954	97	7,731	8.1
Total	1936-37	7,489	231	7,258	96.0	22,565	3.1
	1935-36	7,507	487	7,020	94	22,570	3.2

There was an appreciable decrease in the area burnt in the Northern Circle; the Panch Mahals, North Thana and West Thana divisions contributing thereto. The decrease in the Panch Mahals was due to the fact that the villagers took special care to protect the forest, as fire would have deprived them of the only source of grazing for their cattle during the scarcity of fodder that prevailed there.

Some of the fires in Thana were started by the villagers to facilitate illicit shikar. Persons holding crop protection gun licenses are believed to be the chief offenders. These people go out for shooting on such occasions as Holi holidays. The Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, recommends, and the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, supports him, that these licenses should be withdrawn from 15th January to 15th May as there are no standing crops during that period and there will not be any hardship caused if the license-holders deposit their guns during this time in the taluka office.

The decrease in the Central Circle is due to the following reasons:—

- (1) burning of more fire lines on both sides of forest roads in the Satpudas and cart-tracks in the coupes;
- (2) removal of abnormal quantities of grass from the Satpudas on account of famine;
- (3) enforcement of communal punishment;
- (4) owing to partial failure of the monsoon the growth of grass was poor and it minimised the risk from fire.

Rewards were paid in cash in the East Khandesh Division and turbans worth Rs. 150 were given in Mandvi Taluka to the Patils and Kamgars for good fire protection. For the same reason grazing fees were remitted in 11 villages in the West Khandesh Division and reduced to half the normal rate in one village of the Mandvi Range.

The decrease of 3 square miles in the Southern Circle is accounted for by the favourable climatic conditions. 25 villages were rewarded with the concession of free-grazing for good protection and in 9 villages in Kanara E. D. grazing fees were reduced.

(c) *Protection from cattle* (Forms Nos. 60 and 61).

The forest areas open and closed to grazing were as follows:—

	Sq. miles.	Per cent.
Closed to all animals for the whole year	1,272	9·7
Closed to all animals for part of the year	362	2·7
Open to all animals except browsers for the whole year ..	8,645	66·5
Open to all animals except browsers for part of the year	17	·1
Open to all animals for the whole year	2,674	20·8
Open to all animals for part of the year	26	·2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	12,996	100·00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The area open to grazing for horned cattle throughout the year was 87 per cent. The reduction in the period of closure from 10 to 5 years was continued in the 3 Thana and Panch Mahals Divisions except in cases where the growth was retarded by fires. In other parts closure was relaxed wherever necessary.

The two Khandesh, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts suffered from scarcity at the beginning of the rainy season and closed areas were therefore thrown open. Collection of *anjan* leaves for fodder was sanctioned and the period for recovery of grazing fees at single rates was extended according to the needs of the people.

Total remission of grazing fees was granted in the Sakri Taluka. Village cattle were allowed to graze in any forest within the district without payment of extra fees. The late rains in November 1936, however, brought about a general improvement in the prevailing conditions of fodder scarcity.

In the Bijapur District of the Southern Circle, owing to the partial failure of rains and consequent scarcity of fodder, closed coupes older than 3 years were thrown open.

The total number of cattle admitted to graze in the forests was 2,329,582 as against 2,379,892 of the previous year and 2,376,773 the average of the past 3 years. Of these 1,852,225 were horned cattle, 163,921 sheep and goats and 13,436 other animals. 583,044 cattle were admitted to free grazing as compared with 597,719.

There was on the whole a decline in the number of cattle taken to the forest for grazing. The Central and Southern Circles shared the decrease, but in the Northern Circle there was an increase because, owing to the widespread scarcity of fodder, forest grazing was resorted to on an unprecedented scale in the East Nasik Division. The decrease in the Central Circle was caused by omission from the returns of a number of cattle in the Sakri Taluka which had been allowed to graze free, owing to famine conditions prevailing. This number could not be ascertained because free passes were not issued by the village officers. The Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, attributes the decrease in his Circle to migration of cattle of non-forest villages in the Bijapur District and in the Gokak and Gujnal ranges in Belgaum Division, and also to cattle disease in Dharwar District.

The grazing fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4,96,398 as against Rs. 5,07,912 in the last year, the value at full rates being Rs. 20,34,873. The fall in the amount of grazing fees is due to the following reasons (1) decrease in the number of paying cattle admitted as explained above, (2) extension of the period for payment of grazing fees at single rates, (3) remissions granted and (4) not charging village cattle in West Khandesh at non-village cattle rates when they moved to forests beyond their village within the district.

The number of cattle impounded during the year was 91,683 as compared with 83,208 in the previous year. The Northern and Southern Circles showed a decrease while the Central Circle recorded an increase. Owing to the distressed conditions occasioned by drought, orders were issued in the Northern Circle not to impound cattle found grazing without a pass in open forests. The decrease in the Southern Circle was mainly due to the policy of impounding cattle only in cases of deliberate trespass. The increase in the Central Circle is accounted for by (1) cattle straying into closed areas and (2) grazing offences in (contract) areas under exploitation being taken on the offence register in the Poona Division. Impounding was stopped in West Khandesh in the months of August, September and October 1936 in view of scarcity of fodder.

(d) *Protection against injuries from natural causes. Vegetable pests.*— Creeper cutting was carried out as usual through the agency of contractors and subordinates.

No lands were given out for cultivation on the condition of sowing tree species after eradicating lantana and those previously given in Poona range and Purandhar round of the Poona Division, were taken back. The cultivators do not show any desire to eradicate lantana and afforest the areas assigned to them, thus defeating the object of the system of combining forestry with agriculture in lantana infested areas.

The Cochineal insect introduced in prickly pear affected parts effectively destroyed the pest in the Poona and Satara Divisions and checked its growth and spread in the Dharwar-Bijapur and Belgaum Divisions. It is, however, reported that fresh sprouts, due perhaps to live roots in the soil, were observed in parts of Satara and Dharwar-Bijapur.

Loranthus was kept under control in the Southern Circle by removing and burning the affected stems or branches of trees.

Animal pest.—Rats, hares, porcupines, monkeys, nilgai, etc., caused a certain amount of damage in the plantations of the Northern Circle, while elephants, bison, sambhar, cheetal, monkeys, wild pigs, etc., were responsible for damage in the Southern Circle. The policy of destroying porcupine by offering rewards at Re. 1 per porcupine killed was continued in Kanara Western Division where this pest is frequently a serious menace to one year old teak plantations.

Insect pest.—Defoliators damaged young teak plantations in North and West Thana, Satara and Northern Division and Eastern Division, Kanara. Damage to young teak seedlings by Cock Chafer grubs was noticed in North and West Thana Divisions. Stump plants were used to replace damaged seedlings in the West Thana Division as it was noticed that stump plants on account of their thicker bark appear to be less susceptible to attack by the grub than seedlings.

Frost and erosion.—The severe frost of January 1937 in West Khandesh resulted in much damage to young teak in clear felled coupes of Narayanpur round, Nawapur range.

CHAPTER III.

SILVICULTURE.

1. SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT.

The area in charge of the Forest Department aggregates 10,741 square miles of which 7,456 square miles are organised under various silvicultural systems as detailed below :—

Silvicultural system.	Area in square miles.	Percentage of the total area.
1. Clear felling	3,000	27·93
2. Selection	675	6·28
3. Uniform	312	2·91
4. Improvement felling	670	6·24
5. Selection-cum-improvement	237	2·21
6. Coppice with standards	1,319	12·28
7. Simple coppice	517	4·81
8. Other	726	6·75
Total under silvicultural systems	7,456	69·41
Protection, grazing and uncontrolled	3,286	30·59
Grand Total	10,742	100·00

2. GENERAL PROGRESS OF REGENERATION AND AFFORESTATION.

(a) *Mainly natural.*

The total area under mainly natural regeneration both concentrated and not concentrated was 62,893 acres as against 62,940 acres in the previous year, and was distributed as below :—

	Acres.
Northern Circle	22,110
Central Circle	25,934
Southern Circle	14,849
Total	62,893

(i) Concentrated

Northern Circle.

Panch Mahals.—Sowing and planting of teak and suitable injaili species were done on burnt rab patches, in blanks as usual. As firewood species are a valuable asset in this Division, regeneration of *babul*, *khair* and *nimb* was attempted on suitable soils. One year old stump-plants raised in dry nurseries were largely used. The area regenerated was 5,004 acres at a cost of Rs. 1,666. Owing to drought throughout the season, casualties were unusually heavy.

Thana Divisions.—The results of stump-planting and sowing of teak and suitable injaili seeds on rab are tabulated below :—

Division.	Total area of coupes regenerated.	Total area of rabs and kiln sites regenerated.	Number of rabs, patches or kiln sites prepared and planted with teak stumps or dibbled with seeds.	Number of germinations and additional transplants put out.	Survivals on 31st March 1937.	Cost of regeneration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.				Rs.
North Thana	2,943	389	6,326	493,393	498,819	8,563
East Thana	2,670	169	3,788	227,012	171,256	2,677
West Thana	2,176	252	4,133	413,725	301,509	2,818

Close planting in ordinary rabs with a view to eventual removal of excess plants for stump-planting was found in practice to have very bad effects. Stump plants raised a year in advance on "semi nursery rabs", i.e., *special* rabs which, unlike the ordinary ones, are sown up so as to produce teak seedlings 1' apart in lines 2' apart (instead of 6' × 6'), gave better results, and orders have, therefore, been issued to resort to this mode of planting on a larger scale. In some parts of West Thana where teak formed over 20 per cent. of the crop about 25 per cent. of the rabbed area was sown with valuable injaili species, e.g., *khair*, *ain*, *babul*, *tivas*, *shiwan*, etc.

East Nasik.—5,138 acres were regenerated this year under the agri-cum-forestry system, which is now fairly well established in this Division, against 3,000 acres last year and 100 acres in 1933-34 when this system was first started. The number of plot-holders increased to 420, i.e., ten times the original number. This system has been beneficial both to Government and the landless classes, e.g., *Bhils*, *Mahars*,



G. P. Z. P. 1958

Natural Regeneration of Anjan in Pedka Kuran (Dhulia Range).

Konkanis, Warlis and other wild tribes. The former get their land regenerated free of cost and the latter get the land to raise crops free of assessment. In the general interests, these areas should be kept as reserved forests for production of fuel and grass which are dire necessities in this locality.

In the Baragaon Dangs and West Nasik regeneration work was satisfactory. Principally teak and, to a lesser degree, *shisum*, *bibla* and *shivan* were successfully raised on rabs in the former area.

Central Circle.

Natural regeneration was supplemented by artificial regeneration of teak and valuable injaili species on burnt rabs and kiln sites in exploited coupes. Teak was raised by sowing seed and planting stumps obtained from seedlings raised in nurseries or on rabs. Treated seed was used in the Kolaba Division. The results obtained in all the Divisions were satisfactory except in areas affected by drought. *Tiwas*, *sandal*, *khair*, *dhavda*, etc., were tried with satisfactory results. The following table gives the number of germinations and survivals :—

Division.	Number of germinations and transplants or root and shoot cuttings put in.	Bamboos.	Survivals on 31st March 1937.	
			Teak and injaili.	Bamboos.
East Khandesh	34,505	....	16,681	....
North Khandesh	95,960	....	63,341	....
West Khandesh	275,306	....	174,369	....
Poona	49,223	470	24,428	231
Kolaba	885,778	1,167	650,365	528
Satara	47,776	....	22,387	....

Sixty coupes as against fifty-five in the previous year were regenerated by the agri-cum-forestry method in the Kolaba Division. The Thakurs and Katkaris did this work willingly in return for the privilege of being allowed to raise a crop of *nagli* and *wari*.

Experience has shown that stump planting is very helpful in establishing regeneration both quickly and easily. Owing to its advantages such as immunity from the effects of breaks in the monsoons, rapid growth and need of less attention in weeding and tending, greater use was made of stumps in the Kolaba Division. *Khair* also gave satisfactory results but *shivan* and *bamboo* proved failures. In the

Dhulia Range the raising of *anjan*, *babul*, *khair*, etc., by Bhils under the agri-cum-forestry system was more successful than last year but the failure of the rains proved a serious handicap. In the Satara Division also about 350 acres were given out for cultivation under this system.

Southern Circle.

Kanara N. D.—An area of about 1,008 acres of exploited teak pole and fuel coupes was under natural regeneration by means of stool shoots, suckers and self-sown seedlings, and it was supplemented by stump planting of teak, sandalwood and valuable junglewood species such as *matti*, *honni*, etc., over an area of 60 acres on burnt patches and in ploughed lines in the Haliyal teak pole forests.

Kanara E. D.—About 604 acres of Mundgod teak forests was regenerated from seed and coppice in addition to sowing and planting of teak on an area of 30 acres on burnt patches.

Kanara W. D.—Coppice growth of *matti*, *honni*, *kindal* and *jamba* was good over an area of 1,168 acres. Artificial regeneration of teak on a fairly intensive scale in an area of 530 acres was attempted with fair results.

