

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PROVINCE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1945, 1946.

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1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The monsoon commenced in the second week of June. Rainfall was adequate and well distributed throughout the Division and the crops were generally good. There were rains without break in Ahmedabad District in the earlier part of the season, with the result that some areas remained fallow due to overgrowth of weeds and the yield of Bajri and Jowar was poor. The rainfall in September was heavy in the Districts of Kaira, Broach, Panchmahals and Surat. This resulted in damage to Bajri, tobacco and paddy crops in Kaira District and to maize in the Panchmahals. In Surat District, crops in several talukas were damaged and 10 villages of Olpad Taluka were submerged under water, owing to heavy flood in the Kim river. In Broach District this rainfall was accompanied by a cyclone which caused extensive damage to properties and standing crops, particularly in the Jambusar Taluka.

*Ahmedabad.*—The monsoon broke towards the end of June. In the earlier part of the season, the rainfall was incessant followed by a long break of about a month. The rains of September were not adequate for wheat and other Rabi crops. As the rains were incessant during the earlier part of the monsoon, sowing of Bajri and Jowar was hampered and some lands remained fallow due to overgrowth of grass. The result was that the yield of these crops was poor. On the whole the rainfall was more than the average.

*Kaira.*—The monsoon commenced in the third week of June, but it was intermittent till 29th June 1945. Thereafter the conditions became settled and continued so up to 25th September 1945 with three breaks of about a week each during August and September. Rainfall in September was heavy and damaged the crops of Bajri, tobacco, and paddy which were ready for harvest. It was, however, advantageous to other standing Rabi crops. The yield of Bajri was poor, that of Kodra and Paddy was fair, while that of Bavto and Pulses was good.

*Broach.*—The monsoon commenced in the middle of June. The rainfall was sufficient and favourable in the beginning for agricultural operations. The rains in July and September were heavy. Besides, there was a cyclone which caused extensive damage to properties and standing crops, particularly to kharif Bajri, in Jambusar Taluka. Cotton crop was affected to some extent all over the District due to heavy rains in September and floods in Dhadhar and Bhukhi. These heavy rains were followed by a break which affected the growth of rabi Jowar. The yield of Jowar was consequently poor. Excepting wheat and Lang, all crops were below average. The season on the whole was not satisfactory.

**Panch Mahals.**—The rains broke in June. The condition of crops was good till the end of August, but the heavy rainfall in September damaged the standing crops especially Maize to a great extent. Bajri, Paddy and groundnut crops in Kalol taluka were also damaged to some extent. The rain was, however, very favourable to the Rabi crops. Large areas were sown with wheat and gram in Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod talukas. On the whole the outturn of all crops except maize was average. The rainfall was above normal.

**Surat.**—The monsoon began in the second week of June. The rainfall was sufficient for sowing operations. In July it was heavy but there was no damage to crops except in Bular Taluka where Jowar had to be re-sown and growth of cotton was retarded. There was heavy rainfall again in September with the result that standing crops in some villages of Mandvi Taluka and Kodra and Tur crops in Pardi Taluka were damaged. The river Kim overflowed and caused damage to crops and to the houses of Dublas in 10 villages on its bank.

**Thana.**—The monsoon broke in the second week of June. The rainfall was well distributed and adequate for sowing operations. The rainfall in July was rather heavy, but no damage was done to standing crops. The crops were good.

**Bombay Suburban District.**—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June. The rainfall was adequate and well distributed and paddy which is the main crop of the District was good.

The rainfall in each District during the year as compared with the average of the last five years is as under:—

District	Rainfall during 1945-46	Average rainfall during last 5 years
Ahmedabad	33.76	32.76
Kaira	40.29	36.87
Broach	54.43	36.18
Panchmahals	53.25	40.87
Surat	85.12	65.28
Thana	105.39	97.41
Bombay Suburban District	83.41	74.61

The outturn of crops in Ahmedabad District ranged from 3 to 10 annas, while in Kaira, it ranged from 6 to 10. In Broach it was between 3 to 7, in Panch Mahals between 8 to 10, in Surat between 4 to 12, while in Thana it ranged from 7 to 11 and in Bombay Suburban District it was about 10,

## Central Division.

The monsoon set in rather late in the second fortnight of June in East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur and Nasik. The rainfall in June was sufficient in the western part of Satara, the western part of Poona, the northern part of Ahmednagar and the southern part of Nasik. July rains were general and sufficient throughout the Division, except in Sholapur District and the southern part of Ahmednagar District. Then followed a prolonged drought in August in the eastern part of Satara, eastern part of Poona, Southern part of Ahmednagar and in the major part of Sholapur District. September and October rains were adequate and copious in East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar and Nasik, which were useful for the standing kharif crops and for the sowing of rabi crops. The rainfall was particularly scanty in Sholapur, Ahmednagar, and Poona districts and in the eastern part of Satara District. The rainfall in each Taluka of the Division during the year under report was as shown in the appended statement.

The situation in each District was as follows:—

**Ahmednagar.**—The monsoon rains were sufficient in June in Akola, Sangamner, Sheogaon, Pathardi, Rahuri and Parner talukas and Jamkhed Mahal. The condition of Kharif crops was satisfactory in Newasa, Pathardi, Sheogaon, Akola and Sangamner talukas. Though there had been enough rain at the time of Rabi sowing, subsequent drought affected the growth of rabi jowar the outturn of which was below 4 annas and was used as fodder. The rainfall in the southern part of this District was below normal. Due to insufficiency of rains in the southern part the yield of the kharif as well as rabi crops in general was unsatisfactory. Owing to failure of rains scarcity conditions prevailed in 887 villages out of 1343 villages in this District. The condition of the crops irrigated by canals under the command of Godavari and Pravara rivers in Kopergaon, Belapur, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas was good. The condition of Rabi crops in jirayat lands was generally satisfactory. Under G. R., R. D., No. 1314/45-II, dated 13th February 1946, scarcity was declared in 797 villages and subsequently under G. R., R. D., No. 1314/45-II, dated 7th May 1946, scarcity conditions were declared in 90 more villages.

**Nasik.**—The monsoon commenced at the proper time in June, but it was particularly inadequate in Yeola, Sinnar and Niphad talukas. In July, the rainfall was general and sufficient throughout the district. August rains were useful for the Rabi sowing operations and improved the condition of the standing kharif crops except in Yeola Taluka. September rains were widespread, opportune and beneficial for the growth of kharif crops which were on the point of withering. They also helped the rabi sowings. There were showers in October which were useful for the growth of kharif crops, but were not sufficient for the rabi crops. There was no rainfall in November. On the whole, the kharif season was fair; in Nandgaon it was good. The anna valuation of kharif crops was above 6 annas. The rabi crops were not satisfactory though the general annewari did not go below 6 annas.

**East Khandesh.**—The rainfall was sufficient and beneficial to kharif and rabi crops. The monsoons commenced in the second fortnight of June. In July and August the rainfall was sufficient and widespread. September rains gave an impetus to the growth of standing kharif crops but they slightly damaged pulses such as Mung, Urid, Chavali.

Resowing of Bajri had to be done in some parts of Brandol Taluka. The rains in the second week of October helped the sowing operations of rabi jowar in all talukas, except the Parols and Raver talukas. There was practically no rainfall in November and December. The kharif crops were in good condition. The season was normal and the agricultural outlook was satisfactory.

*West Khandesh.*—The monsoon commenced late in the second fortnight of June which delayed sowing operations in Sakri, Dhulia and Sindkheda talukas. Rainfall in July was sufficient except in Sirpur, Dhulia and Sindkheda Talukas. The condition of kharif crops was fair. August rains were useful for the standing kharif crops. September rains were general and useful for the standing kharif crops and for the sowing of the rabi crops. Owing to sufficient moisture rabi sowings were undertaken in all talukas. By the end of November the condition of rabi crops continued to be good throughout the season. There was no damage to rabi crops on account of any crop pest etc. The season was normal and the agricultural outlook was satisfactory.

*Poona.*—The monsoon commenced in the second week of June, which facilitated sowing of Kharif crops in the western half of the district, while in the eastern half the rainfall was scanty. The rainfall in Indapur Taluka during the whole season amounted to 3 inches and 27 cents—the lowest figure during the last forty years. Adjoining talukas also received inadequate rains. In Indapur, Bhimthadi, Dhond, and the deshi parts of Haveli and Mawal talukas, and the eastern half of Purandhar taluka, there were practically no kharif crops. Bajri crop sown in the deshi parts of Haveli and Mawal talukas, and in the eastern half of Purandhar Taluka failed. In September and October there had been adequate rains in all talukas excepting Indapur, Dhond, Bhimthadi and deshi parts of Haveli and Purandhar talukas. The Jowar crop was affected by Khaira disease in several villages in Haveli and Purandhar talukas. The rabi rains were quite unsatisfactory in the eastern part of the district. Failure of late rains was the real cause of scarcity in the eastern part of the district, comprising of Bhimthadi, Indapur, Dhond, Sirur, Purandhar and deshi villages of Haveli Taluka where Rabi crops practically failed. In the Mawal parts of this district the rainfall was adequate, and the paddy and other kharif crops thrived well. Scarcity conditions were declared in 10 villages of Haveli Taluka, 34 in Purandhar Taluka, 22 in Sirur Taluka, 60 in Dhond, 41 in Bhimthadi and 42 in Indapur Talukas. The rabi crops entirely failed in these talukas which usually produce Jowar crop. The kharif season in the Haveli tract was fair, but the rabi in the rabi tract was a complete failure.

*Satara.*—The monsoon commenced early in June and the rainfall was sufficient for the sowing of kharif crops all over the district, except in Man and some portion of Khatav talukas, where it was scanty. July and August rains were sufficient to sustain the standing kharif crops. The western part of the district received sufficient rainfall and the paddy and other kharif crops fared well. Then followed a prolonged break which delayed rabi sowings. The area worst affected by the drought comprised Man, Khatav, Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas, and some part of Walva Taluka, where rabi crops failed. In the rest of the district the yield of kharif and rabi crops was normal and fair. Due to failure of crops, scarcity conditions were declared in 78 villages in Man Taluka (the whole taluka) and in 68 villages of Khatav Taluka. Conditions akin to scarcity prevailed in 39 villages of Khanapur, 33 villages in Tasgaon, 8 in Walva and 12 in Wai talukas.

The rainfall was considerably less than last year and where it fell it was untimely and badly distributed. The rabi crops in the eastern part did not thrive

well with the result that the out-turn of crops in that part was below normal. In Man and Khatav, and a portion of Khanapur Taluka rabi jowar completely failed due to lack of rains. On the whole the kharif season was fair. The Rabi season was a failure in the rabi tracts of Wai, Khatav, Khanapur, Tassegaon and Man talukas.