Belgaum Division.—Coppice growth over an area of 1,737 acres was satisfactory and the artificial regeneration of teak (35 acres) and sandalwood (233 acres) was particularly good in Khanapur and Nagargali ranges.

Dharwar-Bijapur.—Natural regeneration from coppice in an area of about 9,607 acres of exploited coupes was supplemented by (a) stump planting (68 acres) and sowing of sandalwood seed in burnt patches amounting to 17 acres in Dharwar, Kalghatgi and Hangal ranges, (b) sowing of *nimb*, *anjan*, *sirsal* and *tugli* seeds in Kod, Badami and Bagalkot ranges and (c) 117,195 dibbles of sandalwood seed made in lantana bushes in sandal bearing areas.

Natural regeneration from coppice was satisfactory while the results of artificial operations were rather poor in scrub forests, owing to insufficient rainfall, and satisfactory in teak pole areas.

(ii) *Not concentrated.*

In the Panch Mahals blanks (where rabs were not burnt) were sown with seeds of *babul*, *khair* and *nimb* with successful results. In spite of scanty rainfall 3 coupes which were sown with *babul* seed under the agri-cum-forestry system proved a success. In the East Nasik Division dibbling of teak, *anjan*, *nimb*, *mhowra* and *babul* in pits and furrows was carried out and the best results were obtained in the Baglan Range. Dibbling of sandalwood seed, carried out in recent years, is showing excellent results in this Division, and this species which is also spreading naturally from certain well-known foci, bids fair to enrich the Division considerably in future.



G. P. Z. P. 1988. Hill just outside Pedka Kurin showing erosion and lack of tree growth. It is not Forest.

Sandalwood seed dibbling was carried out in the Poona and Satara Divisions and the results in the former are satisfactory. *Kashid* and *nimb* were dibbled under bushes in the Satara Division.

(b) *Mainly artificial.*

No such plantations were undertaken in the Northern Circle. *Babul* was artificially raised in 792 acres in the Poona and the East and North Khandesh divisions. The results in East Khandesh were satisfactory. In North Khandesh there were 45,801 plants surviving at the close of the year while the results in the Poona Division are poor owing to the scanty rainfall.

Intensive regeneration of teak was carried out in the Southern Circle as under :—

Working Plan.	Area planted.	Method.
	Acres.	
1. Bhagwati High Forests working plan.	108	With an espacement of 12' × 6'.
2. Supa High Forest working plan..	212	With an espacement of 9' × 9'.
3. Gund working plan ..	66	Do. do.
4. Nagzari working plan ..	12	Do. do.
5. Dandeli range ..	7	Planting on burnt patches in compartments worked under improvement fellings with an espacement of 6' × 6'.
6. Nirsol slopes working plan ..	40	With an espacement of 6' × 6'.
7. Revised working plan for Yellapur-Mundgod Teak High Forests.	70	Do. do.

In addition to the above an experimental plot of about 1 acre of the unorganised forests at Khodli in Supa Range of Kanara N. D., and 25 acres of regeneration coupe No. A/11 in Nagargali Range of the Belgaum Division were artificially regenerated. 1,430 teak stumps were planted in the former and 30,928 in the latter. An area of 150 acres in the Ramanguli-Ankola High Forests of Kanara W. D. was planted partly with one month old teak seedlings and partly with teak stumps with an espacement of 12' × 6'.

In the same Division eight months old casuarina plants raised in nurseries were transplanted with an espacement of 12' × 12' in an area of 45 acres of the Revised Working Plan for the casuarina plantations.

Sowing of *babul* seed in an area of 10 acres of the working plan for fuel and fodder reserves of the Bijapur District was carried out in lines 12' apart with field crops between the lines.

The condition of the plantation in the Nagargali Range of the Belgaum Division was excellent, that in the Supa Range of Kanara N. D. was uniformly good and at the end of the first season reached an average height of 4'. The rest of the plantations were satisfactory except that of *babul* in the Bijapur District which was only fair.

(c) *Afforestations.*

No afforestation was done during the year.

(d) *Tending of growing stock.*

Northern Circle.—As per sanctioned programme, cleanings were carried out in the Panch Mahals, in all the 5 year old coupes of the three Thana Divisions, and 19 coupes of the West Nasik Division. Most of this work was done by subordinates except in some cases in the three Thana Divisions, where the villagers did the work and removed the resultant material free in return for their labour. An expenditure of Rs. 238 was however incurred in the West Nasik Division.

Arrear thinnings carried out in the Panch Mahals at a cost of Rs. 3,733 brought in a revenue of Rs. 9,892 from the sale of the resultant material. In all 297 coupes were subjected to first thinnings in the three Thana Divisions, out of which 62 were worked departmentally and six by villagers who were allowed to remove the resultant material in return for their labour. The remaining were sold standing. The total revenue derived from the first thinnings was Rs. 19,401. Besides these "second" and "third" thinnings were done in 309 coupes (103 second thinnings and 206 third thinnings) and the revenue realised therefrom amounted to Rs. 3,20,650.

Arrear thinnings in coupes 7 and 8, Felling Series I, and coupes 13 (part), 14 and 15, Felling Series II, of the Casuarina Working Circle of the North Thana Division brought in a revenue of Rs. 721. The expenditure on thinnings in old plantations at Badgi in the West Nasik Division was Rs. 15 and the resultant material was sold for Rs. 45.

Central Circle.—Creepers cutting and other cultural operations such as cleanings, cutting back, etc., were carried out in all the Divisions. This work was mostly done by subordinates except in some cases in the Kolaba Division where *Kumriwallas* and certain villagers assisted and took the resultant material in return for their labour. Some work had, however, to be done departmentally and the total expenditure was Rs. 522.

Ten coupes in Teak Pole Working Circle in East Khandesh, 520 acres in North Khandesh, 19 coupes in the Mandvi Range, 327 coupes in the Poona Division, 81 coupes in the Kolaba Division and 3 coupes in the Satara Division were subjected to thinnings. These operations brought in a revenue of Rs. 14,389 as against an expenditure of Rs. 4,750. These figures include the revenue and expenditure (Rs. 3,859 and Rs. 840 respectively) on exploitation of dead, dying and wind fallen trees in *babul* areas of the Poona Division. 21 coupes for thinning remained in arrears in the Kolaba Division while the crop in 19 coupes did not need thinnings.

In most of the old coupes in the Kolaba Division no thinning operations in the real sense are necessary as the forests are either open or the growth of important species is deficient. The only need in such coupes is to remove the creepers and relieve the teak from competing useless species



G. P. Z. P. 1938

Natural Regeneration of Anjan in Pedka Kuran (Dhulia Range).

like *kakad*, *shemat*, etc., which smother the growth of valuable species. Continuous tending for at least five years is necessary in such coupes and the subordinates have been instructed accordingly. Thinnings in new plantation are however a necessity. Wherever this has not been done, the excellent growth of former years presents an aspect of neglect. To reduce the necessity for continuous tending the subordinates have been ordered to concentrate their efforts on planting teak in good soil with an espacement of not less than 6' × 6' on rabs and to increase the spacing to 9' × 12' in unburnt *nagli* areas.

Southern Circle.—All manner of cultural operations were carried out wherever necessary within the limit of funds available for the purpose. Improvement fellings were undertaken in 11 compartments in Northern Division, Kanara, 5 in Eastern Division, Kanara, 1 in Belgaum and 4 in Dharwar-Bijapur.

Thinnings were carried out in 2,041 acres of teak pole coupes and 302 acres of High Forest plantations in Kanara, Northern Division; 922 acres of plantations and 13 old coupes in teak pole areas of Eastern Division, Kanara; 147 acres of casuarina plantations and 1,957 acres of fuel coupes and High Forest compartments of Western Division, Kanara; 5 teak pole coupes and 2 regeneration areas of Belgaum and 9 coupes (577 acres) in Dharwar, Kalghatgi and Badami ranges of the Dharwar-Bijapur Division. The total revenue realised was Rs. 18,070 against an expenditure of Rs. 9,750 leaving a net profit of Rs. 8,320.

CHAPTER IV.

EXPLOITATION.

(a) SYSTEMS OF MANAGEMENT.

(i) Major Forest Produce (Form No. 63).

The various systems of exploitation and the areas worked under each are given in Chapter III under (1) System of Management.

Major forest produce was extracted in the Northern Circle almost solely through the agency of purchasers. In the Central Circle departmental operations were confined to extraction of fuel for the Government firewood depots at Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Matheran, and included such silvicultural operations as *watpad* and thinnings in the *babul* areas in the Poona Division. In the Southern Circle all material either for sale in lots or conversion into sawn material was extracted departmentally or through the agency of contractors from most of the High Forest areas, while waste wood left *in situ* and the standing crop in some of the High Forest compartments and Pole and Fuel coupes was sold to purchasers. Sandalwood was extracted departmentally and brought to the depots for conversion and sale.

(ii) Minor Forest Produce (Form No. 64).

Minor forest produce was either farmed out or sold on permits. 89 khandies of *hirda* were collected departmentally on the share system in the Poona Division and sold for Rs. 1,069.

(b) AGENCY OF EXPLOITATION.

(i) Departmental Agency.

The following is a comparative statement of major and minor produce extracted departmentally during the two years 1936-37 and 1935-36 :—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.			
		Timber Cft. in thousands.	Fuel Cft. in thousands.	Total Cft. in thousands.	Sandal wood Value.
Northern	1936-37 ..	85	454	539	..
	1935-36 ..	139	558	697	..
Central	1936-37 ..	115	485	600	1,667
	1935-36 ..	17	454	471	1,047
Southern	1936-37 ..	672	2	674	96,405
	1935-36 ..	616	1	617	1,22,160
Total	1936-37 ..	872	941	1,813	98,072
	1935-36 ..	772	1,013	1,785	1,23,207
Difference ..	....	+100	-72	+28	-25,135
Percentage of total out-turn from all sources	....	13.6	2.1	3.7	100

Circle.	Year.	Minor Forest Produce			
		Bamboos Value.	Grass and grazing Value.	Other Value.	Total Value.
Northern	1936-37 ..	Rs. 18	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	Rs. 18
	1935-36 ..	5	..	..	5
Central	1936-37 ..	..	..	1,069	1,069
	1935-36 ..	..	..	1,002	1,002
Southern	1936-37 ..	20	..	75	95
	1935-36 ..	5	..	98	103
Total	1936-37 ..	38	..	1,144	1,182
	1935-36 ..	10	..	1,100	1,110
Difference ..	....	+28	..	+44	+72
Percentage of total out-turn from all sources	....	..	..	--	..

The decrease under timber and fuel in the Northern Circle is accounted for by the sale of the most of the "first thinning" coupes instead of working them departmentally. Departmental extraction was undertaken in the Central Circle for the purpose of maintaining supplies of fuel and charcoal at the Government depots and carrying out purely silvicultural operations in several divisions. The departmental working of a coupe in the West Khandesh Division and the intensive cleaning and thinning programme in the Main and Fuel Working Circles in the Poona Division contributed to the increase. The increase in the Southern Circle was due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Better yield obtained from improvement fellings in Kanara, Northern Division ;
- (2) Addition of the outturn of coupes worked under extensions in Kanara Eastern Division ; and
- (3) The outturn from coupes departmentally thinned in the Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur divisions.

A large quantity of converted sandalwood is lying undisposed of in the Southern Circle for want of satisfactory demand. The value under sandalwood shown in the above statement is only an estimate based on market value. The increase in the Central Circle under sandalwood is due to the cutting of a large number of trees in East Khandesh and better prices obtained in the Satara Division. The Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, hopes to increase the revenue from this source by a systematic exploitation of sandalwood trees in his division. The present method of selling selected standing trees has therefore been stopped.

In the Central Circle the sale of *hirda* at a higher rate than last year was responsible for the increase under other produce which is a fluctuating item.

Timber Depots.—The average prices realised per Khandy of timber of various species at the five timber depots in the Presidency are given in the following table:—

Kind of timber.	Average rate per Khandy of 12.50 Cft.				
	Dandeli.		Kodibag.		Kirwatti.
	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak ..	25 15 5	27 9 10	19 3 8	19 8 4	24 8 0
Matti ..	12 0 10	19 14 0	10 11 2	21 9 9	10 15 0
Nana ..	13 7 4	18 6 9	.....	.....	.....
Honne ..	13 14 2	19 1 1	10 3 8	.....	15 9 3
Sissum ..	11 4 5	15 6 10	13 12 1	17 15 6	9 5 4
Karimutal ..	16 1 0	18 0 8	.....	.....	26 3 10
Heddi ..	12 14 11	15 4 0	.....	.....	8 6 1
Other jungle wood ..	11 14 6	12 14 11	.....	.....	.....
Teak battens ..	19 14 2	23 0 1	.....	.....	.....
Teak scantlings ..	22 5 4	23 11 11	.....	.....	.....
Teak planks ..	38 0 9	39 1 3	.....	.....	.....

Kind of timber.	Average rate per Khandy of 12·50 Cft.— <i>contd.</i>				
	Kirwatti — <i>contd.</i>	Katur.		Nasik.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1935-36.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Teak ..	23 2 10	25 4 4	24 10 1	....	....
Matti ..	15 1 8	11 13 1	13 11 8	....	....
Nana ..	....	....	....	....	....
Honne ..	19 10 11	15 5 4	18 12 8	....	....
Sissum ..	9 9 9	15 5 10	10 5 4	....	....
Karimutal ..	21 8 7	....	....	....	....
Heddi ..	11 4 2	....	10 0 0	....	....
Other jungle wood	9 5 4	....	....	....	....
Teak battens ..	23 3 11	....	....	6 4 0	18 12 0
Teak scantlings.	24 8 9	....	....	21 14 0	19 9 6
Teak planks ..	33 12 6	....	....	21 4 0	14 10 1

There was no Government timber for sale at the Hattikeri depot in Kanara, Western Division. All timber in the neighbouring High Forests was sold standing.

The appreciation in the price of teak at the Kirwatti and Katur depots in Kanara, Eastern Division, was due to a very limited stock. As the prices were speculative last year a depreciation was anticipated. The present improvement in the timber market however is a good augury for the future. The stock at Musla in the West Nasik Division was sold by tender *in situ* for want of a fair demand at the Nasik Depot.

Firewood Depots.—All the depots in the Northern and Southern Circles were worked through contractors. The depots at Sadashivgad and Majali in the latter Circle were abolished from 1st April 1937 as ordered by Government. The Mahableshwar and Matheran depots were worked departmentally. The demand for fuel and charcoal at the former depot did not improve owing to cheap supply of fuel from Malki lands. The Panchgani depot was worked through a contractor.

(ii) Purchasers.

The following table compares the outturn of major and minor produce removed by consumers and purchasers during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 :—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.				
		Timber.		Fuel.		Sandal wood Value.
		Cft. in thousands.	Value.	Cft. in thousands.	Value.	
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1936-37 ..	2,653	14,37,866	8,004	19,077	..
	1935-36 ..	2,698	15,65,461	8,169	22,527	..
Central ..	1936-37 ..	966	3,78,852	4,635	76,789	..
	1935-36 ..	1,355	4,77,751	6,736	77,638	..
Southern ..	1936-37 ..	1,618	4,26,311	4,655	1,79,725	..
	1935-36 ..	1,504	3,26,602	7,958	1,90,391	..
Total ..	1936-37 ..	5,237	22,43,029	17,294	2,75,591	..
	1935-36 ..	5,557	23,69,814	22,863	2,90,556	..

Circle.	Year.	Minor Forest Produce.			
		Bamboos Value.	Grass and grazing Value.	Other minor produce Value.	Total Value.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern ..	1936-37 ..	7,473	1,81,531	39,162	2,28,166
	1935-36 ..	6,864	1,85,846	28,397	2,21,107
Central ..	1936-37 ..	13,028	4,15,002	35,171	4,63,201
	1935-36 ..	15,142	4,37,925	36,710	4,89,777
Southern ..	1936-37 ..	47,173	81,008	27,750	1,55,931
	1935-36 ..	66,749	83,944	30,242	1,80,935
Total ..	1936-37 ..	67,674	6,77,541	1,02,083	8,47,298
	1935-36 ..	88,755	7,07,715	95,349	8,91,819

Northern Circle.—Poor stock in the coupes in the Panch Mahals coupled with the poor quality of the material marked in thinning coupes in the West Thana Division account for the decrease in the outturn under timber and fuel. The low prices prevailing for charcoal and fuel in Bombay during May and June 1936 and the large quantities of timber held in stock at some of the bunder depots in the North Thana Division had a depressing effect on coupe prices, which account for the decrease in the value of timber and fuel. Larger demands for bamboos in West Nasik and West Thana Divisions were responsible for an increase in receipts under this head. The receipts from grass and grazing fell on account of the low prices realised for grass from kurans and closed areas. The postponement of the sale of grass in closed coupes in North Thana till the question of supplying it to famine-stricken areas and subsequent orders to sell when it was dry and friable contributed to a further fall in the receipts. Higher prices for *timbru* leaves together with the recoveries of outstandings of the last year led to an increase under "other minor produce".

Central Circle.—Low prices for coupes due to depressed condition of the market and a number of coupes remaining unsold caused a deficit in the outturn and value under timber and fuel. There was little or no demand for bamboos. Fall in the receipts under grass and grazing was mainly caused by the famine conditions prevailing during the year.

Southern Circle.—The increase in the outturn and value under timber was due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Better quality of High Forest compartments in Northern Division, Kanara, sold standing;
- (2) Sale of marked trees along the roadsides and in unorganised forests of Northern Division and Western Division, Kanara; and
- (3) Standing sale of more coupes in Eastern Division, Kanara, and some thinning coupes in Dharwar-Bijapur Division.

Sale of fewer coupes, inferior quality of the jungles and the disinclination of purchasers to extract inferior fuel owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the market account for the decrease under fuel. Acute depression in the bamboo trade had an adverse effect on the receipts from that commodity. The drop under grass and grazing is accounted for by the migration of cattle and the punctual realisation of grazing fees which left no necessity for recovery at double rates. The absence of a demand for *tali* palms and poor prices realised for some of the minor forest products caused a decrease under this head.

(iii) *Rights, Privileges and Free grants.*

The following is a comparative statement of the quantity and value of forest produce removed by right and privilege holders and free grantees during the years 1936-37 and 1935-36 :—

Circle.	Agency.	Major Forest Produce.				Minor Forest Produce.			Total Value.
		Timber.		Fuel.		Bamboos Value.	Grass and grazing Value.	Other minor produce Value.	
		Cft. in thousands.	Value.	Cft. in thousands.	Value.				
			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern	C ..	--	--	8,692	1,55,353	71,591	10,78,713	1,24,014	12,74,318
	F ..	9	4,230	--	--	--	--	193	193
Central	C ..	--	41	9,246	5,71,818	--	1,80,891	3,07,900	4,88,881
	F ..	20	13,034	3	341	612	1,042	3,199	5,753
Southern	C ..	129	21,367	9,328	1,14,783	4,568	2,68,037	48,209	3,18,804
	F ..	43	11,236	--	--	466	3,547	5,998	10,011
Total	C ..	129	21,408	25,266	8,41,954	76,149	15,27,641	4,78,213	20,82,003
	F ..	72	28,550	3	341	1,078	5,489	9,390	15,957
Total 1935-36.	C ..	189	38,925	27,913	6,13,527	60,589	16,03,386	4,99,082	21,68,057
	F ..	89	27,823	6	213	1,113	26,575	8,781	36,469

C = Concessionists.
F = Free grantees.

The only recognised rights are those of way. Villagers enjoyed as usual the various privileges allowed under settlements, local rules and other Government orders. The quantity of material removed by concessionists is only an estimate based on the probable requirements of the villagers and varies each year since certain articles such as fencing posts, hutting materials etc., last for more than a year and are not therefore removed annually. The errors due to faulty method of calculation have now been rectified and this is responsible for the difference in the figures as compared with last year's.

Free grants of timber and other produce were given in deserving cases for repairing or reconstructing houses destroyed or damaged by fire and also for works of public utility such as temples, churches and schools.

(c) OUTFURN AND SOURCES OF FOREST PRODUCE.

The outturn from all sources of forest produce during the two years 1936-37 and 1935-36 compares as follows :—

Circle.	Year.	Major Forest Produce.			Minor Forest Produce.		
		Timber Cft. in thousands.	Fuel Cft. in thousands.	Sandal wood Value	Bamboos Value.	Grass and grazing Value.	Other minor produce Value.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern	1936-37 ..	2,747	15,150	..	79,082	12,60,244	1,63,369
	1935-36 ..	2,851	15,329	..	61,881	12,63,316	1,37,025
Central	1936-37 ..	1,101	14,369	1,667	13,640	5,97,835	3,47,429
	1935-36 ..	1,390	16,395	1,047	15,674	6,24,628	3,59,473
Southern	1936-37 ..	2,462	13,985	96,405	52,217	3,52,592	80,032
	1935-36 ..	2,343	19,068	1,22,160	72,912	4,25,909	1,66,416
Total	1936-37 ..	6,310	43,504	98,072	1,44,939	22,10,671	5,90,830
	1935-36 ..	6,584	50,792	1,23,207	1,50,467	23,13,553	6,02,914
Difference ..		-274	-7,288	-25,135	-5,528	-1,02,882	-12,084

The total expenditure on management of State Forest was :—

Circle.				1936-37.	1935-36.
				Rs.	Rs.
Northern	..	..	..	1,26,295	1,34,989
Central	..	..	..	97,371	58,521
Southern	..	..	..	5,27,287	5,78,829
Total ..				7,50,953	8,02,339

CHAPTER IV-A.

THE FOREST ENGINEERING BRANCH.

The work done by the Forest Engineering Branch was as under :—

1. SURVEYS.

Nil.

2. DESIGNS AND DRAWING WORK.

Northern Circle.

Project.	Division.	Nature of work.
Bhanwad-Mankhed Road ..	.. West Nasik	.. Plans and estimates.
New office building for Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana.	West Thana	.. Do.
Motor garage for 2 cars ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
Single seat latrine ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
Quarters for 2 peons ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
A corrugated motor garage ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
Standard type building Type No. 4	.. East Thana	.. Do.
Ranger's quarters, Igatpuri ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
Katcha guards' line ..	.. Dangs	.. Plans.

Central Circle.

Inspection bungalow and out-houses at Hayala.	West Khandesh	.. Plans and estimates.
Bungalow at Narayanpur ..	.. Do.	.. Do.
Approach road to Dhebewadi Rest House.	Satara	.. Do.

Southern Circle.

Office building for accommodating two offices in the compound of Dharwar Central Offices.	Direction	.. Plans and estimates.
New bungalow at Mundgod (modification of Standard Type B I).	Do.	.. Do.
Alterations and modifications to the original Type B I (Kirwatti bungalow).	Do.	.. Do.
Mandap in front of Ranger's quarters at Yellapur.	E. D. Kanara	.. Do.
Teakwood railing and trellis work to the verandah of the Kyatnalli bungalow.	Do.	.. Do.
Trestle bridge over Katur Bomanhalli Road.	Do.	.. Do.
Catchwater drain on Manglankop-Amatgar-Kurli Road.	Do.	.. Do.

In addition to the above, estimates for Shahabad paving in Standard Design for (R.G. 1) Rangers' quarters were submitted to the Chief Conservator.

The culverts on the Kadra-Shivpur Road were inspected.

3. CONSTRUCTION.

The Forest Engineer continued the general supervision over the construction of the Kurkas bridge in the Dangs, which was completed during the year. The causeway over the Masti Nala was also completed this year at a cost of Rs. 8,061 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 9,157. The saving was due to the contractor's carrying out the work at reduced rates. Repairs to the temporary engineering staff quarters and service reservoir were carried out as usual at a cost of Rs. 112.

4. FOREST EXPLOITATION.

(a) Mechanical Skidding.

The Fordson skidder was employed on timber extraction from compartment 22, Felling Series XI, Nagzari Valley, from 17th January 1937 to 27th January 1937. The outturn amounted to 38 66 tons in all against 960·21 tons of last year. The extraction costs exclusive of overhead charges amounted to Rs. 193-8-0 on account of labour etc., and Rs. 66-11-3 for fuel.

The animal winch was not worked during the year.

(b) Sawmilling.

1. The sub-joined table shows the mills that were worked departmentally in the year under report, their total output together with the average cost of conversion excluding overhead charges and similar figures for the previous four years :—

Name of mill.	Total output.				
	1936-37.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.
	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.	Cft.
Dandeli } Mandurli }	200,913	259,084	247,059	195,760	286,796
	at 3·15 as. per Cft.	at 3·34 as. per Cft.	at 3·35 as. per Cft.	at 4·36 as. per Cft.	at 4·01 as. per Cft.

Conversion of small dimension stock, owing to limited demand from the M. & S. M. Railway for crossing, bridge and M. G. sleepers accounts for the decrease.

2. *Dead-stock and stores.*—The dead stock of each of the mills was checked with the registers. Unserviceable articles were either repaired



Saw sharpener at Dandeli.

G. P. Z. P. 1938.

or written off under proper authority. The total value of stores supplied to the mills is given below :—

Rs. a. p.

(1) Dead stock ..	5 4 0	(Capital expenditure).
(2) Consumable stores ..	7,015 12 10	(Revenue expenditure).

3. *Progress of saw milling.*—The accompanying table shows the outturn and average sawing charges incurred under the head stores, labour, establishment, excluding overhead charges.