**Sholapur.**—The rainfall in June was inadequate and unevenly distributed in Pandharpur, Sangola, Malsiras, Karmala and Madha Talukas. In the remaining Talukas the rains were timely and useful for the Kharif sowings. July and August rains were scanty. November was practically dry with the result that the rabi crops withered away and in the light soil they failed miserably. On the whole, the Rabi crops did not thrive well and this resulted in total failure of rabi jowar in Pandharpur, Sangola, Malsiras, Karmala and Madha Talukas. Rabi crops in the irrigated tracts were, however, good. The general annewari of crops in the kharif tracts was between 6 to 8 annas, but the annewari of rabi crops was much less than the normal. The annewari of rabi crops in 531 villages out of 718 in the district was below 4 annas. Owing to the poor out-turn the jowar crop was used as fodder.

A major part of this district was affected by scarcity conditions. To sum up, the agricultural season was satisfactory in three districts only viz. East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik; while in the remaining four districts viz. Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur, the rabi season was very unfavourable.

#### Southern Division

**Belgaum District.**—The actual rainfall was below normal in the transition tract comprising Chikodi Sub-Division and Sampgaon and Parasgad talukas in the Belgaum Sub-Division; whereas it was almost normal in the rainy tract comprising Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad Mahal, which are paddy growing areas. During June and July, the rainfall was evenly distributed throughout the district and facilitated the summer operations as well as the sowing of kharif crops in the dry tract and paddy in the rainy tract. Owing to the scanty rains in October, November and December, the rabi crops could not be sown, as a result of which large rabi areas remained unsown. Although the steady rains in August and September stimulated the growth of the kharif crops, they sustained damage and withered due to a complete failure of the rains during subsequent months when they were badly needed. Paddy crops were also damaged in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad Mahal. The people in Parasgad taluka in particular were hard hit by the failure of the crops, owing to the frequency of bad seasons, during the last few years. The anna valuation was between 3 and 6 annas in almost the whole district. As the lack of adequate rainfall greatly affected the kharif as well as the rabi crops, scarcity had to be declared in parts of all the talukas, excluding the paddy tract comprising of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Chandgad Mahal.

**Byäpür District.**—The rainfall during the year under review was less than that of the previous year, and also below the average of the district. The rains which commenced in June 1945, were not well-distributed throughout the district resulting in a spread of the grass-hopper pest particularly in the southern part of the district. Due to inadequate rains in July and August, the sowing of kharif

crops was retarded and that of rabi crops was almost completely held up, owing to scanty rainfall in October and November as a result of which, both kharif and rabi crops totally failed, particularly in the Southern Sub-Division. Scarcity had therefore to be declared in a major portion of the district.

*Dharwar District.*—The rainfall was much below average during the year under report. The rainfall in April and May in Haveri, Hirekerur, Dharwar, Hangal and Kalgatgi talukas was useful for preparation of the land for the kharif season. The rains in June, July and August were useful for the whole district for the sowing of kharif crops and paddy. The rainfall in the latter part of August and September was unevenly distributed and was insignificant in October and thereafter with the result that most of rabi area in Haveri, Dharwar, Hubli, Ranabannur, Ron and Navalgund talukas and Nargund and Mundargi pethas was left unsown. Owing to the lack of rain in October and thereafter and inadequate supply of water from the irrigation tanks, the yield of paddy and kharif crops was meagre, while the rabi crops totally failed. Consequently, scarcity had to be declared in the whole of Ron and Navalgund talukas and Nargund petha and parts of Haveri, Ranabannur, Dharwar and Hubli talukas.

*Kanara District.*—The rainfall during the year under review was 36 inches more than that of the previous year. Heavy rains in July interrupted the agricultural operations in Yellapur taluka. The rabi crops in Supa petha were damaged to a certain extent, owing to the early break of the monsoon. The rabi crops in Honavar taluka also suffered a bit for want of rains in October. On the whole, the season was satisfactory.

Koleroga appeared in Ankola, Yellapur and Supa. In the former two places, the damage was negligible, but it caused heavy loss to the betel nut crop in Supa-petha. The general anna valuation of crops ranged from 7 to 10 annas.

*Kolaba District.*—The monsoon set in during the first week of June. The rainfall was sufficient and seasonable till the middle of September. It was below average in the second fortnight of September, but it did not materially affect the crops. The annewari throughout the district was 12 annas and above.

*Rainagiri District.*—The rainfall during the year under report was sufficient, seasonal, and well distributed throughout the district. Though it was irregular in July and the first fortnight of August, the later regular showers and bright weather were conducive to the growth and harvesting of all the crops. The season was satisfactory and the general annewari was between 11 and 12 annas.

## 2. WATER SUPPLY.

### Northern Division.

The supply of water for drinking purposes was adequate in all the Districts except in Ghogho Taluka of Ahmedabad District and in Thana District. The supply in Ghogho was insufficient in summer. In Thana District, scarcity was felt as usual in some parts of Jungle patti from the middle of April to the middle of June.

The following table shows the amounts allotted to various districts and the expenditure incurred in connection with water supply in precarious tracts :—

Name of the District.	Amount of the Government grant allotted.	Amount spent from Government grant and unpaid balances from the previous years.
Ahmedabad	34,550	12,487
Kaira	18,410	8,450
Broach	7,097	2,097
Panchmahals	1,332	958
Surat	10,059	3,228
Thane	86,262	8,560
Bombay Suburban District	.....	.....
Total	1,68,310	37,766

**Central Division.**

The supply of water was generally sufficient both for irrigation and drinking purposes in West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik and in the western parts of Poona and Satara districts. There was acute shortage of water supply in the villages affected by scarcity conditions in the four districts. In Nasik district, Yeola City and the Dangi area experienced scarcity of drinking water supply. As regards the scarcity affected villages, the Collectors adopted prompt measures to improve the water sources. The measures taken to improve the existing water sources and arrangements for the supply of water to the villagers in scarcity stricken villages are briefly summarised below :—

(1) *Poona*.—Public and District Local Board wells were deepened by removing silt and by excavation, at a total cost of Rs. 75,000, in Dhond, Bhimthadi and Indapur Talukas. These works were got completed with the assistance of local committees formed for this purpose. Each taluka was given a motor tank lorry to fetch and supply drinking water daily to the villagers where water was not available within an easy distance. Bullock carts and water servers were also engaged in these villages which were not easily accessible. Scarcity of water was also experienced in Haveli and Purandhar talukas. A grant of Rs. 2,910 was utilised by the villagers in improving the local water supply sources. One water tank lorry was specially engaged for supply of water in the eastern part of Purandhar taluka. Shirur Taluka also experienced shortage of water supply. A grant of Rs. 36,700 was utilised towards the improvement of existing water sources, digging of wells repairing and deepening of the existing wells, ads and ziras in the rivers.

(2) *Ahmednagar*.—Acute shortage of water was experienced in the scarcity affected parts in Shrigonda, Karjat, Jamkhed, Nagar, Parner and in some villages in Sangamner and Bellapur Road Talukas. In 244 villages, 260 water servers were appointed for serving water in Harijans. In 202 villages a grant of Rs. 28,827 was utilised for deepening of wells, removal of silt, repairs to existing wells and Ada, deepening of ziras, etc. In 14 villages bullock carts were engaged for providing water to the villagers. One thousand tins, 235 drums and 2,000 water containers were supplied to the villagers for carrying and storing water. Four motor tankers were engaged for transporting water from a distance and supplying it to scarcity affected villages.

(3) *Satara*.—The supply of water both for drinking and irrigation purposes were sufficient throughout the district except in the scarcity affected areas. Sufficient grants were spent in the scarcity affected villages for the improvement of water supply sources. Three motor tankers—(one specially for Islampur taluka) were provided for supply of drinking water to the villages where the scarcity of water was acute. Water servers were also engaged to provide water to Harijans.

(4) *Sholapur*.—Owing to the failure of rains in this district scarcity of water, both for drinking and irrigation purposes was felt in Karmala taluka the scarcity of water was acute, and a special motor tanker was engaged at Tembhorni in Madha taluka. A grant of Rs. 22,000 was utilised for repairing the existing wells, removal of silt, digging of ziras and for meeting the cost of water servers and cartmen engaged for this purpose. To sum up, timely and prompt measures taken by the Collectors saved the situation in the scarcity areas and there was no instances of the inhabitants deserting their villages for want of drinking water in any area.

#### Southern Division.

In the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts scarcity of water was keenly felt in the summer months particularly in the areas affected by scarcity conditions. Measures were therefore taken to tide over the situation by sinking gunds in nallas and deepening existing wells and removing silt from tanks. Carts and water tankers were employed for the transport of drinking water to the affected parts. In other districts, the supply of water was sufficient except in places which usually suffer from water shortage in summer.

#### CATTLE AND FODDER.

##### Northern Division.

Bombay Suburban District is a deficit District; so far as food and fodder is concerned. Fodder was however made available throughout the year at controlled rates. The supply of fodder in the remaining Districts, except in Kaira, was sufficient. In Kaira the supply of cotton seed was not adequate.

Diseases among cattle appeared in the Division, the chief being Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicæmia, Feet and mouth, Surra and Ranikhat.

The number of cattle attacked by various diseases and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as under:—

No. of cattle attacked	12,214
No. of cattle died	5,521
No. of cattle inoculated	14,569



Of all the diseases, rinderpest took the largest toll as will appear from the figures tabulated below:

District.	Haemorrhagic Septicemia.		Foot and Mouth.		Rinderpest.		Sorra.		Rinkhet.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmedabad	577	468	636	...	2,173	1,239	4	1	...	...
Kaira	288	294	663	1	...	...	1	1	718	274
Broach	516	501	1,284	2	1,078	786	217	149	...	...
Panchmahals	120	116	67	...	942	324	4	3	7	7
Surat	323	301	605	...	1,316	665	145	75	...	...
Thana	...	...	...	...	297	221	118	5	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>281</b>

Foot and mouth disease also appeared on an extensive scale, but the mortality therefrom was negligible. The mortality from Haemorrhagic Septicemia was considerable.

**Central Division.**

The condition of cattle was fair in all districts except in the scarcity affected parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur districts during the year under report.

Epizootics such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, Haemorrhagic, black-quarter, rinkhet, septicemia, sorra were prevalent in Sholapur, Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Satara districts. The total number of cattle deaths from these diseases was 12,892, as against 11,652 for the previous year. The epizootics did not, however, in any way interfere with agricultural operations.

The total number of attacks and deaths from cattle disease in each district during the year 1945-46 was as shown in the sub-joined table.

District	Attacks	Deaths
1. Ahmednagar	5,450	648
2. East Khandesh	9,123	4,239
3. West Khandesh	6,301	3,071
4. Nasik	3,789	1,320
5. Poona	3,222	507
6. Satara	4,180	2,342
7. Sholapur	1,471	912
Total	38,536	12,829

Timely steps were taken to bring these epizootics under control by the officials of the Veterinary Department.

*Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh Districts.*—In these three districts the rainfall was sufficient, widespread and evenly distributed during the year, under report, and there was no scarcity of green grass and dry fodder for the cattle in these districts. During October 1945, shortage of fodder was however, felt in Niphad Division (Nasik) but this problem was solved partly by growing "Khondya" crops and partly by importing fodder from H. H. Nizam's territory. Arrangements were made through Government agency to distribute fodder to needy agriculturists in Yeola, Niphad and Sinnar talukas. The district ban on the movement of fodder and kadbi also helped to alleviate the situation in these parts. The only difficulty which the agriculturists felt very keenly was shortage of cotton seed and oilcakes. These articles were rationed for agricultural plough cattle and milch cows and buffaloes. The shortage of cotton seed was mainly due to the introduction of the Growth of Food Crops Act.

*Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur Districts.*—Owing to the failure of rabi jowar crops in these districts the supply of fodder was generally insufficient and it was particularly bad in the scarcity affected areas. The prices of fodder had reached record levels in these areas. District and taluka bans, were placed on the movement of fodder and kadbi in these districts to alleviate the situation. The deficiency of fodder was met by importing a sufficient stock of dry grass and oil cakes from West Khandesh and Gujarat districts through Government Agency. Grass depots were opened in the scarcity areas of Poona Satara and Sholapur

districts and tagai loans for the purchase of fodder and grass from these depots were liberally distributed to the agriculturists to mitigate hardship. Then the kadbi stock with the agriculturists was exhausted, the needy agriculturists availed themselves of the supply of grass from these depots especially at Urali, Jejuri, Indapur, Bhigwan, Dhond, Kedgaon and Barumati in the Poona District. These depots were subsidised by the cattle feeding centres opened by the Bombay Humanitarian League which provided cattle feed on the rationed system. Most of the poor agriculturists availed themselves of these arrangements, which worked satisfactorily. In Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts, however, the demand for imported grass was disappointing due to the fact that the cattle in these parts were not accustomed to this kind of grass. In Ahmednagar District the sale of this grass was on a very small scale and the stock was therefore, returned to the Military Department. In Sholapur District grass to the extent of five lakhs lbs. was imported from West Khandesh. Kadbi was sold at controlled rates. Cattle feeding centres were opened in April 1946 by the Bombay Humanitarian League in 4 centres in Pandharpur, Madha and Sangola talukas. In July 1946, three more centres were opened by the League in Malsiras and Sangola talukas. In all seven centres were in operation till 1st August 1946. Government sanctioned subsidy at the rate of Re. 0-4-0 per head per day to the League for feeding the cattle from the scarcity areas at these centres.

#### Southern Division.

*Belgaum.*—Due to the failure of the crops, scarcity of fodder was keenly felt. The difficulty was overcome by the grant of large amounts of tagai for the purchase of fodder in scarcity areas and the distribution of grass purchased on Government account in Chikodi Taluka as also by the establishment of six Mass Cattle Feeding Centres—4 in Paragad Taluka and 2 in Athni Taluka—by the Bombay Humanitarian League.

*Bijapur.*—There was a shortage of fodder in some villages of Sindgi, Bijapur, Badami talukas and Bilgi Petha. In order to relieve the situation, the needy agriculturists were given tagai loans for the purchase of kadbi and cattle camps were opened by the Bombay Humanitarian League in central villages of the scarcity areas to feed the cattle of poor agriculturists.

*Dharwar.*—The supply of fodder was adequate in the district except in Ron, Navalgund, Haveri, Ranahennur and Dharwar talukas and Nargund Petha. Two remedies were adopted to relieve the scarcity of fodder, viz. (1) opening of cattle camps through the agency of the Bombay Humanitarian League and (2) advance of tagai on a liberal scale for purchase of fodder. The situation however did not get serious as many of the cultivators even in scarcity areas had a reserve of fodder with them from previous years.

*Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.*—The supply of fodder was adequate in all the three districts throughout the year.

Although several epizootics were responsible for the shortage of cattle in the Kolaba District, the agricultural operations were not materially affected thereby.

#### 4. PUBLIC HEALTH.

##### Northern Division.

Public health was generally good except for the epidemics shown in the table below:—

District.	Mortality from				
	Cholera.	Small Pox.	Plague.	Cerebro spinal fever.	Other diseases.
Ahmedabad	19	344	.....	12	.....
Kaira	431	305	.....	5	.....
Broach	4	61	.....	.....	.....
Panchmahals	208	2	.....	.....	.....
Surat	208	351	.....	.....	.....
Thana	202	182	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,072	1,245	.....	17	.....

There was no outbreak of plague in any of the districts.

Cerebro spinal fever appeared in Ahmedabad but did not spread unduly as in the previous year. The number of cases and deaths therefrom being only 61 and 12 as against 221 and 61 in 1944-45 and 173 and 39 in 1943-44. Small-pox and cholera took a large toll in Kaira, Surat and Thana districts. Deaths from cholera and small-pox in Ahmedabad District were 19 and 344 as against 100 and 385 in the previous year. In Kaira there were 431 and 305 deaths from cholera and small-pox respectively as against 28 and 14 in the preceding year. The deaths from cerebro-spinal fever in this district were 5 as against 6 in the previous year. In Broach there were only 4 deaths from cholera, while the deaths from small-pox numbered 61 as against 100 in the previous year. The cases and deaths from small-pox in Panchmahals were 14 and 2 as against 8 and 5 respectively. The cases of cholera in this district were 361 of which 208 proved fatal. The number of cases and deaths from small-pox in Surat District were 1,870 and 351 as against 625 and 107 in the previous year. The cases and deaths from cholera in this district numbered 447 and 208 as against 220 and 128 in the previous year. In Thana District out of 319 attacks of cholera, 202 proved fatal as against 341 and 216 in the previous year, while attacks and deaths from small-pox numbered 584 and 182 respectively as against 848 and 161 in the preceding year. Cholera and small-pox appeared in the division more extensively during the year under report, while the prevalence of cerebro-spinal fever was comparatively less.

## Central Division.

*Public Health.*—The information about mortality from plague, cholera and small pox in the Central Division, districts is given in the subjoined statement.

Name of the District.	Mortality figures.		
	Cholera.	Small Pox.	Plague.
1. Nasik	425	589	954
2. Ahmednagar	213	1,131	921
3. Poona	528	1,168	1,133
4. Satara	1,017	265	4,268
5. Sholapur	1,049	256	1,932
6. West Khandesh	1,048	800	15
7. East Khandesh	2,911	139	195
GRAND TOTAL	7,189	4,338	8,808

Plague was prominent Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts during the year under report. Cholera prevailed to a large extent in West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Satara and Sholapur districts.

With the outbreak of monsoons Cholera broke out in all districts. Prompt measures such as anti-cholera inoculations and free supply of cholera pills and permanganate of potash helped to check the spread of the epidemic. Preventive and curative measures were adopted by the Local Bodies, local officers and the special medical squads appointed by the Public Health Department. Plague broke out in Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts and took a heavy toll. It was checked by mass inoculations carried out by the special medical squads deputed by the Public Health Department. Disinfection in affected villages and towns was carried out by the special medical squads deputed by the Public Health Department. Pandharpur Municipality made elaborate arrangements to fight against plague and Cholera epidemic during the Ashadi fair.

Public Health was on the whole good during the year under report.

## Southern Division.

*Epidemics.*—Plague broke out in practically all the districts in this division during the year under review. In some parts of the Belgaum district it assumed a virulent form and took a heavy toll but the situation was brought under control by prompt

and effective measures. In other districts all possible efforts were made to check the spread of the epidemic in its initial stage.

Cholera appeared in many villages of the Belgatna and the Dharwar districts and a few villages in the Kanara and Ratnagiri districts. Mass inoculation was started in all the affected villages and the border areas with the result that the epidemic soon subsided.

Small pox prevailed in many villages of the Kanara and Ratnagiri districts in spite of timely precautions. The situation would have worsened in these districts had the vaccination staff worked hard to combat the disease.

Apart from these epidemics there were numerous cases of malaria in many interior villages of the Kanara and Belgatna districts. Preventive and curative measures were adopted promptly to check the spread of the disease. The Malaria research Unit working in the Kanara District is reported to be doing useful work. The D. D. T. operations carried out by it have proved useful.

*Epizootics.*—Cattle disease broke out in all the districts of this division. In some villages of the Belgatna and Kanara districts the number of deaths was large. All possible measures were employed to combat the diseases and with the help of the veterinary staff the situation was brought under control. The agricultural operations, however, did not suffer much on account of the prevalence of the diseases.

## 5. LAND REVENUE.

### Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue, demand, collections, remissions, etc. :—

District	Past Arrears.		Current year's consolidated demand.	Total demand.
	Authorized.	Un-authorized.		
Ahmedabad	2,62,767	53,311	30,18,077	33,32,855
Kaira			24,80,389	24,80,389
Brosch	148	1,145	24,04,992	24,95,284
Panchmahals		375	5,79,053	5,79,428
Surat	1,041		28,55,578	28,56,619
Thana	40,066	28,662	20,44,029	21,12,756
Bombay Suburban District	4,34,858	79,347	4,30,578	9,44,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,38,278</b>	<b>1,63,340</b>	<b>1,39,00,694</b>	<b>1,48,02,312</b>

District	Remissions. Suspensions.		Collections	Over-collections.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,25,403	3,72,059	27,85,173	78,287
Kaira	29,462	.....	24,50,927	26,456
Broach	12,987	2,047	24,79,891	14,798
Panchmahals	1,599	.....	5,77,829	2,478
Surat	91,839	442	27,63,739	66,506
Thana	4,216	22,886	20,70,012	30,108
Bombay Suburban District	5,929	4,06,647	5,17,874	56,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,71,404</b>	<b>8,66,080</b>	<b>1,36,44,645</b>	<b>2,70,832</b>

  

District	Arrears at the end of the year.		Total
	Of current year.	Of previous year.	
Ahmedabad	13,103	36,787	49,890
Kaira	.....	.....	.....
Broach	798	761	1,559
Panchmahals	.....	.....	.....
Surat	.....	.....	.....
Thana	3,135	12,508	15,643
Bombay Suburban District	14,967	37,864	52,831
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,003</b>	<b>88,000</b>	<b>1,20,003</b>

Central Division.

Statement showing the land revenue demand, suspension, remission, collections, etc., in the Central Division during the year 1945-46.

Serial No.	District	Past Arrears.		Current year's consolidated demand.	Total Consolidated demand.	Remission	Suspension.	Collection.	Unauthorised Balances.
		Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
1	2	3	3A	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar	1,45,233	393	25,72,159	27,17,785	1,32,153	12,66,204	13,19,049	379
2	East Khandesh	299	561	42,36,139	42,36,999	6,189	0,403	42,30,396	*
3	West Khandesh	1,065	... 0	26,66,354	26,69,719	2,568	1,065	26,66,227	*
4	Nasik	5,708	... 0	25,49,403	25,56,219	8,946	8,806	25,38,465	0
5	Poona	3,40,925	3,600	21,52,065	24,96,590	1,77,723	5,63,877	17,50,517	4,466
6	Satara	8,780	174	29,88,387	29,97,341	54,098	5,53,718	23,89,366	174
7	Sholapur	3,37,360	104	16,30,532	19,77,095	52,970	6,93,514	11,38,807	195
	Grand Total	8,89,379	5,922	1,68,04,039	1,96,51,748	5,34,662	80,87,583	1,60,32,818	5,214



Southern Division.