Serial No.	Name of Saw Mill.	Output during the year.			Average sawing cost per Cft. Stores.		
		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
		Cft.	Cft.	Cft.	As.	As.	As.
	<i>Southern Circle.</i>						
1	Dandell Saw Mill ..	125,446	161,389	150,270	0.90	0.76	0.55
2	Mandarli Saw Mill ..	62,524	58,990	50,643	0.68	0.72	0.60
3	Kirwatti Saw Mill ..	59,089	38,705	Closed down.	0.49	0.48	Closed down.
	Total ..	247,059	259,084	200,913	0.75	0.71	0.55

No.	Name of Saw Mill.	Average sawing cost per Cft. Labour.			Average sawing cost per Cft. Establishment.			Total excluding overhead charges per Cft.		
		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
		As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	
	<i>Southern Circle.</i>									
1	Dandell Saw Mill ..	2.79	2.47	2.46	0.47	0.41	0.43	4.16	3.64	3.44
2	Mandarli Saw Mill ..	1.42	1.56	1.43	0.35	0.25	0.37	2.45	2.53	2.40 (a)
3	Kirwatti Saw Mill ..	2.26	2.16	Closed down.	0.70	0.72	Closed down.	3.45	3.36	Closed down. (b).
	Total ..	2.31	2.21	2.19	0.49	0.42	0.41	3.55	3.34	3.15

(a) The Mill was finally closed on 1st February 1937.

(b) This Mill was finally closed on 1st November 1935.

Sawmill Trading Accounts.—The trading accounts of the Dandeli and Mandurli mills as well as the store account of the Forest Engineer for the year 1935-36 were audited by the Outside Audit Branch of the Accountant General's Office.

Of the two sawmills, viz. Dandeli and Mandurli, that were worked departmentally, the latter was finally closed down on 1st February 1937 after working for 10 months.

The results of the working of the above mills are summarised below :—

Items.	Dandeli mill.		Mandurli mill.	
	1936-37.	1935-36.	1936-37 (from 1st March 1936, to 1st Febru- ary 1937).	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	2,94,209	3,58,271	1,70,979	1,30,829
Expenditure	1,40,022	1,60,970	34,870	40,648
Net profit	1,54,187	1,97,301	76,109	90,181
Capital at charge	81,934	87,564	24,637	33,530
Percentage of net profit on capital.	188	225	309	269

The fall in revenue at the Dandeli mill is due partly to decrease in output and partly to lower prices obtained in the auction sale for sawn material. The profit made by the Mandurli mill is for the period of 10 months and compares favourably with its profit for the whole of the previous year.

Private sawmills.—Mr. Sayad Nasroddin Hasansab's saw mill at Katur in Kanara, East Division, produced 1,000 M. G. sleepers and 13,400 C.ft. of other sawn material against 1,115 M. G. sleepers and 13,000 C.ft. of other sawn wood in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

(Forms Nos. 68, 69 and 70.)

The revenue and expenditure of the year compare with those of the last year and average of the previous quinquennium 1931-32 to 1935-36 as follows :—

Circle.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit.	Percentage of surplus to gross Revenue.
			Conservancy, maintenance and Regeneration.	Forest Capital Outlay.	Establishment.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern ..	1936-37	18,04,148	1,19,987	10,870	5,88,549	7,18,806	10,85,342	60.2
	1935-36	19,36,349	1,23,656	12,856	5,68,408	7,04,920	12,31,429	63.6
	Average	18,79,227	1,76,080	35,563	6,11,144	8,23,787	10,56,440	56.2
Central ..	1936-37	10,62,310	84,305	27,298	6,30,147	7,41,750	3,20,560	30.1
	1935-36	11,87,144	78,645	23,228	6,17,625	7,19,498	4,67,048	39.4
	Average	10,60,823	76,034	9,036	5,80,343	6,65,413	3,95,410	37.8
Southern ..	1936-37	18,90,160	5,16,000	11,237	5,89,733	11,17,570	7,72,590	40.9
	1935-36	20,82,999	5,64,122	14,787	5,57,722	11,26,731	9,46,168	45.4
	Average	21,90,185	2,01,359	19,290	5,63,760	13,84,409	8,05,776	36.8
General Direction.	1936-37	12,660	93,940	..	89,959	1,83,005	— 1,71,215	..
	1935-36	..	96,307	33	75,372	1,71,712	— 1,71,712	..
	Average	28	1,08,024	49	72,063	1,80,136	— 1,80,108	..
Forest Engineering.	1936-37	2,376	9,659	..	35,414	45,073	— 42,606	..
	1935-36	3,637	13,170	—42	30,689	52,817	— 49,180	..
	Average	2,373	20,509	—141	46,148	66,816	— 64,443	..
Total Presidency.	1936-37	47,71,684	8,23,897	49,405	19,33,802	28,07,104	19,64,580	41.2
	1935-36	52,10,029	8,75,900	50,962	18,58,816	27,85,678	24,24,351	46.5
	Average	51,32,636	11,82,306	63,797	18,73,458	31,19,561	20,13,075	39.2
Difference between	1936-37 and 1935-36	— 4,38,345	— 52,103	— 1,557	+ 74,986	+ 21,426	— 4,59,771	

The revenue shown against the General Direction Division includes recovery of Rs. 12,664 on account of leave, passage and pension contributions in respect of gazetted Forest officers in Sind.

All the circles show a decrease. In the Northern Circle it was due partly to the poor prices realised for the timber coupes in the Thana Divisions and partly to poor stock found in the annual coupes. In the Central Circle the decrease is explained as due to (1) low prices obtained for coupes in most of the divisions, (2) less recovery of grazing fees due to famine and (3) some of the coupes in West Khandesh, Poona and Kolaba remaining unsold. In the Southern Circle there was an increase in revenue in the Eastern and Western Kanara Divisions but it was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in Northern Division Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar-Bijapur. The reduction is: the number of bridge and crossing sleepers and other sawn material supplied to the M. & S. M. Railway, the drop in prices realised in the sales at Dandeli and Kodibag depots, the depression in the bamboo market, the withholding of several coupes from sale in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division, the progressive fall in the prices of sandalwood and the difficulty experienced in disposing of Dharwar sandalwood before the close of the year were responsible for the decrease. Postponement of the sale of surplus mill dead-stock is responsible for the fall in receipts of the Forest Engineering Division.

All the circles except the Central Circle show a decrease in expenditure under "B—Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration". The decrease in the Northern Circle was due to (1) most of the "first thinning" coupes being sold to purchasers instead of being worked departmentally, (2) closing down of the Igatpuri fuel depot and (3) transfer of some of the buildings to the Public Works Department for maintenance. Savings in the Southern Circle were effected in charges on exploitation of timber, regeneration and structural works. Supply of more clothing articles and miscellaneous expenditure under "Conservancy and regeneration" in the West Khandesh Division were responsible for the excess under this head in the Central Circle.

As under "B—Conservancy, Maintenance and Regeneration", so also under "52—A Capital Outlay on Forests" the Central Circle alone shows an increase. The construction of the Narayanpur rest house and some buildings for subordinates were responsible for this increase. In the aggregate, however, there is a decrease under this head. The increase under "C—Establishment" is due to the usual annual increments in pay, revival of the working plans office in the Northern Circle and to the cost of the two new recruits appointed to Class I.

The analysis of receipts and expenditure shows that, of the receipts, 76 per cent. came from major produce, 18 per cent. from minor produce and 6 per cent. from miscellaneous sources; while of the expenditure 33 per cent. was incurred on extension, constitution, improvement and exploitation of forests and 66 per cent. on administrative, executive and protective charges and 1 per cent. on miscellaneous items.

The expenditure incurred from the provision under "52-A, Capital Outlay on Forests" subsequently charged to revenue is as shown below :—

Heads.	General Direc- tion.	Forest Engin- ing Branch.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Surveys
II. Organisation, Improvement and Extension	49	15	510	574
III. Communications and build- ings	9,667	26,473	10,210	46,350
IV. Railways and tramways
V. Livestock, stores, tools and plant	1,154	810	518	2,482
Deduct—receipts and recoveries on Capital account
Total	10,870	27,298	11,238	49,406

The outstandings on account of revenue at the commencement and close of the year were :—

			On 1st April 1936.	On 31st March 1937.
			Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle .. .. .	..	..	1,01,273	49,255
Central Circle .. .. .	..	..	12,733	14,055
Southern Circle .. .. .	..	..	1,83,014	1,99,189
Total .. .. .	..	..	2,97,020	2,62,499

The outstandings on account of contractors and disbursers were as follows :—

			On 1st April 1936.	On 31st March 1937.
			Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle .. .. .	..	..	84	....
Central Circle .. .. .	..	..	46	40
Southern Circle .. .. .	..	..	4,138	4,138
Total .. .. .	..	..	4,268	4,178

CHAPTER VI.

RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT.

In the absence of a separate organization to deal with silviculture and research the Chief Conservator's office continued to control research work of a general character. After the transfer of the subjects pertaining to Sind to the Conservator of Forests, Sind, due to its separation, there remained seven subjects only under investigation during the year. Problems of purely local interest were taken up for investigation by the Divisional Forest Officers concerned under the control of their Conservators.

The work done and observations made are described below :—

NATURAL REGENERATION.

*Sandal (Santalum-album).**Subject No. 28.—Effect of early burning on sandalwood growth and regeneration (Belgaum Division).*

In December 1936, third remeasurement of trees was taken in each of the plots 28-A and 28-B and the trees were reclassified into 1" girth and 3' height. The results are :—

	Plot A. (Fire pro- tected.)	Plot B. (Early burnt.)
	Average girth.	
Original measurement 1933	4·9"	5·59"
I Re-measurement 1934	5·60"	5·65"
II Re-measurement 1935	5·63"	5·65"
III Re-measurement 1936	5·93"	5·97"
	Average height.	
Original measurement	12·12'	12·27'
I Re-measurement	12·66'	12·84'
II Re-measurement	12·72'	12·87'
III Re-measurement	12·90'	12·83'

There was no appreciable difference in average girth or height. The leaders of 41 trees in plot A and 35 trees in plot B were broken and this might probably be the cause of poor average height. The Divisional Forest Officer reported that profuse natural regeneration was noticeable in plot A and very little in plot B.

ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION.

Hirda (*Terminalia chebula*).

Subject No. 37.—Sowing and planting on laterite soil in the shade of existing shrubs or small trees (Poona and Satara Divisions).

Out of 60 seedlings and 66 transplants of *hirda* that survived at the close of the last year in the two plots in the Poona Division, 40 seedlings and 47 transplants are now surviving. These survivals appear sickly and have not put on much height growth. The average height is about 6'.

On the Mahableshwar plateau of the Satara Division, *hirda* seed was sown in 100 pits (2 seeds in a pit) in laterite soil under the shade of bushes. Out of these only 27 germinated and 8 seedlings are surviving.

THINNINGS AND CLEANINGS.

Subject No. 4.—Effect of thinnings on teak coppice at different ages (East Thana Division).

Eight plots ranging from 8 to 15 years of age are under observation, with a view to finding out the effect of thinning on teak coppice at different ages and the relative value of retaining one, two and three stems on each stool. Each of the plots is divided into two sub-plots (*a*) and (*b*). Keeping the sub-plot (*a*) unthinned to serve as a control plot, in sub-plot (*b*) one, two and three stems were respectively retained on stools bearing two, three and more than three shoots.

Measurements of girth are to be recorded every two years and of height every ten years.

The measurements have been so far recorded and the indications are as follows:—

- (1) the girth increment in the thinned plot is more than in the unthinned one,
- (2) the crop thinned at 8 years of age, i.e. the youngest crop, has given the highest girth increment and
- (3) the girth increments put on by one, two and three stems on a stool are:—

1 stem	..	..	..	23.61	per cent.
2 stems	..	..	..	18.64	per cent.
3 stems	..	..	..	17.25	per cent.
Control (all stems)	..	..	..	12.89	per cent.

Many more re-measurements are required for obtaining reliable data.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIES.

*Subject No. 16.—Effect of improvement fellings on diameter growth.
(Dangs Division).*

The third re-measurement was taken in December last. Three successive re-measurements given below show the percentage of increment :—

	1930.	1933.	1936.	Mean.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Plot No. 16-A (Improvement felled)	14.1	10.5	12.46	12.35
Plot No. 16-B (control)	4.1	4.3	5.83	4.74

The above figures conclusively prove that the diameter growth in the improvement felled plot is considerably greater, i.e. over 50 per cent. than that in the control plot.

The experiment is being continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sandal (Santalum album).

Subject No. 7.—Annual girth increment of sandal. (Belgaum and Dharwar Bijapur Divisions).

The next re-measurements in plots 7A-I to IV and 7B-I and II are due in May 1937 and November 1937, respectively.

Subject No. 32.—Correlation existing between the outer girth increment and heartwood increment of sandal. (Dharwar-Bijapur Division).

The two plots are in good order and the next measurements and borings are due in 1938-39.

PHENOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Phenological observations were undertaken on sets of five trees in each of the Panch Mahals, North Khandesh, North Thana, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Kanara Northern Divisions. The trees in East and North Khandesh being badly attacked by defoliators and most of them not bearing flower nor fruit during the season were abandoned. The records of trees in other divisions were sent to the Silviculturist, Forest Research Institute, after the close of the year.

The following is a summary of the observations :—

Species—Teak.

Season 1936-37.

Serial No.	Phenomena.	Panch Mahals.	North Thana.	West Khandesh.	N. D. Kanara (Dandell).	N. D. Kanara (Kulgi).
1	Beginning of opening of leaf buds.	30th June..	15th June ..	13th June ..	15th April..	14th May.
2	Completion of new leafing.	16th July ..	26th June ..	8th July ..	2nd June ..	2nd June.
3	Beginning of opening of flowers.	15th August.	27th July ..	31st July ..	6th August.	28th June.
4	Maximum of flowering.	25th August.	6th August.	12th August	20th August.	24th July.
5	End of flowering ..	30th August.	12th August	27th August	3rd Sept- ember.	7th August.
6	First ripe fruit ..	4th Novem- ber.	21st Novem- ber.	30th Sept- ember.	22nd Octo- ber.	9th Septem- ber.
7	Most or all fruit ripe ..	20th Nov- ember.	31st Janu- ary.	3rd Novem- ber.	28th Octo- ber.	19th Noveme- ber.
8	Beginning of falling of seeds or fruit.	11th Dec- ember.	11th Dec- ember.	20th Nov- ember.	6th Nov- ember.	11th Decem- ber.
9	Most fruits or seeds fallen.	23rd Dec- ember.	12th Febru- ary.	7th Febru- ary.	30th Janu- ary.	3rd Febru- ary.
10	All good fruits or seeds fallen.	4th Janu- ary.	20th Febru- ary.	28th March.	31st March.	1st April.
11	Commencement of leaf-fall.	4th Nov- ember.	18th Dec- ember.	5th Nov- ember.	15th Janu- ary.	2nd March.
12	Completion of leaf-fall.	10th Febru- ary.	9th March ..	28th March.	20th March.	27th March.

ENTEROLOBIUM TIMBOUVA MART.

A small quantity of seed of *Enterolobium Timbouva Mart* received from the Argentine Republic was sown in boxes at Mahableshtar in July 1935. None of the seeds germinated. In December of the same year the seeds were taken out and resown this time in baskets. A month after, one seed germinated and after a month and half 6 more germinations were observed. Out of these 7 seedlings, 3 were alive up to December last but subsequently 2 of them died. The solitary survival is reported to be vigorous and is about 25" in height.

TUNG TREES (ALEURITES FORDII).

Out of the 3 survivals in the Sambrani range in Kanara N. D. one died and the 2 are progressing satisfactorily. The height increment in one case was 13" while in the other 8". The plant at Tatwal has now attained a height of 20".

As the climate of the Haliyal Taluka is considered to be eminently suitable for this species a wet nursery has been prepared at Bomanhalli for further experiments and out of 396 seeds sown on 30th January, 77 germinated to end of March. The seed was sown 12" apart in raised manured beds and the present condition of the seedlings is reported to be fair. Germination commenced on 26th February and might possibly continue till 15th April.

ERADICATION OF PRICKLY PEAR BY COCHINEAL INSECTS.

This has been dealt with in Chapter II under vegetable pests. Sprouts were observed in the Dharwar-Bijapur and Satara Divisions. It remains to be seen whether this new crop will die without having to introduce the insects again. The existence of old swarms in the locality has not been observed.

NEW EXPERIMENTS.

In the year under report 5 new plots were laid out in the Poona Division, 3 at Bhimashankar to study the problem of natural regeneration in ever-green forests and 2 near Poona for observing the effect of sheep grazing on tree regeneration in an area hitherto closed to sheep. Registers in the standard forms and allocation surveys have been prepared for these plots.

OTHER EXPERIMENTS CARRIED OUT BY DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS.

West Nasik.

The experiment of using ammonium sulphate as a fertiliser to encourage growth of teak stumps on unburnt ground which was started in the West Nasik Division 2 years ago was concluded during the year. The results recorded below prove that the use of ammonium sulphate is advantageous in the case of teak stumps planted on unburnt ground; but previous burning of the soil coupled with this treatment give far better results :—

				Stumps raised with ammo- nium sulphate.	Stumps raised without ammo- nium sulphate.
Average height	..	..	..	6'-2"	5'
Average girth	..	..	..	6"	4½"

East Thana.

The attempts at reboising deserted village sites and fallows in the Tansa catchment area with *Bauhinia racemosa* in order to minimise the danger of frequent fires having proved impracticable owing to heavy cost of weeding, the rab method of regeneration was tried during the year. *Cassia siamea* (kashid), *Eugenia jambolana* and *Mangifera indica* show promise of success. The plants of the first species have reached an average height of 3'-6", look vigorous and are found to be immune to damage by browsing of wild animals. The latter two species are badly browsed by wild animals. It is not intended to do any elaborate weeding but merely to remove grass within a radius of 5' round the plants to minimise damage by fire.

As a result of the experiments tried in Igatpuri range for re-clothing the hill-sides and *karwand*-infested areas, it is found that :—

- (1) Aloe is suitable on these hill-sides ;
- (2) Mango thrives well under *karwand* which protects it from cattle and wild animals ;
- (3) Sandalwood grows well under *karwand* ; and
- (4) *Jambul* grows well and looks promising in blanks.

West Thana.

It is found in West Thana that teak stumps put out in the first fortnight of the monsoon yield optimum results.

East, North and West Khandesh and Satara.

The experiment of pollarding *tembedni* trees for obtaining larger and softer leaves was carried out in each of the divisions mentioned above and the results obtained were satisfactory. In East Khandesh a better price, viz. Rs. 604, was realised for *tembedni* leaves against Rs. 260 of the previous year as a result of this experiment.

Satara.

Teak plantations were made in the evergreen forests of Patan and Dhebewadi range during the last four years and they have shown good results. The 4-year old crop varies in height from 6' to 12'. This experiment shows that teak can replace tree growth in evergreen forests at an elevation below 2,500 feet, but it needs protection against strong winds.

Cypress seed was sown in June 1935 at Mahabaleshwar in earthen pots. Germination was plentiful but the survivals in November 1936 were only 4. Seventy-two seedlings raised in the rains of 1936 at Satara were sent to Mahabaleshwar for planting in October 1936. Of these 53 were surviving by the end of April 1937 and their height varied from 2" to 4". They are not as yet fit for transplanting.

CHAPTER VII.

ADMINISTRATION.

The post of Chief Conservator was held by Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert from 1st April 1936 to 6th November 1936 and by Mr. A. C. Hiley from 7th November onwards.

The territorial circles were held by the following officers :—

Northern Circle	.. Mr. H. W. Starte, from 1st April 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Central Circle	.. Mr. R. W. Inder, from 1st April 1936 to 5th October 1936. Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, from 6th October 1936 to 8th October 1936. Mr. A. C. Hiley, from 9th October 1936 to 6th November 1936. Mr. J. B. T. Brooks, from 7th November 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Southern Circle	.. Mr. A. C. Hiley, from 1st April 1936 to 6th October 1936. Mr. R. W. Inder, from 7th October 1936 to 31st March 1937.
Forest Engineering Branch.	Mr. R. V. Alexander, from 1st April 1936 to 31st March 1937.

The Divisional charges were held by officers named below :—

Division.	Name of Officer.	From	To
Panch Mahals ..	Mr. S. P. Pandya ..	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
North Thana ..	Mr. G. S. Singh ..	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
East Thana ..	Mr. R. J. Smith ..	1st April 1936 ..	10th April 1936.
	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	11th April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
West Thana ..	Mr. T. K. Mirchandani	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
East Nasik ..	Mr. V. N. Sausman ..	1st April 1936 ..	6th December 1936.
	Mr. S. N. Kesarcodi ..	7th December 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
West Nasik ..	Mr. J. Walker ..	1st April 1936 ..	10th April 1936.
	Mr. R. J. Smith ..	11th April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Working Plans, N. C.	Mr. H. W. Starte ..	1st April 1936 ..	11th November 1936.
	Mr. J. Walker ..	12th November 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Gurcharan Officer, Thana.	Mr. F. X. Saldanha ..	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
East Khandesh ..	Mr. O. B. Parikh ..	1st April 1936 ..	4th June 1936.
	Mr. H. J. C. Millett ..	5th June 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
North Khandesh ..	Mr. V. N. Hasabnis ..	1st April 1936 ..	10th May 1936.
	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	11th May 1936 ..	21st June 1936.
	Mr. V. N. Hasabnis ..	22nd June 1936 ..	22nd February 1937.
	Mr. A. D. Mufti ..	23rd February 1937 ..	31st March 1937.

Division.	Name of Officer.	From	To
West Khandesh ..	Mr. R. P. Dalley ..	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Poona ..	Mr. E. S. B. Tavener.	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Kolaba ..	Mr. Y. R. Divekar ..	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Satara ..	Mr. W. C. deC. Walsh.	1st April 1936 ..	5th November 1936.
	Mr. R. A. Shirali ..	6th November 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Working Plans, C. C.	Mr. J. A. Singh ..	1st April 1936 ..	10th April 1936.
	Mr. E. S. B. Tavener.	11th April 1936 ..	15th May 1936.
	Mr. E. A. Garland ..	16th May 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Kanara, N. D. ..	Khan Bahadur S. N. J. Ratnagar.	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Kanara, E. D. ..	Mr. R. F. Sandeman .	1st April 1936 ..	16th December 1936.
	Mr. A. D. Mufti ..	17th December 1936 ..	3rd January 1937.
	Mr. R. F. Sandeman .	4th January 1937 ..	31st March 1937.
Kanara, W. D. ..	Mr. E. T. C. Vas ..	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Belgaum ..	Mr. H. C. Holmes ..	1st April 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Dharwar-Bijapur.	Mr. R. A. Shirali ..	1st April 1936 ..	4th November 1936.
	Mr. A. D. Mufti ..	5th November 1936 ..	8th November 1936.
	Mr. W. C. deC. Walsh.	9th November 1936 ..	31st March 1937.
Working Plans, S. C.	Mr. F. A. B. Coelho .	1st April 1936 ..	3rd August 1936.
	Mr. H. P. W. Davis .	4th August 1936 ..	31st March 1937.

The changes among the Divisional Forest Officers were fewer than in the previous year and were due to transfers or absence on leave of officers.

At the close of the year the number of officers attached to Divisions as Assistants or Sub-Divisional Forest Officers was 12, out of whom, 3 belonged to Class I and 9 to Class II.

On 7th November 1936 Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Chief Conservator of Forests, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on 2nd April 1937. The title of C.I.E. was conferred on him in January 1937. At the time of writing this report the sad news has been received of his death in England barely 4 months after his retirement.

Mr. V. N. Hasabnis, Class I Officer, has been granted leave preparatory to retirement.

Messrs. H. P. W. Davis and V. N. Hasabnis, Deputy Conservators of Forests, and W. E. Perreira, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator were among the recipients of honours on the occasion of the new year and Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor. The first officer received a "Second Class Kesar-i-Hind" Medal while the other two were admitted to the membership of the "Most Excellent Order of the British Empire".

Messrs. J. V. Karamchandani and Hari Singh direct recruits to Class I joined their appointments on 6th October 1936.

Mr. R. R. Chaudhari, Deputy Conservator, was awarded the second prize of £ 25 from Currie Scholarship Fund during the year.

SUBORDINATE AND CLERICAL SERVICE.

The six candidates selected for 1937-39 Rangers' Course having satisfactorily completed their practical training joined the Forest College at Coimbatore shortly after the close of the year.

The Foresters' Class at Mandvi in the Northern Circle was conducted by a Ranger. Out of the 24 students (12 from the Northern Circle, 10 from the Central Circle and 2 from Indian States) 2 were sent back as it was found in an *interim* examination that they could not follow the course. Twenty-one of the remaining students passed the final examination. The annual course in the Southern Circle for training Foresters and guards under selected Rangers was continued and seven out of the eight subordinates passed the test.

The title of "Rao Saheb" was conferred on Messrs. N. K. Joshi and D. A. Desai, Rangers.

The work of the Rangers and subordinate protective and clerical staff is reported to be satisfactory.

CASUALTIES AND PUNISHMENTS.

The cases pending against one Round Guard and two guards in the East Thana Division ended in the conviction of the Round Guard, who was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's imprisonment. The guards were acquitted.

One case of impersonation and the other of giving false information occurred in the Central Circle. In the former the accused not being a public servant pretended to be a special guard and recovered grazing fee of Re. 1 from a Vanjari in the Parola Range. On being prosecuted he was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. In the latter case a certain person from the Pimpalner Range who having made false allegations against another of setting fire to the forests, was prosecuted and convicted.