No. of Districts	District.	Columns 14 to 17 Past arrears Authorised.	Columns 18 to 20 Unauthorised.	Column 13 current consolidated demand.	Column 21 total consolidated demand.	Column 22 Remission.	Column 23 Suspension.	Column 25 Collection.	Column 27 Unauthorised.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Belgaum	4,41,890	4,446	22,16,341	26,64,677	4,14,816	9,25,662	13,10,913	4,265
2.	Bijapur	20,10,408	197	18,64,406	30,05,010	6,64,818	22,81,706	10,18,260	136
3.	Dharwar	10,03,365	6,682	34,23,813	44,33,830	2,90,621	21,66,209	19,70,614	6,488
4.	Kanara	.....	.....	11,15,112	11,15,112	29,671	.....	10,65,441	.....
5.	Rainagiri	1,21,412	.....	11,21,692	12,43,404	3,134	1,26,591	11,13,679	.....
6.	Kolaba.	41,420	66	19,85,669	20,27,161	4,634	2,708	20,10,443	266
	Total	37,18,521	11,341	1,17,10,332	1,54,49,194	14,07,694	55,03,063	85,27,250	11,197

## 6. GROSS REVENUE.

(COLUMN 3 OF APPENDIX I.)

## Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division showed a net increase of Rs. 5,010 as shown below :—

Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	+909
Kaira	...	...	...	...	+1,214
Broach	...	...	...	...	-1,681
Panchmahals	...	...	...	...	+102
Surat	...	...	...	...	+650
Thana	...	...	...	...	+1,01,519
B. S. D.	...	...	...	...	-97,703
					+5,010

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural and disposal of waste lands, while that in Kaira was due to grant of land on eksali leases and N. A. activity. The increase in Panchmahals and Surat was attributed to N. A. activity, while the decrease in Broach is due to reclassification of lands at some places. The increase in Thana and the decrease in B. S. D. chiefly due to transfer of 47 villages from B. S. D. to Thana.

## Central Division.

The accompanying statement gives an account of the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, balance, etc.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division showed a net increase of Rs. 2,001 as detailed below :—

	Decrease.	Increase.
Ahmednagar	.....	665
East Khandesh	290	.....
West Khandesh	.....	485
Nasik	.....	586
Poona	.....	326
Satara	.....	419
Sholapur	90	.....
480		2,481

Net increase—2,001.

The increase in revenue was mainly due to the conversions of eksali leases of waste lands into permanent grants, increase of land revenue due to revision settlement of Baglan Taluka in Nasik District, grant of Government land for building purposes and levy of non-agricultural assessment on agricultural land put to non-agricultural use. The decrease in East Khandesh was due to the fact that non-agricultural assessment of Rs. 277 was cancelled on non-agricultural use being discontinued, the reduction of agricultural assessment on cultivable land assigned for special purposes, and reduction of net alienations of inam lands. The decrease in Sholapur was due to correction of errors in survey, reduction of assessment on land acquired for road purposes and on land assigned for special purposes.

#### Southern Division:

District.	Current.	Previous.	Difference.		
	Rs.	Rs.			
1. Belgaum	25,47,971	25,47,835	+ 136	Belgaum	+ 136
2. Bijapur	10,46,205	10,46,065	+ 140	Bijapur	+ 140
3. Dharwar	35,85,459	35,84,076	+ 1,383	Dharwar	+ 1,383
4. Kanara	10,76,828	10,76,830	- 2	Kanara	- 2
5. Ratnagiri	10,81,803	10,81,418	+ 385	Ratnagiri	+ 385
6. Kolaba	18,03,706	18,03,675	+ 31	Kolaba	+ 31
Total	1,30,41,972	1,30,39,809	+ 2,073	Net increase	+ 2,073

The increase in revenue in all the districts except Ratnagiri is due to the levy of N. A. assessment on agricultural lands converted to N. A. use. The increase in Ratnagiri District is on account of the increase in prices of rents received in kind.

#### 7. ALIENATIONS.

(COLUMN 5 OF APPENDIX I.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,439 under this head as shown below :-

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	- 69
Kaira	- 11
Broach	- 342
Panchmahals	- 5
Surat	- 924
Thana	+ 39,659
B. S. D.	- 39,747
	- 1,439

The decrease in Ahmedabad District was due to acquisition of lands, while that in Broach District was due to resumption of inams. In Surat District, the decrease was due to decrease in Miscellaneous Land Revenue in Sarkati village on resumption of land, while the increase in Thana District and the decrease in B. S. D. were due to transfer of 47 villages from B. S. D. to Thana. The decrease in Kaira and Panchmahal was negligible and needs no remarks.

Central Division

There was a net decrease of Rs. 5,090 under this head as detailed below:—

	Increase	Decrease
1. Ahmednagar	386	
2. East Khandesh		549
3. West Khandesh		79
4. Kank		76
5. Poona		1425
6. Satara		3765
7. Shiolapur		17
Western Division		
		88
		5,178
		Net decrease—5,090

The decrease was due to the resumption of inam lands and the reduction assessment due to the revision of scale remuneration of Kulkarnis in Dum villages and reduction of judi on Patil inam land consequent on the increase scale remuneration of Patils in Satara, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts.

## Southern Division.

District.	Current	Previous	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Belgaum	6,63,328	6,63,567	- 239
2. Bijapur	2,00,649	2,00,689	- 40
3. Dharwar	5,85,575	5,86,225	- 650
4. Kanara	5,506	5,490	+ 16
5. Ratnagiri	94,108	94,101	+ 7
6. Kolaba	1,15,619	1,15,592	+ 27
Total	18,26,785	18,27,684	- 879

The decrease in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar is due to the conversion of alienated lands into khalsa. The increase in Kanara is due to grant of lands free of revenue as inams of Class VII, while the increase in Ratnagiri and Kolaba districts is contributed by the levy of N. A. assessment on inam lands.

## 8. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(COLUMNS 8, 9 AND 10 OF APPENDIX I.)

## Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 8,052 under this head as shown below:—			
			Rs.
+	Ahmedabad		+ 1,410
+	Kaira		+ 883
+	Broach		- 1,650
	Panchmahals		+ 1,585
	Surat		+ 1,586
+	Thana		+ 57,210
	B. S. D.		52,972
			+ 8,052

The increase in Ahmedabad, Panchmahals and Surat was due to disposal of land for cultivation and N. A. uses, that in Kaira due to N. A. uses and the decrease in Broach was due to reclassification of lands. The increase in Thana and the decrease in B. S. D. was mainly due to transfer of 47 villages from B. S. D. to Thana.

## Central Division.

There was a net increase of 11,979 under this head as detailed below:—

1. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	+ 1,069
2. East Khandesh	...	...	...	+ 1,884
3. West Khandesh	...	...	...	+ 4,167
4. Nasik	...	...	...	+ 485
5. Poona	...	...	...	+ 317
6. Satara	...	...	...	+ 4,086
7. Sholapur	...	...	...	- 29
Net increase				11,979

The increase in revenue was due to the conversions of ekkali leases of waste lands into permanent grants, increase of land revenue due to revision settlement in Baglan Taluka in Nasik District, grant of Government lands for building purposes and levy of non-agricultural assessment on agricultural land put to non-agricultural use. The decrease in revenue in Sholapur District is negligible and calls for no remarks.

## Southern Division.

District	Current	Previous	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Belgaum	18,39,064	18,68,405	+ 599
2. Bijapur	16,80,385	15,80,116	+ 189
3. Dharwar	29,59,900	29,57,232	+ 2,728
4. Kanara	9,79,485	9,77,261	+ 2,904
5. Ratnagiri	9,82,245	9,81,837	+ 388
6. Kolaba	16,80,020	16,78,075	+ 945
Total			
	1,00,61,039	1,00,44,008	+ 7,033

The increase in the revenue in all the districts is mainly contributed by the levy of N. A. assessment on agricultural lands converted to N. A. use and also by the assessment realised from the grant of Government waste land for cultivation. In the Belgaum and Bijapur districts the increase is also due to the levy of assessment on imam lands and in Ratnagiri to the increase of prices of rents payable in kind.

## 9. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(COLUMN 11 OF APPENDIX I.)

## Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 4,01,192 under this head as shown below :—

Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	+ 3,03,057
Kaira	...	...	...	...	+ 2,823
Broach	...	...	...	...	+ 56,422
Panch Mahals	...	...	...	...	+ 6,273
Surat	...	...	...	...	+ 21,675
Thana	...	...	...	...	- 24,867
B. S. D.	...	...	...	...	+ 35,309
					<u>4,01,192</u>

The increase in Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat was due to leases of land for growing more food and disposal of building site plots, while that in Kaira was due to the sale of Government trees. In Panch Mahals, the increase was chiefly due to lease of land for growing more food, while in Bombay Suburban District, it was due to the disposal of Government land. The decrease in Thana was chiefly due to smaller realisation from grass sold by public auction.

## Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 2,81,902 under this head as shown below :—

District.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	.....	21,963
East Khandesh	.....	15,512
West Khandesh	45,131	.....
Nasik	2,19,125	.....
Setara	22,230	.....
Poona	59,723	.....
Sholapur	.....	26,813
	<u>2,46,209</u>	<u>64,307</u>

Net increase—Rs. 2,81,902.

The increase was due to the sale of Government land for housing purposes and the levy of non-agricultural assessment. The decrease in Ahmednagar and Sholapur was attributable to the scarcity conditions prevailing in those districts during the year under report.

## Southern Division.

District.	Current.	Previous.	Difference.
1. Belgaum ...	34,066	42,377	-8,312
2. Bijapur ...	36,886	30,853	+5,033
3. Dharwar ...	60,555	40,601	+19,954
4. Kanara ...	17,694	18,391	-697
5. Ratnagiri ...	7,863	10,952	-3,089
6. Kolaba ...	91,170	66,291	+24,879
Total ...	2,56,233	2,18,465	37,768 Not increase

The increase in miscellaneous land revenue in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba is generally due to the grant of Government waste lands on short term leases, temporary N. A. permissions and levy of fines and assessment on encroached lands. The decreases in Belgaum, Kanara and Ratnagiri are mainly due to a drop in the amount of O. P. over that of the last year realised by grant of waste lands this year. The decrease in Kanara district is also due to the fact that the lands held on short term leases have been granted on a permanent basis.

## 10. REMISSIONS.

(COL. 22 OF APPENDIX I.)

## Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 2,71,494 as against Rs. 3,20,683 during the previous year.

## Class "A"

Remission on account of revision settlement or suspensions of settlement ... 76,482

## Class "B"

District.	Automatic remission.	Remission of water rates.	Remission on account of frost, fire or any local calamity.	Special remission due to Slump in prices etc.	Total.
Ahmedabad ...	25,692	12,538			38,230
Kaira ...					
Broach ...			1,515		1,515
Panchmahals ...					
Surat ...					
Thana ...			206		206
B. S. D. ...					
Total ...	25,692	12,538	1,721		39,951



## Class "C".

(1) Written off as irrecoverable	...	...	...	42
(2) Remission of arrears of forfeited lands	...	...	...	220
(3) Remission on account of diluvion	...	...	...	8,758
(4) Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes	...	...	...	610
(5) Demand cancelled	...	...	...	18,007
(6) Khar remissions	...	...	...	1,038
(7) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,23,211
(8) Remission on account of water-logging	...	...	...	3,180
Total				1,55,061

Total of Class A	...	76,482
Class B	...	39,951
Class C	...	1,55,061

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2,71,494

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## Central Division.

Remission granted during this year amounted to Rs. 5,34,663 as against Rs. 90,213 in the previous year. A statement in the form prescribed by Government Circular No. P. 63, dated March 4, 1925, is enclosed. Owing to scarcity conditions prevailing in four districts, where there were suspended arrears, automatic remission of Rs. 4,28,611 was granted. So also with the introduction of the Bombay Food Crops Act, remission of current land revenue amounting to Rs. 11,640 was sanctioned in four districts.

Remission of land revenue in the

Serial No.	District	Remission on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remission.	Remission of water rate.	Bonds from local tax.
1	Ahmednagar	1,07,696		2,188	
2	East Khandesh				
3	West Khandesh				
4	Nashik	524		3,848	
5	Poona		1,68,850	518	
6	Satara		1,056	50,070	
7	Solapur		1,51,360		
Total		1,72,081	1,68,850	57,321	
Total		580	4,28,611	57,321	1

Division for the Year 1946-48.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Special retention on account of stump in price.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Embalon on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous Retention under Bombay Food Crops Act.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
0	0	3-0	20,170	124	2,016	132,154
0	0	107	0	0	0,004	6,199
0	0	0	4,378	0	1,581	2,868
0	0	0	4,680	4,618	0	8,046
0	37	0	0	0	1,959	54,068
0	0	0	512	0	0	182,970
0	37	110	29,699	5,398	41,540	394,665

Southern Division

The total amount of remission was Rs. 44,07,694 as against Rs. 8,30,244 of the previous year.

Class "A".

District.	Remission on account revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Remission of assessment in village Lore, taluka Deogad in Ratnagiri District (R. No. 2937 of 30th July 1928.)	Remission of assessment on gaonhan holdings in khoti villages. (R. No. 4269 of 26th May 1916.)	Remission of assessment on rent free holdings (R. No. 6862 of 8th September 1904.)	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special and public purposes.	Special remissions of annas 2 on each Rupee as per Government orders.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Bijapur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Dharwar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Kanara	.....	26,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,920
5. Ratnagiri	.....	.....	11	698	2,336	80	3,134
6. Kolaba	.....	588	.....	.....	.....	.....	588

Class "B".

	District.	Automatic remissions:	Remission of water rates.	Remission of account of loan calamities.	Remission in respect of lands forfeited in C. D. movements.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Belgaum	4,03,012	10,273	70		4,13,355
2.	Bijapur	6,88,386	1,410			6,89,796
3.	Dharwar	2,60,033	39,280	29		2,99,342
4.	Kanara			1,783		1,783
5.	Raichur					
6.	Kolaba			818		818
	Total	13,17,081	50,803	2,200		13,70,084

## Class "C".

Districts.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted in respect of forfeited lands.	Remission of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Misc.	Total.	Total of class 1, B & C.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Belgaum	...	19	890	552	...	1,461	4,14,816
2. Bijapur	...	...	...	22	...	22	6,64,818
3. Dharwar	...	23	18	797	...	839	2,90,621
4. Kanara	...	30	...	998	...	968	29,671
5. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,134
6. Kolaba	...	117	2,381	1,230	...	3,728	4,634
Total	...	189	3,290	3,589	...	7,018	14,07,694

## 11. SUSPENSIONS.

(COL. 23 OF APPENDIX I).

## Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year was Rs. 8,66,080 as against Rs. 7,38,278 at the end of the previous year. The suspensions were granted in agricultural assessment under the remission and suspension rules and in the N. A. Assessment in B. S. D. under the executive orders of Government.

District.	Suspension out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
Ahmedabad	...	1,34,985	2,37,074
Kaira	...	...	...
Broach	...	2,047	2,047
Panchmahals	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	441
Thana	...	597	22,289
Bombay Suburban District	...	37,143	4,31,504
Total	...	1,74,772	6,81,808

## Central Division.

The total amount of suspended revenue at the end of year under report amounted to Rs. 30,87,583 as against Rs. 8,39,034 during the previous year. The details of the suspended revenue are given below:

District.	Suspension out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total suspended.
1. Ahmednagar	12,29,004	37,200	12,66,204
2. East Khandesh	182	221	403
3. West Khandesh	1,065	1,065	1,065
4. Nasik	8,318	2,488	8,806
5. Poona	3,94,944	1,68,933	5,63,877
6. Satara	5,45,989	7,725	5,53,713
7. Sholapur	5,08,804	1,84,710	6,93,514
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,85,241</b>	<b>4,02,342</b>	<b>30,87,583</b>

Owing to scarcity conditions prevailing in Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts full suspensions were granted as a result of complete failure of crops in the scarcity areas.

## Southern Division.

These including resuspensions amounted to Rs. 55,82,724 as compared with the figures of the previous year which were Rs. 37,19,136.

Districts.	Amount resuspended.	Amount suspended.	Total.
1. Belgaum	38,879	8,66,783	9,25,662
2. Bijapur	14,47,022	8,34,774	22,81,796
3. Dharwar	7,52,106	14,14,100	21,66,206
4. Kanara	.....	29,871	29,871
5. Ratnagiri	1,67,879	8,812	1,76,691
6. Kolaba	2,798	.....	2,798
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,08,484</b>	<b>31,74,240</b>	<b>55,82,724</b>

## 12. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Col. 21 minus Col. 22 and 23 of Appendix I).

## Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,36,64,738 as against Rs. 1,28,04,454 in the previous year.

## Central Division.

The net consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding the remissions and suspensions of land revenue amounted to Rs. 160,32,818 as against Rs. 186,25,358 in the previous year.

## Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand excluding suspensions and remissions amounted to Rs. 85,38,447 as against Rs. 1,13,55,068 of the previous year.

## 13. COLLECTIONS.

(Col. 25 of Appendix I).

## Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,36,64,738 mentioned in paragraph 9, Rs. 1,35,44,645 were collected, the percentage of collections being 99.19 as against 98.72 in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each District was as under:

District.	Percentage.
Ahmedabad	98.24
Kaira	100
Broach	99.24
Panchmahals	100
Surat	100
Thana	99.25
Bombay Suburban District	88.74

The recovery work in Bombay Suburban District was not quite satisfactory.

## Central Division.

The total collection of land revenue amounted to Rs. 160,32,818 the percentage of collection being 99.7 of the amount due for collection. The percentage by districts was as shown below:—

Name of district.	Percentage.
1. Ahmednagar	99.3
2. East Khandesh	100 per cent.
3. West Khandesh	100 per cent.
4. Nasik	100 per cent.
5. Poona	99.02
6. Satara	99.1
7. Sholapur	99.2



**Southern Division.**

The Revenue collected during the current year was Rs. 85,27,250 as against Rs. 1,13,41,050 of the previous year. The percentage of collections was 99·7 as against 99·8 of the previous year :—

1. Belgaum	...	...	...	...	99·7
2. Bijapur	...	...	...	...	9·4
3. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	99·6
4. Kanara	...	...	...	...	100
5. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	100
6. Kolaba	...	...	...	...	99·9

**14. BALANCES.**

(COL. 23 SUSPENDED AND COL. 27 UNAUTHORISED OF APPENDIX I.)

**Northern Division.**

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 9,86,173 (Rs. 8,66,080 authorised and Rs. 1,20,093 unauthorised) as against Rs. 9,01,617 at the end of the previous year.

**Central Division.**

The balance outstanding at the end of the year under report was Rs. 30,94,267 (Rs. 30,87,583 as authorised suspension and Rs. 6,683 as unauthorised balance). Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 6,683 Rs. 2,087 represented the arrears out of the current demand and Rs. 4,596 represented the past arrears. The arrears pertain to the scarcity areas of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts.

**Southern Division.**

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 55,14,250 (Rs. 55,03,053 authorised and Rs. 11,197 unauthorised) as against Rs. 37,33,144 (Rs. 37,19,136 authorised and Rs. 14,008 unauthorised) of the previous year.

**15. TAGAVI.****Northern Division.**

The amount advanced under the two Acts (XIX of 1863) and (XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1946 amounted to Rs. 1,34,571 as against Rs. 35,691 during the previous year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,91,393 (Rs. 7,70,757 Principal + Rs. 2,20,636 Interest).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :-

Demand—		Rs.
(a) Principal	...	2,99,593
(b) Interest	...	2,10,444
Written off—		
(a) Principal	...	4,210
(b) Interest	...	2,801
Suspended—		
(a) Principal	...	4,103
(b) Interest	...	.....
Collections—(including over-collections)—		
(a) Principal	...	2,26,801
(b) Interest	...	69,757
Unauthorised—		
(a) Principal	...	76,919
(b) Interest	...	1,38,028

The unauthorised arrears on 1st October 1946 of principal and interest by district were as under :-

District.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	64,926	48,161	1,13,117
Kaira	516	130	636
Broach	3,925	68,507	92,432
Panchmahals	206	101	307
Surat	.....	.....	.....
Thana	6,122	1,108	7,231
Bombay Suburban District	1,224	.....	1,224
Total	76,919	1,38,028	2,14,947

The arrears in Ahmedabad and Broach Districts were heavy as usual. The arrears were chiefly heavy in Dhandhuka and Virangam Talukas in Ahmedabad District, and Jambusar and Vagra Talukas in Broach District. The slow progress in the recovery in Ahmedabad District was chiefly due to the difficulty of recovering the old Tagavi dues and necessary action is being taken for writing off the irrecoverable balances. In Broach District coercive measures were taken against contumacious defaulters for recovery of old arrears.

The following statement shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years:—

Year.	Collections.			
	Advance made.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount written off.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940-41	4,37,094	3,66,380	1,23,246	16,853
1941-42	1,09,767	3,74,416	1,53,201	1,547
1942-43	45,908	6,62,797	2,42,917	45,451
1943-44	44,692	3,98,299	1,04,197	11
1944-45	36,691	2,71,042	1,00,051	11,296
1945-46	1,34,571	2,26,801	69,757	7,011

Tagavi advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 10,671.

#### Central Division.

Rs. 42,17,590 were advanced during the year under report under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883 and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, as against Rs. 24,70,124 in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly in loans for the purchase of seeds and bullocks and fodder and grass and for maintenance (Khavti). Large amounts of loans were advanced in Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts, where scarcity conditions prevailed in 1,626 villages during the year under report. A large amount of Rs. 1,07,000 was advanced for crop finance under the Bombay 'Agriculturists' Debtors Relief Act, in West Khandesh District to agriculturists of backward tribes whose debts had been adjusted or who had applied for adjustment of their debts to the Debt Adjustment Boards. In Poona District, a large amount was advanced for the purchase of "Numbri" seed potatoes in Junnar, Khed and Ambegaon Talukas. Interest-free loans were also advanced to poorer agriculturists in Ahmednagar and Nasik Districts for cultivation of waste lands leased out to them under the "Grow More Food Campaign".