The following table shows the casualties and punishments etc. in the three circles :—

Particulars.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.	
				1936-37.	1935-36.
1. Retirements ..	31	17	21	69	65
2. Deaths ..	6	10	16	32	39
3. Resignations ..	12	3	2	17	20
4. Degradations ..	25	24	2	51	68
5. Convictions ..	..	..	..	..	4
6. Dismissals, removals, etc.	16	16	..	32	44
Total ..	90	70	41	201	240

Except at places notorious for bad climate where ill-health is common among the subordinates, the health of the staff was generally good.

INSPECTION AND TOURS.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Dandeli and other Kanara forests in May 1936. The Chief Conservator toured in all the Circles.

All the Divisional and other offices were inspected and no serious irregularities were noticed.

CIVIL SUITS.

Northern Circle.—Of the two suits referred to in the last year's report, one that was filed by Mr. N. P. Ponda was dismissed with costs while the other, filed by Mr. G. N. Mohite, is still pending. The second appeal filed by Khan Bahadur Sadwa is also pending.

A suit was filed by Messrs. N. V. Koparkar and A. V. Koparkar for a declaration that they are the owners of the teak trees and their after-growth in survey Nos. 122 and 123 of Patgaon, taluka Murbad, and that Government have no right to obstruct them from cutting and removing the same. The suit is pending.

The Inamdar of Gangaware, taluka Nasik, filed a suit for a declaration that he is entitled to issue private passes for the transport of the forest produce of his Inam village and that it is not necessary for him to use Government passes issued under the Transit Rules. Subsequently he applied for and was granted permission to withdraw the suit on condition that he would not bring in another suit.

Central Circle.—The appeal preferred by Harilal Nanabhai Gujar of Roha in the Tambdi malki case is pending in the High Court.

A suit was filed by the dismissed Ranger Mr. P. D. Billimoria for alleged wrongful dismissal and consequent damage. It is still pending.

Southern Circle.—The two appeals referred to in the last year's report—one filed by Government and the other filed by Mr. A. R. Yellapur are still pending.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, continued to function as Assistant Collector and Excise Superintendent in the Peint Taluka.

The Excise and Revenue Administration of the Akrami Mahal as well as the revenue administration of Pal and a few other villages in the East Khandesh Division were carried on by the Forest Department as usual. The Raisingpur Estate continued to be managed by this Department under the Court of Wards.

The revenue administration of the Dandeli, Kulgi, Virnoli and Kirwatti Forest Mahals in the Southern Circle continued to be in the hands of the Forest Department.

KUMRIES.

The Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, inspected many of the Kumri villages in his charge and settled all reasonable complaints of the Kumriwallas to their satisfaction.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

The four panchayats in Kanara Northern Division worked satisfactorily.

Many of the 13 panchayats in Kanara Western Division do not appear to take any interest in the management of the property entrusted to their care. The Collector of Kanara observes as follows in this respect :—

“It is reported that only the Panchayat at Halkar has done some real work. The other panchayats are doing a little, somehow to justify their existence. The panchayats at Vannalli, Holangadde, Walgalli-Kalkeri and Harodi have practically done no work and the Collector intends to dissolve them if they do not show any work during the current year.”

DANGS FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Though the Surat Dangs were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from 1st July 1933, they continued to be administered by the staff of this Department. The conditions governing the loan of the services of the staff to the Government of India and the future relations between the Bombay Forest Department and the Dangs administration still remain to be decided. An appendix is attached to this report containing a short summary of the year's work done in the Dangs.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT AND OTHER
DEPARTMENTS.

These continued to be cordial as ever.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The financial results of the year were not as good as those of the previous year. The depression in the timber market in the Northern Circle as evidenced by the large quantities of timber held in stock at some bunder depôts in the North Thana Division, low prices for charcoal in Bombay, the non-disposal of sandalwood at the Dharwar depot before the close of the year and the famine conditions prevailing in some parts of the Presidency during the year, were mostly responsible for a decline in revenue. The high prices ruling in the market for teak timber during 1935-36 were of a speculative character owing to the unsettled international situation. During the year this speculative element disappeared but the market for teak remained firm and on a higher level than that of the year 1934-35. Sandalwood prices, however, continue to be unsatisfactory.

The business with the M. & S. M. Railway was not as satisfactory as in the previous year. This department's tender for logs was not accepted by the Railway which took only 231 tons of sawnwood against 326 tons during 1935-36. The demand for M. G. sleepers was, however, satisfactory and 50,000 Class I sleepers were supplied in addition to the annual supply under the three year contract. A further three years' contract for an annual supply of 60,000 sleepers was entered into with the Railway on terms satisfactory both to Government and to the Railway.

Thana Gurcharans.—The gurcharans in Shahapur, Murbad and Bassein Talukas and Umbergaon Peta were inspected by the Gurcharan Officer, especially in those localities where the demand for tahal is heavy. In some places, however, the pressure on gurcharans for tahal decreased owing to the increased use of rice husk as a substitute for tahal. The general condition of the gurcharans has improved owing to this cause and also to the fact that the villagers have now abandoned the destructive method of cutting branches larger than the stipulated size for use as firewood since they get an abundant supply of fuel from the large number of thinning coupes as well as from their own warkas lands, the injaili trees for which they do not find a ready market owing to the heavy drop in the prices of charcoal.

Due to timely demonstrations, a steady improvement is noticeable in the method of tahal cutting, but continued vigilance on the part of the staff is still necessary.

The Gurcharan Officer attended to the sanitation of a number of villages as a part of the Village Uplift Scheme.

INFOREST CULTIVATION AND INFOREST SETTLEMENTS.

Inforest settlements.—A sum of Rs. 52,431 was realised as land assessment from the settlements in the Northern and Central Circles. A balance of Rs. 2,674 however, remained outstanding against settlers in both the Circles on account of a poor harvest due to want of rain, and recovery of assessment is being suspended in deserving cases. Four new settlements were opened in the North Khandesh Division at Dudhkheda, Ubhand, Aine and Chhavdi. The settlement at Mhasala in Sakri range in West Khandesh was extended by 687 acres. Tagai advances amounting to Rs. 5,000 were given to the settlers in the three Khandesh Divisions.

The general condition of the settlements was satisfactory except in parts affected by scarcity.

Dalhi cultivation.—The total area under Dalhi cultivation in the Kolaba Division at the close of the year stood at 27,777 acres, the assessment realised being Rs. 3,353 and the balance outstanding Rs. 294.

FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

No meetings were held in the Panch Mahals and Thana Districts. In the Nasik District one meeting was held, the subjects discussed being rotational grazing and ensilage, brought forward by the Deputy Director of Agriculture. Questions raised by a non-official member in regard to the closure of coupes, reduction of grazing fees and issue of permits for thorns were also discussed and the rules on the subject explained.

One meeting was held in the West Khandesh District. No questions of importance were discussed in the meeting. In the North Khandesh Division the rate of fees for cartloads of grass was reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas as recommended by the meeting. One meeting was held in the Kolaba District and at the suggestion made by a non-official member, some literate patils were authorised to issue transit passes for maliki material. There was no meeting of the Committee in East Khandesh.

In the Southern Circle two meetings were held, one in Kanara and the other in the Dharwar District. Three proposals put up by the only non-official member who attended the meeting in the Dharwar District could not be considered as they were not raised in time. In all 8 questions were discussed in the Kanara meeting. All questions arising from doubts and misunderstanding were satisfactorily explained by the Divisional Forest Officers who attended the meeting. The Collector's proposal to delete *Kajra* from the list of reserved trees in minor forests of Kanara was negatived by Government.

Wood distillation.—Messrs. B. A. Naik and D. S. Shaligram who originated the proposal to start wood distillation in the forests of the Gujnal Range in the Belgaum Division but failed to give it concrete shape, formed themselves into a Company styled "The Bharat Wood Distillation Factory" with two additional partners and applied for renewal of certain concessions formerly granted to them. Government have regranted the

concessions in the name of this Company. No operations have yet been started but it is hoped that the enterprise will be a success resulting in increased demand for firewood and consequent improvement in the price of fuel coupes.

Anavar-Dandeli Railway.—The results of the working of this Railway for the year 1936-37 as compared with those of 1935-36 are as under :—

Year.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	..	..	26,483	37,937	-11,454*
1935-36	..	..	38,569	45,629	7,060
Difference	..	..	-12,086	-7,692	

In spite of the reduction in expenditure to the extent of Rs. 7,000 the deficit increased by over Rs. 4,000 chiefly on account of the heavy fall in receipts from goods traffic. The more extensive use of carts and motor buses for the transport of timber from the Depôt and less export of bamboos due to slump in the trade seriously affected the goods traffic.

As suggested by the Commissioner, Southern Division, in his remarks on the last year's Circle report, the possibility of reducing or eliminating the recurring loss in the working of the railway by increasing the rates for goods traffic was considered. The present rates are already too high and the probabilities are that any further increase would make the matters still worse.

Thana Malki Teak.—The 30 per cent. share amounting to Rs. 41,604 paid to the District Local Board, Thana, up to the end of the year 1936-37 out of the sale proceeds of malki teak in Thana is lying idle with that body. This grant is intended for works of public utility in the Thana District. It is a matter for regret that while there is a clamour for improving the condition of the villagers the Board should be dilatory in drawing up a programme for utilizing this money. The Collector of Thana, at the repeated instance of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, has been pressing the Board in the matter and it is hoped that the Standing Committee of the Board will sanction an agreed programme before long.

Match manufacture.—Only two matchwood coupes, one in North Thana and the other in the Baragaon Dangs, were sold for Rs. 782. Such coupes in the Panch Mahals and East and West Thana Divisions remained unsold.

GRASS STORAGE (UNDER 9-YEAR MONOPOLY CONTRACT).

On the failure of the purchaser to remove all the grass from the Dohad Depôt within the period of the second extension granted to him, the

department took over the balance of 52,74,285 lbs. of grass and released the contractor of his liability under the contract. This grass was supplied to agriculturists in the famine affected parts of Dohad and Jhalod, the total quantity of grass so utilised being 26,09,531 lbs. (including 377,865 lbs. of damaged grass) and the revenue realised Rs. 9,025.

Local grass storage scheme.—The storage now stands at 12½ lakhs lbs. of grass. The grass contractors were called upon by the Revenue Department to supply the stored grass for sale to the agriculturists in the famine affected areas of the Panch Mahals. All the contractors except one complied with the order. The defaulter is being dealt with under the terms of the agreement.

The following measures were taken to meet the situation created by the failure of the monsoon in the East and West Khandesh and Ahmednagar Districts and the eastern part of the Poona District :—

- (1) opening of closed areas and kurans for grazing ;
- (2) extension of the period for paying grazing fees at single rates ;
- (3) remission of grazing fees in Sakri Taluka ;
- (4) relaxation of grazing rules in respect of the definitions of village and non-village cattle ;
- (5) grant of permission to collect *anjan* leaves for fodder ;
- (6) grant of the concession of free grazing for cattle of the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts in Poona, Kolaba and Khandesh Districts.

The situation improved somewhat by the late rains in November thus obviating the necessity for starting departmental famine fodder operations.