2. The following table shows the position of the demand, collection and the arrears of tagai dues during the year under report:—

(a) Opening balance—

Principal	Rs. 22,66,336
Interest	Rs. 1,14,890
	<hr/>
	Rs. 23,81,226

(b) Demand put down for collection—

Principal	Rs. 13,76,806
Interest	Rs. 81,024
	<hr/>
	Rs. 14,57,830

(c) *Written off*—Principal Rs. 1,554 + Interest Rs. 6,188.

(d) *Suspended*—Principal Rs. 65,045 + Interest Rs. 6,900.

(e) *Collections*—Principal Rs. 12,12,123  
Interest Rs. 49,526

Rs. 12,61,649

(f) *Unauthorised arrears*—  
Principal Rs. 1,07,640 + Interest Rs. 15,888.

Details of the unauthorised arrears:—

	Principal	Interest
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) East Khandesh	6,662	491
(2) Nasik	587	40
(3) Poona	1,00,235	15,319
(4) Satara	156	38
	1,07,640	15,888

In four cases in Sholapur District and in six cases in Satara District tagai loans were misapplied. In these cases the loans advanced were ordered to be recovered summarily. These cases related to the following talukas:—

- (1) South Sholapur Taluka ... 4 cases.
  - (2) Jauli Taluka in Satara District ... 2 cases.
  - (3) Man Taluka in Satara District ... 2 cases.
  - (4) Karad Taluka in Satara District ... 1 case.
  - (5) Koregzon Taluka in Satara District ... 1 case.
- 10 cases.

The figures for the year under report may be compared with those of the previous five years:—

Year	Recoveries made.			
	Amount Advanced	Principal	Interest	Amount written off.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1940-41	1,76,900	2,76,781	58,708	9,289
1941-42	3,71,897	2,90,142	49,652	3,222
1942-43	7,99,330	5,42,708	89,868	1,817
1943-44	10,82,043	9,50,095	1,11,393	4,608
1944-45	24,70,124	16,82,746	72,173	8,647
1945-46	42,17,590	12,12,123	49,526	1,554

#### Southern Division.

The accompanying statistics (Tagai Form IX) show the extent of tagai transactions during the year ended 30th September 1946.

2. The cash credits represents 10.8 per cent. of the debits outstanding on 1st October 1945 and the debits during the year 1945-46 as against 29.5 per cent. of the previous year.

3. In the Kanara District the unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 7,949-5-11 (principal) and Rs. 1,305-10-0 (interest). The former includes an amount of Rs. 2,000 of Karwar Taluka, Rs. 5,301-4-11 of Siddapur Taluka and Rs. 648-1-0 on account of Haliyal, Mundagod, Kumta and Sirsi talukas. The amount outstanding against the Karwar Taluka is the amount of a loan which was ordered to be recovered from a borrower late in the year for a breach of the conditions of the bond. The arrears in respect of the Siddapur Taluka include Rs. 2,500 to be written off.

In the Bijapur District the suspended arrears amounted to Rs. 1,97,338-1-0 as against Rs. 38,917-13-0 of the previous year. The increase is attributable to the fact that in 626 villages the whole year's instalment of tagai was suspended and in 261 villages the half year's instalment was suspended during the year following the anna valuation of the crops. Owing to the declaration of scarcity conditions in most of the talukas of the district, there was also a large increase in the unauthorised arrears this year, the amount outstanding being Rs. 1,04,048-0-9 (Rs. 70,521-11-9 principal and Rs. 33,526-5-0 interest) as against Rs. 77,655-1-6 (Rs. 54,967-10-6 principal and Rs. 22,697-7-0 interest) of the previous year. For similar reasons the recovery of instalments to the extent of Rs. 88,507-3-8 as against Rs. 34,168-7-0 of the previous year had to be suspended in the Dharwar District and the unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 70,033-8-1 (Rs. 61,011-12-11 principal and Rs. 9,026-11-2 interest) as against Rs. 52,561-12-3 of the previous year.

In the Belgaum District 65 per cent. of the demand put down for collection was recovered during the year under report as against 36 per cent. of the previous year. The fall in the percentage of recovery and the increase in the suspended arrears (Rs. 34,317-2-7 inclusive of interest as against Rs. 2,608-6-0 of the previous year) were due to the existence of scarcity conditions in Gokak, Parasgad, Bailhongal and Athni talukas. Kolaba District has shown a clear sheet as in the last year. In the Ratnagiri District the unauthorised arrears amounted to Rs. 1,686-3-0 (Principal) as against Rs. 1,166-0-0 (Principal) of the previous year.

4. *Advance under Special Schemes.*—An amount of Rs. 40,000 was allotted by Government under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. P. 32/18781-B, dated 2nd July 1946 and P. 32/24430-B, dated 16th August 1946, to Kolaba for granting tagai advances, free of interest, to poorer cultivators and cultivator-tenant in the interior parts of the district for seed and maintenance in accordance with the policy laid down in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. P. 32, dated 22nd May 1944.

Allotments of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 6,000 were sanctioned to the Southern Division under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1718/45/4683-D, dated 25th April 1946, for grant-in-aid and tagai advances to the backward classes. Out of this, Rs. 3,300 and Rs. 5,400 have been allotted to the Collectors for expenditure during the financial year 1946-47.

Government also allotted under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 840/13044, dated 10th May 1946, as superseded by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. P. 32, dated 4th December 1946, Rs. 8,00,000 as detailed below for the grant of tagai to cultivators for the construction of wells and tanks and the improvement of the existing wells and tanks:—

	Rs.
1. Belgaum	2,00,000
2. Bijapur	5,00,000
3. Dharwar	50,000
4. Kanara	50,000

Rs. 27,500 and Rs. 2,200 were placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Dharwar and Bijapur respectively for granting tagai loans for seasonal ploughing in scarcity areas (*vide* Government Resolution, Reconstruction Department, No. 10593/39, dated 12th July 1946).

Amounts of Rs. 1,00,000, 4,00,000 and 1,50,000 were also placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba for grant of tagai loans under crop finance scheme (*vide* Government Letter, Revenue Department, No. 10670/439, dated 23rd April 1946; Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10670/39, dated 16th May 1946). Out of this allotment an amount of Rs. 3,70,000 has been surrendered by the Collector of Ratnagiri.

Grants of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 were also placed at the disposal of the Collectors of Kanara and Kolaba for opening grain depots in furtherance of the crop finance scheme.

5. *Tagai works*.—The tagai works in progress were inspected by the several officers during the year as shown below:—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works (including old ones) inspected by				
		Collector.	Print Officer.	Manaltdar or Mahalkari.	Circle Officer or Circle Inspector.	Extra A. K. and Special Head Karkuns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Kanara	57	1	0	8	22	.....
2. Bijapur	1,017	1	12	119	178	438
3. Dharwar	145	.....	2	42	19	11
4. Belgaum	580	.....	5	28	105	.....
5. Kolaba	19	.....	2	13	17	.....
6. Ratnagiri	45	.....	4	35	2	.....
Total	1,863	2	34	240	343	439

#### 16. AREA:

(COLUMNS 10, 11 AND 12 OF APPENDIX III.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net increase of 2,005 acres in the occupied area assessed to agriculture as shown below:—

Ahmedabad	+77
Kaira	-66
Broach	+17
Panchmahals	+1,247
Surat	+149
Thana	+30,554
Bombay Suburban District	-29,973
Total	+2,005

The increase in Ahmedabad, Broach, Panchmahals and Surat was mainly due to grant of Government waste lands, while the decrease in Kaira was due to forfeitures of lands held on restricted tenure and assignment of lands for public

purposes. The increase in Thana and decrease in Bombay Suburban District was mainly due to the transfer of 47 villages from Bombay Suburban District to Thana.

#### Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land was 1,68,78,027 acres and showed a net increase of 1,675 acres. The increase or decrease in each district was as follows:—

	Increase.
Ahmednagar	493
East Khandeah	207
West Khandeah	684
Nasik	287
Satara	16
Sholapur	64
	<u>1,751</u>

	Decrease.
Poona	76

Net increase 1,675.

The increase was mainly due to the disposal of forest and unoccupied land for cultivation and resumption of inam land and its regrant on new impartible tenure.

#### Southern Division.

District.	Current.	Previous.	Diference.
1	2	3	4
1. Belgaum	21,75,570	21,70,697	+4,873
2. Bijapur	32,44,654	32,43,896	+758
3. Dharwar	24,33,449	24,32,898	+551
4. Kanara	3,32,684	3,31,808	+876
5. Ratnagiri	18,13,677	18,13,672	+5
6. Kolaba	8,00,776	8,00,791	-15
Total ...	1,08,00,810	1,07,93,762	+7,048
			Net increase ... 7,048

The increase in all the districts except Kolaba is mainly due to the grant of waste lands for agricultural purposes.

## 171 COERCIVE PROCESSES.

## APPENDIX IV.

## Northern Division.

The following table shows the extent to which coercive processes in various 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, L. R. C.	Cases of penalty under section 148, L. R. C.	Distrain and sale of moveable properties under section 154, L. R. C.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due under section 155, L. R. C.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, L. R. C.	Arrests and imprisonment under section 157, L. R. C.
1945-46	1,580	359	.....	.....	2	.....
1944-45	1,080	387	2	.....	.....	.....

Out of 359 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, 322 were from Bombay Suburban District, while 7, 16 and 14 were from Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thana respectively. The two cases of forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code, pertained to Ahmedabad and Thana respectively.

## Central Division.

The accompanying statement shows the extent to which the various coercive processes had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year 1945-46. Out of 323 notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, 106 were from Nasik, 76 from West Khandesh, 50 from East Khandesh and 50 from Poona district respectively.

2. Land Revenue was received particularly without resorting to coercive measures in all districts. There was a marked decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under sections 152, 153 and 148, Land Revenue Code. There was no case of arrests or imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.

## Southern Division.

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, L. R. Code.	Number of Kabjedars on whom penalty under section 148, L. R. Code, imposed.	Distrain and sale of moveable property (Number of Kabjedars).	Sale of immovable property under Section 155, L. R. Code (Number of cases).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, L. R. Code (Number of cases).	Remarks.
1945-46	366	118	28	.....	43	.....
1944-45	422	109	28	.....	43	.....
1943-44	366	118	28	.....	43	.....

No difficulty was experienced in the recovery of land revenue in any of the districts during the year under report.



## 18. PRICES

## Northern Division.

The staple food in Ahmedabad and Kaira was wheat and Bajri, in Panchmahals, Maize, in Broach and Surat, Jowari, while in Bombay Suburban District and Thana it was rice. The rise in the prices of these foodgrains and other commodities in daily use was controlled by Government. Although agriculturists got better prices for their agricultural products, correspondingly high prices of other necessities of life prevailed and the net gain to agriculturists was not very considerable.

## Central Division.

The prices of the principal food grains were controlled by Government and this measure proved effective in checking profiteering. Government monopoly of purchase of principal food grains and other cereals also helped the prices to remain normal. Government control and monopoly resulted in a fair equilibrium of prices of staple food grains. Mill made cloth was distributed on the rationing system. Cotton and ground nut are the principal money crops in East Khandesh and West Khandesh districts. The prices of cotton and ground nut did not show any marked increase or decrease as their cultivation was restricted. There was a slight increase in the prices of cotton in February and March 1946 but they suddenly fell when the prices were controlled by Government. The distribution of staple food grains continued to be made through the Fair Price Shops in rural areas and through the Ration Shops in the Urban areas. Centres for cloth distribution were opened in each taluka and distribution of mill-made cloth was made on the rationing system. The prices of uncontrolled articles went abnormally high during this year owing to conditions brought about by the War. There were no cases of starvation due to scarcity of food grains in any area during the year under report.

## Southern Division.

Government having assumed the monopoly of purchase and distribution, the prices of all the staple foodgrains have been stabilised. The prices of uncontrolled commodities soared up to three or four times the pre-war level and the middle class people could afford to buy nothing beyond their bare necessities.

The prices of agricultural products were favourable to the rayats and have contributed towards the betterment of their economic condition. The enforcement of the cotton, cloth and yarn control orders and the Profiteering and Hoarding Prevention Ordinance, and the Drug Control Order, has helped to bring down the prices of certain essential articles to some extent. But in spite of the Price Control and Supply Measures taken by Government, people whose staple food is rice have to go short and are perforce required to use Jowar, Bajri and Wheat as substitutes for rice. The cost of living has greatly increased and people of average means could with difficulty make both ends meet.

## 19. LABOUR AND WAGES.

## Northern Division.

The wages of skilled as well as unskilled labour were higher than in the previous year. This was chiefly due to high cost of living and keen demand for labour in factories, construction works, quarries, etc.

### Central Division.

There was a keen demand for both skilled and unskilled labour in all districts in this Division. The Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ginning and Pressing Factories, Gul and Sugar Factories absorbed a large number of labourers in Khandesh, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts. Owing to cessation of War many labourers were thrown out of employment but quickly secured employment elsewhere. It was not easy to obtain field labour in rural areas. The rates of wages rose considerably. The average rate of wages for a skilled labourer ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8-0 and unskilled labourer from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per day. In Sholapur and Ahmednagar districts scarcity works were started in some places where agricultural labourers were employed. Many labourers had found employment at the Sugar Factories and cane crushing centres. In spite of the fact that Millowners had granted dearness allowance and bonus to the labourers in the Mills, there was a two weeks' strike in May 1946 in Sholapur City. Owing to the amendment of the Factories Act labourers are required to work only for 8 hours a day. They are paid at double rates for overtime work.

### Southern Division.

The supply of labour was adequate in relation to the demand in all districts except Kolaba and in the above-ghat regions of the Kanara District.

There was not sufficient field labour for unskilled labourers in the Bijapur District owing to the poor agricultural season. But they were engaged in bunding and scarcity works, undertaken by the Public Works Department, District Local Board and Land Improvement Departments.

There was sufficient labour in the Dharwad District during the year. As usual there was an acute scarcity of labour in the above-ghat regions of the Kanara District and labourers from below-ghat talukas, Goa and South Kanara had to be imported. A large number of labourers from the Kolaba District flocked to Bombay on account of its vicinity and attractive wages, resulting in a shortage of labour in that district. In Ratnagiri District the demand for agricultural labour was met with difficulty as there was a considerable demand for labour in Bombay and other industrial centres, but the agricultural operations were not appreciably affected thereby.

The rates of wages have increased in proportion to the general rise in the prices of essential commodities. In Ratnagiri District, however, the rates of field labour increased by 67 per cent. over those of the previous year. Notwithstanding the considerable inflation in the rates of wages, labour did not gain much since the rise in the wages was counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the cost of all necessities of life. Most of the labourers were engaged in bunding and scarcity works.

### 20. SPECIAL MATTERS.

#### Northern Division:

*Grow more food campaign.*—The application of the Bombay Growth of Food-crops Act was continued during the year in the Gujarat Districts of the Division and its result was very satisfactory. The levy system which was introduced in the year 1944-45 was also continued during the year.

There was agrarian trouble in the Umbergaon and Dahanu talukas of the Thana District during the year. The Warlis and the aboriginals who are cultivating the lands of absentee landlords were exploited by communists for their own subversive purposes. The aboriginals became violent and made attempts to assault the landlords etc.

A new prant consisting of Dahanu and Umbergaon talukas and Mokhada Peta was formed and the Prant Officer in charge was appointed in addition as Welfare Officer for the aboriginals.

*Disposal of land on restricted tenure.*—Government unoccupied lands were given out for cultivation on restricted tenure as shown below:—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	386
Kaira	48
Broach	1,229
Panchmahals	148
Surat	649
Thana	.....
Bombay Suburban District	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,460</b>

*Famine.*—There was no famine during the year under report. Although fodder supply was sufficient, the supply of cotton seed for seeding cattle was not adequate. The supply of Bajri, Jowar, wheat and rice was not adequate and almost every where the ration has been reduced.

*Subordinate Revenue Service Corruption.*—No cases of corruption were reported in any of the districts except Panch Mahals and Thana. In Panch Mahals a Talati of Jhalod Taluka was prosecuted for corruption and convicted. He has consequently been dismissed from Government service. In Thana District five cases of corruption were noticed.

*Progress made in the maintenance and repairs to small irrigation Tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.*—A grant of Rs. 3,00,651 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in the Division during the year 1945-46. It was distributed as under—

Ahmedabad	87,614
Kaira	85,300
Broach	89,500
Panch Mahals	11,647
Surat	76,590

The amounts spent in each district were as shown below—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	188,455
Kaira	84,600
Broach	88,773
Panch Mahals	11,605
Surat	75,869

In Ahmedabad, the expenditure has exceeded the amount of grant.

*Finance of the Development Department Properties.*—Appendix V gives an account of loan put down for collection and the amount recovered during the year. It will appear therefrom that there were unauthorised arrears amounting to Rs. 45,466 on this account as against Rs. 36,270 in the previous year. Out of these arrears, Rs. 40,524 were due from the military department who have accepted the bill, but adjustment has remained to be made in the accounts. The remaining amount was also being recovered. The recovery work thus showed a satisfactory progress.

## Central Division.

## Scarcity conditions in Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur Districts.

Due to scanty rainfall in certain parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Sholapur Districts the agricultural season in these parts was a total failure. Consequently Government declared the existence of scarcity conditions in the following villages in these districts:—

Poona	229	villages from Dhond, Indapur, Bhimthadi, Purandhar, Haveli and Sirur Talukas.
Satara	142	villages from Man and Khatav Talukas.
Ahmednagar	887	villages from Nagar, Jamkhed, Karjat, Shrigonda, Parner, Rahuri, Newasa, Sheogaon, Pathardi, Belapur and Sanganner Talukas.
Sholapur	368	villages from Pandharpur, Sangola, Karimala, Malshiras and Madha Talukas.
Total	1,626	

The details of relief measures adopted in these districts were as under—

**Gratuitous Relief**—(a) Gratuitous relief in the form of grain-dole at 2½ seer of food grains per head per week or the quantum fixed by Government from time to time and relief in cash was given to the infirm, decrepits and helpless persons.

(b) Cash dole to the inferior village servants who were necessarily required for Government work.

(c) Cash dole was also sanctioned to the low-paid patils whose remuneration including annual income was less than Rs. 180 per annum. Famine Relief Committees were formed in each of the scarcity affected talukas to suggest the famine relief programmes. In order to avoid malnutrition and to supplement nourishment uncontrolled articles of food such as dry fish, Potatoes, Wet Dates, Suran, Ghal, Sprouted gram and uncontrolled pulses such as Hulga, Mug, Matki, were supplied for free distribution in the villages affected by scarcity conditions. These articles were distributed to villages through Government agency.

The scheme of distributing reconstituted milk prepared from the milk powder was introduced in almost all scarcity affected villages. Milk cans were supplied by Government to each centre. Milk was prepared at each milk centre daily and distributed freely at the rate of ½ seer per head per day to children below ten years of age and to expectant and nursing mothers. Full advantage of this milk scheme was taken. So also, Vitamin A and D-tablets were distributed at milk centres along with milk at the rate of one tablet to children below ten and to expectant and nursing mothers daily.

The Central Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, distributed clothes free of charge to destitutes in the scarcity affected areas of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts. Two Mobile Health Units were employed in each district to visit the scarcity affected villages with a view to detect malnutrition and to take remedial measures against epidemics etc. These Health Units worked under the control of the Public Health Department. The Health Units visited the affected villages and scarcity works and carried on mass inoculations against Cholera, Plague. The health condition of the people in the scarcity areas was, on the whole, satisfactory. There was no outbreak of any epidemic and no mortality due to malnutrition was noticed.

**Scarcity Works.**—Regular relief works were not started in Poona and Satara Districts, as labourers were not available for work. They had been absorbed in Military works and other industrial concerns. [Scarcity works were started in Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts in January 1946. In order that the people from the scarcity affected villages might find employment near their villages, scarcity works were opened in the southern part of Ahmednagar District.] Two tank works, 13 bunding works, 8 road works, were undertaken. In the beginning labourers were not attracted to these works due to low wages but from May 1946 when the wages were increased there was a good response from the local labourers. The number of labourers on these works increased considerably in Sholapur District, 18 bunding works, 2 tank works at Sangavi and Parawadi in Karmala talukas were started as scarcity works which absorbed a good deal of labour from the scarcity affected parts. The maximum attendance on the scarcity works reached to 809 on 27th July 1946. As a relief measure large bunding works were started by the Agricultural Department in 8 villages in Poona District, 9 in Khatav, Khanspur, Tasgaon Talukas in Satara District where a large number of labourers from the scarcity areas was provided. Nine spinning centres were started by the Famine Relief Committee as a relief measure in Khatav Taluka in order to give relief to middle class persons.

**Water Supply Works.**—The most important problem of the scarcity areas in each district was the shortage of drinking water supply both for human beings, as well as animals. Prompt measures had therefore to be taken to improve the water supply sources and where there were none to provide new sources. The following amounts were spent by Government on the construction of new wells, repairs to existing wells, deepening of ziras, removal of silt etc. :—

	Rs.
Poona	89,659
Satara	74,750
Ahmednagar	28,629
Sholapur	29,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,20,038</b>

Water carriers and bullocks carts were engaged for serving water to outlying villages, and Motor Tankers were employed for supplying water to roadside villages. These measures also absorbed a large number of local labourers. With the improvement of water sources, there was no instance of villagers deserting the villages for want of drinking water.