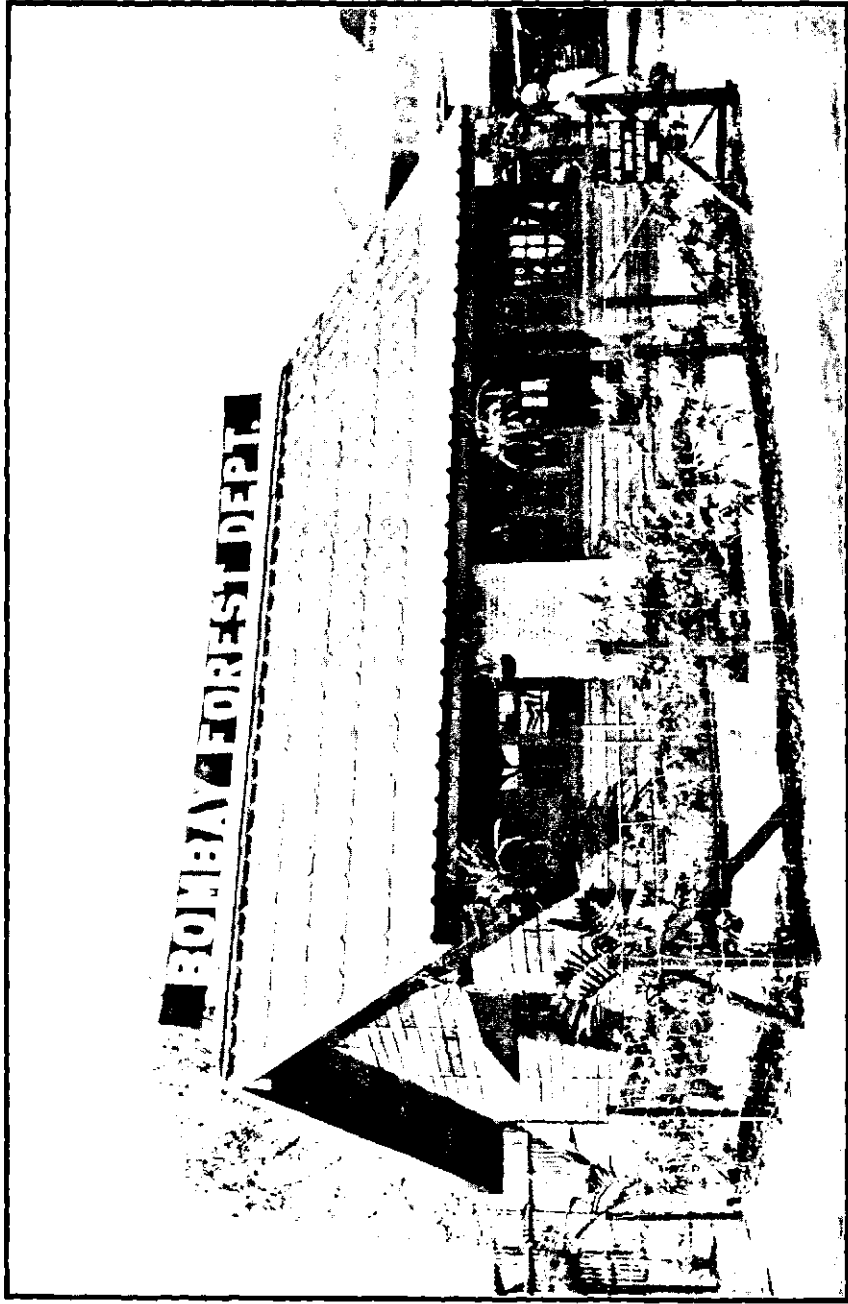
The recovery of arrear grazing fees amounting to Rs. 3,091 from 4 villages in the Sakri Taluka was waived.

Demarcation Survey Numbers.—Government have decided to acquire for forest the Class I survey numbers within the forest demarcation line in the Poona and Satara Districts and the work will be taken in hand as soon as funds are available.

Gun Clubs.—Five new clubs were organised in the Southern Circle. 358 pig were killed by the clubs in the Dharwar District and 22 in the Belgaum District. One of the clubs in the course of 12 expeditions killed 16 pig in the Kanara forests. The period for hunting pig was extended to the end of December.

The Gun Clubs started in East Khandesh made good progress under the guidance of the Shikar Officer and killed 106 pig and 29 blue bull. The Officers of the Pig Killing Campaign, during their visit to the forests of Satara, killed 32 pig.

Hunting and Shooting.—The revenue realised from shooting license fees amounted to Rs. 7,488 as against Rs. 7,517 last year. In addition Rs. 60 were recovered as fine in the Southern Circle.



G. P. Z. P. 1936.

Model Forest House exhibited at the Poona Industrial Exhibition 1936.

Details of animals killed in Government forests are given below :—

All India S.No.	Animal.	Northern Circle.	Central Circle.	Southern Circle.	Total.	Average of 5 years (1931-32 to 1935-36.)
1(a)	Tiger	..	4	15	19	
1(b)	Tigress	..	7	8	15	
2	Panther	22	14	31	67	
3	Wild cat	..	..	1	1	
6	Hyena	..	1	..	1	
8	Wild dog	..	4	..	4	(Five years' figures will not be available till next year.)
14	Sloth bear	..	5	7	12	
15	Wild elephant	..	..	19	19	
17	Bison	..	..	21	21	
29	Blue bull	1	35	..	36	
30	Bhekar (4 horned antelope).	1	2	..	3	
32	Chinkara	..	5	..	5	
33	Barking deer	1	2	..	3	
37	Sambar	..	5	9	14	
38	Cheetal	1	2	15	18	
40	Wild pig	4	155	440	599	
	Total	30	241	666	837	

Mr. Piloba Dhondiba Dhumal of Karanjkop in Satara shot 15 pig.

Rewards amounting to Rs. 1,411 were granted by the Revenue Department for killing noxious animals in Kanara and Belgaum Districts as under :—

	Rs.
Wild elephant	1,075
Wild dog	5
Wild pig	331
Total	1,411

Forest Exhibition.—An interesting event of the year was the Industrial Exhibition held in Poona in March 1937 in which the Forest Department participated. Of the forest exhibits the most interesting item was a small timber house. This wooden house was designed and constructed by the Forest Engineer, Mr. Alexander, on the lines of a week-end bungalow that could easily be put together and taken apart and used as a portable house. The structure consisted of matts for bed timber, purlins and rafters of teak, walls of teak boards lined with *heddi* and roof of asbestos sheets. Various articles such as sandalwood and ivory carvings, sandalwood billets and furniture made of teak, *shisum* and other jungle-woods as well as other interesting exhibits made of forest produce were kept at the forest stall. The stall was in charge of Mr. E. A. Garland, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Central Circle, and his staff

assisted by the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, and the Range Forest Officer, Poona. The model timber house and the display in it of interesting exhibits were well appreciated by the public and proved an attractive feature of the exhibition. The articles of furniture as well as certain other exhibits and all the sandalwood were readily sold. The main object of taking part in the exhibition was to advertise various forest products and to gauge the demand for them. The rapid sale of the exhibits and the prices realised for them prove that this object was achieved. The prices realised for the sandalwood justify the view that the department could possibly retail this product in suitable centres with profit.

Conferences.—A conference of the representatives of the principal sandalwood provinces including the Mysore State was held at Bangalore in January 1937 under the Chairmanship of the Inspector General of Forests, to discuss the question of regulating the supply and arriving at some mutual agreement for marketing genuine sandalwood and combating the menace created by the import of the inferior Australian product and East African pseudo sandalwood. Mr. A. C. Hiley represented Bombay. The discussions were none too fruitful, the only outcome being to fix periods for annual sales by the participating provinces, Bombay being allowed the period from 15th February to 15th March. There were 3 other conferences in which the Forest Department participated, viz. (1) Animal Husbandry Wing of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research in connection with the better utilization of forest grazing held at Madras, (2) Forest Utilization Conference held at Dehra Dun and (3) Cattle Conference held at Simla. To all this Mr. E. A. Garland, Deputy Conservator, was deputed as the Bombay representative.

Village Uplift Scheme.—The following is a brief description of the work done by the Forest Department in connection with this Scheme :—

Northern Circle.—In the course of lectures and demonstrations given by the Rural Uplift Van which toured in the East Nasik Division in March 1937 the local Range Forest Officers explained to the villagers the forest policy of Government and the benefits derived from forests by the people. The Range Forest Officers of several ranges in the Thana District convened meetings of villagers and explained to them the nature and extent of forest privileges, the importance of forests from national, economic and agricultural points of view and the necessity of protecting them.

Central Circle.—The Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, and his rangers gave instructions in forest settlements regarding the value of sanitary arrangements such as the use of communal latrines and storing manure in pits outside villages: they also advocated the planting of trees and improvement of village tracks and roads. The Divisional Forest Officer distributed medicines and held first aid parades throughout the Satpuda settlements and villages as usual. Plots have been given in two cases for the construction of local schools. In North Khandesh the Rangers gave lectures as above. The Bhils and Pawras in the Akrani



G. P. Z. P. 1938

Forest Exhibits in the Model Forest House.

Mahal were advised to preserve tree growth and not to cut green fuel. In some settlements in the Taloda Range, wells were deepened and attempts made to open schools for Bhil and Pawra boys. In the Kolaba Division, steps were taken to safeguard the interests of the Thakurs and Katkaris against unscrupulous contractors as far as possible. In the Satara Division, the Rangers delivered lectures at meetings in several places on the utility of forests, uses of *nim* and *anjali* trees, usefulness of rotational grazing, value of ensilage etc. They and the Divisional Forest Officer gave demonstrations on tahal cutting.

Southern Circle.—Villagers were assembled at central places in all Divisions and given instructions about sanitation, clearing of village sites, planting fruit trees and keeping wells, tanks and their surroundings clean. Measures to prevent or combat attacks of malaria were explained. The necessity and importance of forests in relation to the day to day existence of the villagers and the scope of forest privilege rules were impressed upon their minds. The causes leading to and the effects of denudation were pointed out. Attempts were made to bring home to them that forests are a valuable national asset and are being managed by Government on scientific lines through the expert agency of this Department, in the interests of the present and future generations.

Remarks of Divisional Commissioners on Circle Reports are given below :—

Commissioner, Northern Division (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.).

The three roads referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of the report are important ones and it is suggested that funds should be provided for them. Outlay on forest roads must undoubtedly be remunerative and is at the same time beneficial to the forest villages.

2. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of offences especially those under injury to forest by fire, unauthorized felling or removal of produce and other offences, and it is satisfactory to note that the Panch Mahals has contributed to the decrease.

3. The suggestion of seasonal withdrawal of gun licences is of doubtful utility. It is, however, advisable that offences committed in forests by licence holders should be more vigorously checked.

4. There was a decrease in the surplus from forests due to decrease in revenue on account of poor quality of the timber and poor coal markets.

5. The Commissioner agrees with the Conservator that it is a matter of regret that while there is a general clamour for grant of funds for improving the condition of villagers, the District Local Board, Thana, should be dilatory in the matter of putting up a programme for utilizing the money already paid to it. The Commissioner trusts that the District Local Board will initiate without loss of time an approved programme of works in consultation with Forest Officers.

6. The Commissioner is glad to learn that the hardworked Forest Officers devoted time to village uplift and educative activities and to propaganda work bringing home to the villagers the benefits of Forest protection.

Commissioner, Central Division (Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.).

NORTHERN AND CENTRAL CIRCLES.

Rights, Privileges and Free Grants.

During the year free grants of timber were made to poor people in deserving cases for the construction of and repairs to their houses and huts in both Circles. In the Central Circle such grants were also made for the construction of and repairs to temples, chavdis, Mission schools, hospitals, etc., these being works of public utility.

Forest Offences.

Compared with 1935-36 there was an increase of 1,869 in the number of offences in the Central Circle while there was a decrease of 631 in the Northern Circle. The increase in the Central Circle is mainly due to the fact that a larger number of offences are, thanks to the greater vigilance of the Forest Subordinates, now brought to light every year and registered. The increase in the number of offences under the head "Unauthorised fellings" in the Central Circle is attributed to (1) the illicit stripping of Anjan leaves in the Khandesh Divisions, (2) the illicit cutting of fuel by the wild tribes in the neighbourhood of big towns like Jalgaon and (3) the scarcity conditions prevailing in the greater part of the Circle.

Prosecutions.

Out of 320 cases in the Central Circle 139 were decided during the year. Convictions were recorded in 134 cases as against 95 in the previous year. Apart from this 7,533 cases were compounded in the Central Circle and yielded compensation amounting to Rs. 38,338.

Protection from Fire.

The total area burnt in the Central Circle during the fire season ending May 31st, 1937, was 144 square miles as against 356 square miles in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to (1) the burning of more fire lines on both sides of the forest roads in the Satpudas and cart tracks in coupes, (2) the removal of abnormal quantities of grass from the Satpudas owing to scarcity and (3) the enforcement of communal punishments.

Concessions.

Scarcity was declared in parts of the Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Poona districts during the year. There was an acute scarcity of fodder and measures for the relief of cattle were taken by granting concession

rates on the Railway for the import of fodder into these areas from outside. The export of fodder from these areas by rail was also prohibited. In addition various other concessions for grazing as detailed in the accompanying statement were sanctioned in all the districts of the division which contain forests.

General Remarks.

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,24,834 in the gross forest revenue in the Central Circle. It is attributed to (1) the low prices obtained for the coupes in the Khandesh, Poona and Kolaba divisions, (2) the smaller recovery of grazing fees due to scarcity conditions, and (3) some of the coupes in the Poona, Kolaba and West Khandesh divisions remaining unsold.

In commenting upon the increase in the number of forest offences in last year's review I suggested the desirability of greater co-operation on the part of the Forest Department with the villagers themselves and the various Village Improvement Propaganda Sub-Committees. I am glad to note that this suggestion has been taken up and that the co-operation of the Village Improvement Committees is now being more generally sought. Special meetings of villagers including the members of the Village Improvement Committees were convened by Range Forest Officers at several places, and among other matters the necessity of the protection of the forests was explained in detail. Steps are also being taken by the Forest Department to educate the villagers in the matter of conserving the forests by means of the publication of special posters describing the ill effects of forest fires, hacking of trees, etc. Steady propaganda on these lines cannot fail to do good.

Statement showing the grazing concessions sanctioned during the year 1936-37 and referred to in paragraph under "Concessions" of the Commissioner's review.

AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

The collection of grazing fees at single rates was postponed till September 30th, 1936. The cattle in the affected areas were allowed to graze in other parts of the District and also in the adjoining districts without payment of additional fees. A number of coupes in Akola Taluka were thrown open to grazing. The cattle were allowed to graze in the Government waste lands and the pasture lands in charge of the Revenue Department free of charge.

POONA DISTRICT.

The period of recovering the grazing fees at single rates was extended up to December 31st, 1936, in the whole of the Eastern Division and the Deshi part of the Western Division of the District.

The cattle in the affected areas were allowed to graze outside their villages without payment of additional fees.

EAST KHANDESH DISTRICT.

The concession of removing Anjan leaves free of charge up to September 15th, 1936, was granted to the villagers of Chalisgaon Taluka and of Parola Range. The period for the collection of grazing fees at single rates was extended up to September 30th in certain parts of the District.

WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT.

The period for the collection of grazing fees at single rates was extended up to October 31st, 1936, in certain parts of the District. This concession was extended to professional graziers also under certain conditions. The village cattle were allowed to graze outside their villages without payment of extra grazing fees.

Grazing fees were remitted in those villages of the Sakri Taluka in which the total suspension of land revenue was sanctioned. In certain villages of this Taluka cattle were allowed to graze free of charge in Government waste lands and in the pasture lands in charge of the Revenue Department.

NASIK DISTRICT.

The period for the collection of grazing fees at single rates was extended up to November 30th, 1936, in certain parts of the District. This concession was subsequently extended to cattle from non-forest villages, non-village cattle and to cattle belonging to professional graziers.

SATARA DISTRICT.

The period for the collection of grazing fees at single rates was extended up to December 31st, 1936, in certain areas. Grazing fees were also remitted in the Man Mahal and the Khanapur and Koregaon Talukas.

Commissioner, Southern Division (Mr. J. A. Madan, C.I.E., I.C.S.).

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

The total revenue was Rs. 18,90,160 as against Rs. 20,82,899 in the previous year and the gross expenditure was Rs. 11,17,570 as against Rs. 11,36,731 last year. The surplus thus declined from Rs. 9,46,168 to Rs. 7,72,590. The fall of Rs. 1,73,578 is attributed partly to the non-disposal of the stock of sandalwood worth Rs. 72,000 at Dharwar. The other causes which account for the decrease are the smaller demand for sleepers and other sawn wood from the M. & S. M. Railway, the lower prices realised by sales at Dandeli and Kodibag depôts, the depression in bamboo market, the withholding of coupes from sale in the Dharwar-Bijapur Division, the reduced receipts from the Dandeli Railway and the progressive fall in the price of sandalwood. If these unfavourable conditions are taken into consideration the financial results of the year cannot be said to be unsatisfactory.

2. Forest offences during the year numbered 2,699 as against 3,005 in the previous year. The decrease which occurred under all the heads is shared by all the divisions except Dharwar-Bijapur which shows an increase of 7. This increase is confined to Bijapur District only and is attributed to scarcity conditions prevailing therein. The decrease under fire offences was due to favourable climatic conditions and the co-operation of the villagers. That under unauthorized felling was due to improvement in the economic situation and a better understanding of the privilege rules in the Belgaum and Kanara districts. The decrease under unauthorized grazing was due to the policy of taking cognizance of only deliberate trespass, and of driving out stray cattle from forests. The Commissioner considers that except in cases of deliberate or contumacious trespass this latter method of dealing with cattle is preferable to that of impounding and filing criminal complaints, as it tends to remove much irritation that is likely to arise in such cases.

3. The number of cattle admitted to grazing in forests fell from 4,16,644 to 4,07,107. The fall is attributed to migration of cattle from scarcity areas to the non-forest villages and also to the cattle disease prevailing in the Dharwar District. Owing to the scarcity conditions prevailing in the Bijapur District all closed areas were thrown open for grass cutting and all closed coupes older than 3 years for grazing. The revenue from grazing fees therefore fell from Rs. 83,029 to 80,600 during the year under report. A similar concession will probably be necessary in Bijapur District during the current year also as scarcity conditions still prevail there, unless the conditions are materially changed by the recent rainfall.

4. The Forest Department continued to carry on the revenue administration of the 4 forest mahals of Dandeli, Kulgi, Virnoli and Kirvatti in the Kanara District satisfactorily.

5. The Dharwar Advisory Committee held one meeting during the year. The Kanara Committee also held one meeting and questions

arising from doubt and misunderstanding were satisfactorily explained by the Divisional Forest Officers at the meeting. Government declined to sanction the proposal to delete Kajra from the list of reserved trees in minor forests in Kanara. This proposal was made as a result of the suggestion made at the Advisory Committee meeting.

6. *Alnavar-Dandeli Railway*.—The working of this Railway resulted in a net loss of Rs. 11,454 as against Rs. 7,060 in the previous year in spite of a reduction in the expenditure to the tune of over Rs. 7,000 effected during the year. The loss is attributed to heavy fall in receipts from goods traffic as an extensive use is made of carts and motor trucks for the transport of timber from the depot and also to the decrease in the export of bamboo owing to slump in trade. The Conservator reports that the question of raising the rates for goods traffic was considered in order to reduce the annual loss but as the existing rates were already too high they could not be raised any further without adversely affecting the present rail-borne traffic. It is still a matter for consideration what measures it will be necessary to adopt in order to stop this annual loss from what appears to be an unprofitable concern.

7. The scheme of gun clubs for protection of crops from wild pig is making steady progress. Five more clubs are reported to have been organised during the year. In the Commissioner's opinion they deserve all encouragement that is necessary to make them really useful.

8. It is gratifying to note that the officers of the Forest Department have been interesting themselves in the cause of village improvement. It is hoped that these efforts will be continued so that they may create a better understanding between the public and the Forest Department. The Commissioner is pleased to observe the good results that have been achieved everywhere by this movement, and he hopes that the contact thus brought about between the Forest subordinates and the people in general will tend to remove much of the misunderstanding that now exists as regards the Forest Department.

9. The relations between the Forest Department and the Revenue Department were cordial.

10. Khan Bahadur Ratnagar, who has just retired, managed the Circle with his usual keenness and efficiency.

KOLABA DIVISION.

The total revenue was Rs. 1,54,858 as against Rs. 1,74,818 of the last year and the total expenditure Rs. 1,32,106 as against Rs. 1,26,572 in the previous year. The surplus thus decreased from Rs. 48,246 to Rs. 22,752. The decrease in revenue is attributed to low prices obtained for coupes and some coupes remaining unsold during the year.

2. The total number of forest offences was 1,659 as against 1,629 in the previous year. The rise is wholly due to an increase in the felling offences from 1,085 to 1,145 during the year. All other forms of offences, however, recorded a decrease. The increase in the felling offences is reported to be due partly to unauthorized cutting of trees in the forests

bordering Kharpati by people who have no forest of their own and partly to the greater vigilance shown by the forest subordinates in the detection of crime.

3. The damage caused by erosion to the Casuarina plantations of Akshi and Nagaon on the sea coast during the year was less than that caused last year.

4. The Inam forest of Sardar Bivalkar have been ordered by Government to be restored to him following the decision of the Privy Council in his favour.

5. The Advisory Committee of Kolaba held only one meeting during the year and the suggestion made by a non-official member that the police patils might be authorised to issue transit passes for malki material where no round or depôt officer was present to give them was accepted. This appears to be a step in the right direction.

6. The relations between the Forest Department and the Revenue Department continued cordial.

7. In the Kolaba Division no appreciable work appears to have been done by the Forest Department in connection with Village Improvement.

APPENDIX.

The following is a short summary of the administration of the Dangs, Surat, for the year 1936-37 :—

The total area of the Dangs is 356 square miles of Reserved Forest and 304 square miles of Protected Forest in charge of the Forest Department. There was no change in the area during the year. The leases of the Dangs forests were terminated by the Government of India from 1st April 1937.

Out of a total of 31 coupes due for working during the year, 28 coupes were sold and exploited by contract agency and the remaining coupes were worked departmentally for the Saw Mill at Sundha.

A sum of Rs. 40,894-3-9 was spent on the construction of new road works under the head Capital Outlay on Forests. In addition, Rs. 8,628-15-9 were spent on maintenance and repairs to 26 miles of metalled and 284 miles of fair weather earth roads. The construction of a 12 span bridge over the river Khapri at Kudkas was satisfactorily completed by the Contractors Messrs. T. C. Verma & Co. of Bombay.

The Bhawandagad-Ahwa Section of the Waghai-Nawapur Road was completed during the year. With the completion of this road and the bridge over the river Khapri at Kudkas we have now an all weather metalled and murrummed road between Waghai and Ahwa the headquarters of the Dangs.

Owing to heavy bamboo and timber traffic in the Dangs the earth roads get very dusty and are badly cut up with deep ruts year after year. It is essential that some of the more important earth roads should be murrummed or metalled at a very early date. A very important road which requires to be metalled is the Waghai-Nasik Section from Chikhalda to Saputara a distance of about 24 miles. The construction of this road will connect the Dangs with the Nasik Road system.

Rs. 1,463-15-9 were spent on the construction of four Katcha Guards' line at Kalamvihir, Pimpri, Chakdhara and Manmodi under the head Capital Outlay on Forests and a sum of Rs. 1,981-13-9 on general annual repairs to over 79 Forest buildings in the Division.

The construction of Police lines at Waghai was sanctioned and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,476-5-3 under the head F—(Police) 1 (4) Works through the agency of the Forest Department.

Rs. 1,485-11-0 were spent on the construction of new wells at Chikhli, Kalamvihir, Ahwa, Laochali and Pimpri under the head Capital Outlay on Forests. The construction of new wells and dams for holding up water in the Dangs is a matter of very great importance for the welfare of the people and for exploitation purposes. The difficulty lies in locating suitable sites and obtaining a good water supply. During the hot weather many wells run dry and villagers have to go miles for water.

A sum of Rs. 2,842-8-3 was spent on repairs to existing wells and tanks and repairs to compound fences, etc. This includes rental Rs. 1,377

paid to the Telegraph department for the telephone line between Waghai, Ahwa and Sundha paid during the year.

The number of offences detected during the year were 42 as against 17 of the last year and 31 average of the past 3 years. Excepting one case of deliberate incendiarism in Waghai Range in which the accused was caught and prosecuted the other fires were due to carelessness and accidents. The area burnt was 275 acres as against 508 acres last season. On the whole fire protection in the Dangs continued to be a success.

Regeneration by coppice plays an important part in the areas clear felled. This is supplemented by intensive regeneration by sowing and planting both on rab patches and outside rabs. Regeneration by this method was carried out in 20 coupes over an area of 1,012 acres clear felled and the results throughout were very satisfactory. The total number of plants raised in clear felled area during the year was as follows :—

Teak (seedlings and stump plants)	..	269,096
Raiwal chiefly Shissam and Bio	..	58,362

Cultural operations, viz., cleanings in old coupes and weedings in previous years plantation areas were carried out departmentally at a cost of Rs. 2,013-15-6.

The total area worked during the year was 4,434 acres under improvement cum clear fellings and 3,062 acres under selection cum improvement fellings. The total outturn of major produce was 9,98,668 c.ft. of timber and 4,42,164 c.ft. of fuel as against 10,80,960 c.ft. of timber and 4,95,550 c.ft. of fuel of the previous year. The total revenue from minor forest produce was Rs. 1,54,640 as against 1,59,288 of the previous year.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 5,86,718 as against Rs. 6,51,786 of the previous year and the total expenditure Rs. 2,23,544 as against Rs. 2,17,069 of the previous year. In addition, a sum of Rs. 4,411 was spent under the head Capital Outlay on Forests. The net surplus during the year amounted to Rs. 3,63,174 as against Rs. 4,34,717 of the previous year and Rs. 3,52,642 the average for the previous quinquennium.

The net profit of the departmental operations was Rs. 38,941-13-8 as against Rs. 40,046 of the previous year. The working of the Sundha Mill shows a net profit of Rs. 13,666-14-0 as against Rs. 19,398-13-10 of the previous year.

The charge of the Division was held as under :—

Mr. E. O. Sampson, M.B.E.	..	1st April 1936 to 3rd June 1936.
Mr. E. K. Kotwal	..	4th June 1936 to 3rd October 1936.
Mr. E. O. Sampson, M.B.E.	..	4th October 1936 to 31st March 1937.

The charge of the North Dangs Sub-Division was held by Mr. E. K. Kotwal from 1st April 1936 to 3rd June 1936 and 4th October 1936 to

31st March 1937. Rao Sahab C. K. Amin held charge of the South Dangs Sub-Division for the whole year and also held charge of North Dangs Sub-Division from 4th June 1936 to 3rd October 1936 and 1st February 1937 to 31st March 1937 in addition.

Final orders having been passed by the Government of India transferring the Dangs permanently as Indian States under the control of the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1937, all surplus revenue in the Dangs Suspense Account from 1st July 1933 to 31st March 1937 has been given over to the Government of Bombay as per Government of India orders.

With a few exceptions the work of Rangers and other Subordinate Protective and office establishments continued to be satisfactory.

A. C. HILEY,

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 9th October 1937.