**Fodder Scarcity.**—Paragraph 3 deals with the measures adopted to meet the fodder scarcity in these four districts. In order to supplement the stock of kadi and to meet the deficiency of fodder in the scarcity areas dry grass was imported from outside and supplied to several centres in the four districts. About 2,583 tons of grass were distributed to the needy agriculturists. Oil cake and groundnut oil cakes were also supplied as cattle feed. The Bombay Humanitarian League opened several Cattle Feeding Centres in each district which worked satisfactorily.

Tagai loans were liberally distributed to the needy agriculturists for the purchase of fodder and grass from these Grass Depots.

**Tagai.**—A considerable amount of tagai loans was advanced to the agriculturists in the four districts for the construction of new wells, and for improvements to the existing wells. The Agricultural Engineer also granted subsidy grants to the borrowers of Tagai loans for the same purposes. Many agriculturists took advantage of this new scheme.

**Hot Weather Food Crops.**—Government declared the grant of subsidy at the rate of Rs. 15 per acre for raising hot weather irrigated food crops on certain conditions. The agriculturists took advantage of this scheme in Ahmednagar and Sholapur

Districts. In Ahmednagar District an area of 990 acres, 2 gunthas was brought under cultivation of Bajri, Maize and Batoon Jowar. In Sholapur District the area cultivated with hot weather crops was 8,971 acres. But before maturity some agriculturists removed the crops and used them as fodder. The quantity of grain sold to Government was small.

**Disposal of Government Waste Land on new and impartible tenure.**—Waste land was given out permanently for cultivation on new and impartible tenure during the year under report as detailed below:

District	Total area of the land	A.	G.
West Khandesh	454	16	
East Khandesh	41	15	
Nasik	1,623	282	
	484	34	(on impartible tenure).
Satara	28	27	
Sholapur	37	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>30</b>	

According to Government orders waste lands were granted on lease for cultivation of food crops and in leasing out waste lands priority was given to the ex-soldiers. The area given out on rent free leases in addition to the lands already leased out during the year under report was as under—

District	A.	G.
Nasik	46	15
Satara	2,118	33
Ahmednagar	3,000	0
East Khandesh	990	27
West Khandesh	5,656	31
Poona	5,643	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,655</b>	<b>12</b>

**Maintenance and repairs to Minor Irrigation works in charge of Revenue Department.**—The following grants were utilized in each district on repairs to tanks and bandharas (minor irrigation works) in charge of the Revenue Department, during the financial year ending 31st March 1946:

District	Number of Tanks repaired	Number of Bandharas repaired	Amount spent.
Ahmednagar	1	1	3,422
Do.	1	1	798
Do.	1	1	804
Nasik	45	1	80,387
East Khandesh	1	1	1,648
Poona	1	1	1,65,600
West Khandesh	57	1	1,78,085
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,38,807</b>

Due to high floods in Panzara and Bural rivers in Dhulia and Sakri Talukas in 1945, damage to a large extent was caused to the bandharas in charge of the Revenue Department. For this District, a special grant of Rs. 1,76,065 was spent in the repairs. The works were carried out by the Public Works Department. The repairs carried out to the tanks and bandharas improved the water supply to a great extent and facilitated irrigation in the areas under their command.

**The Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act and Grow More Food Campaign.**—The provisions of section 4 of the Bombay Food Crops Act, 1944, were made applicable to all districts in the Central Division during the year under report. Wide publicity to the provisions of this Act was given in all districts. Government also declared that those villages which complied with the provisions of this Act would get a remission of Land Revenue at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee. A vigorous propaganda was carried on in each district in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign by holding meetings, distributing pamphlets and through films. In Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Satara districts the following amounts of remission of Land Revenue was granted in pursuance of Government orders :—

	Rs.
1. Ahmednagar	2,015
2. East Khandesh	6,084
3. West Khandesh	1,561
4. Nasik	1,240
5. Satara	1,959
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,640</b>

No prosecutions were launched against cultivators for the infringement of the provisions of this Act. But the cultivators concerned were given strict warnings about default. In order to give an impetus to the Grow More Food Campaign, Government waste land was given out for cultivation of food crops on a rent free basis to genuine agriculturists. The area of waste land given out for this purpose was as under :—

1. Nasik	22,815 acres.
2. East Khandesh	990 acres.
3. Sholapur	8,971 acres.
4. Ahmednagar	3,000 acres.

**Visits.**—The District Agricultural Show at Kopergaon in Ahmednagar district was opened in March 1946 by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Hon. Minister for Finance paid a visit to and inspected the farm and soil improvement work undertaken by the Land Improvement Department at Kardana and Ambale in Sirur Taluka in Poona District.

The Hon. Ministers for Revenue, Agriculture and P. W. D. paid visits to the irrigated parts of Bhimthadi, Purandhar and Indapur Talukas and inspected the irrigation facilities in these areas.

The Hon. Minister for Revenue paid visits to Ahmednagar and Shrigonda Talukas and inspected the scarcity works undertaken in those parts.

**Village uplift Works.**—Rural Development Boards have been constituted in all Districts with the Collector as chairman under the control of the Provincial Rural Development Board.

The Village Panchayats continued to function as usual during the year under report. Some of the Village Panchayats are conducting Fair Price Shops in rural areas. In West Khandesh 7 Village Panchayats have maintained Ayurvedic Dispensaries and they are paid a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,450 annually. In the same district Secondary trained dais and a Lady Health Visitor are working at 10 centres under the supervision of the Rural Development Board.

Out of 121 Village Panchayats in Satara District 20 Village Panchayats have been invested with the powers of Village Benches to hear and decide petty cases.

**Grain Banks.**—In West Khandesh, 83 Grain Banks have been opened in the Bhil Areas with a Government investment of Rs. 2,01,000. The recovery work is fairly satisfactory. Out of these banks, 30 Banks have been converted into Multi Purpose Societies in 1945. These Societies provide the Bhil population with essential domestic needs. These Societies function at 15 centres in Nawapur Taluka, 3 in Nandurbar Taluka, 6 in Taloda Taluka, 3 in Shahada Taluka and 3 in Sakri Taluka.

There are also 52 Grain Banks organised by the Rural Development Board for the Mavali parts of Junnar, Khed, Ambegaon and Sirur Talukas in Poona District. These banks are working satisfactorily.

**Bunding Works.**—In order to prevent soil erosion bunding parties carried out block and individual bunding in West Khandesh and East Khandesh Districts. The total area banded was 4,643 acres in West Khandesh and 3,995 acres in East Khandesh. The Bunding parties have however, been disbanded in April and June 1946 respectively.

**Taluka Development Associations.**—The Taluka Development Association continued to function as usual in all districts. They proved good agencies for the distribution of improved seed, manure and improved agricultural implements to the cultivators. These Associations have also rendered considerable help in the "Grow More Food" Campaign.

**Debt Adjustment Board.**—The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1920, was introduced in 1942 as an experimental measure in 8 Talukas in the Province. The Act was extended to the selected Talukas in the Province from 1st April 1945 and consequently 43 additional Debt Adjustment Boards were established. These Boards have been functioning under the direct control of the District Judges.

#### Southern Division.

**Corruption among Revenue Subordinates.**—In the Belgaum district two talathis misappropriated Government money. One of them had been convicted and steps to prosecute the other were in progress. There were also three instances of corruption. In one of these an additional Taluka Supply Assistant had been reverted as clerk and the culprits in the remaining two were being prosecuted.

In the Bijapur district, a Maintenance Surveyor, who was on deputation as Taluka Supply Assistant, Bijapur, has been convicted for accepting a bribe.

In Komare, a Patil was dismissed from service for accepting bribes. Allegations of some villagers of Mangalwad in Haliyal taluka, that they had to pay bribes to certain police officials in 1942 are under inquiry.



Two clerks in the *Ratnagiri district* have been suspended for corrupt practices.

Two officers in the Mamlat grade from the *Kolaba district* have been suspended pending an inquiry into charges of corruption. Two temporary clerks in the Price Control Branch have been removed from service as they were found to be dishonest.

There were no cases of corruption detected in the *Dharwar district*.

#### DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT WASTE LAND AND IMPARTIBLE TENURE.

The area of waste lands granted on impartible tenure was as shown below:

	A.	G.
1. <i>Belgaum</i>	249	24
2. <i>Bijapur</i>	160	...
3. <i>Dharwar</i>	113	37
4. <i>Kanara</i>	832	271
5. <i>Ratnagiri</i>	6	30
6. <i>Kolaba</i>	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>31</b>

#### IMPORTANT EVENTS.

*Belgaum district.*—Intensive propaganda regarding the "Grow More Food Campaign" was carried on throughout the district. The area under food crops has increased due to the application of the Growth of Food Crops Act to Athni, Chikodi, Hukeri, Gokak, Parasgad and Samppaon talukas. Improved implements such as iron ploughs Kamal cane crushers etc. were supplied to the agriculturists at controlled rates and ground-nut cake was also supplied for manure at concessional rates.

Several hundred of acres of land were banded on contour lines in Parasgad taluka and many lands with "Hariyali" were ploughed up with tractors. Some agriculturists availed themselves of the facilities regarding subsidies and tagai loans for sinking new wells and repairs to old wells.

The public generally and the important political organisations co-operated with the government officials in all matters of administration especially with regard to food distribution and Rural Development.

*Bijapur district.*—The economic condition of the agriculturists has not deteriorated inasmuch as the agricultural commodities fetched better prices. There was even distribution of cloth due to the application of cotton cloth and yarn control orders.

The suspension of the Land Revenue and advance of tagai for purchase of fodder, bullocks and seeds helped the agriculturists to a great extent in the scarcity period.

**Dharwar district.**—There was a substantial increase in the irrigated and/or irrigated food crop areas due to the application of the Growth of Food Crop Act and the propaganda pertaining thereto. Government waste lands to the extent of 12,104 acres and 18 gunthas were leased out for cultivation of food crops during the year.

**Kanara district.**—Sir Ivon H. Taitton, as an Advisor to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited Karwar on 29th December 1945.

The Bombay Debt Relief Act has been introduced in 2 talukas of this district viz. Yellapur and Haliyal.

The Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, was extended to the Kanara district.

**Kolaba district.**—The victory celebrations were arranged at important places in the district in which persons of all castes and creeds took part. In Mahad taluka 5,000 people—ex-soldiers, members of their families and agriculturists—were fed on this occasion. The procession at Mahad which was attended by more than 6,000 persons was the most spectacular demonstration. Mahad taluka has won permanently the Recruiting Challenge Shield by sending the highest number of recruits for 3 years (1942-44) in succession. The Rural Broadcasting Scheme has been continued in the Kolaba district and 26 radio sets have been installed in various places.

**Ratnagiri district.**—Hostels have been opened at the headquarter towns of Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Khed and Dapoli for the benefit of the children of serving personnel.

The Hon'ble the Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly visited Ratnagiri.

Sir Ivon H. Taitton, C.I.E., I.C.S., as an Advisor to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, visited Lenja Kunbi Educational Institution.

In Khed taluka, post-war Reconstruction Schemes of (1) Village Water Supply (2) Elementary education and (3) Road planning are in progress.

The provisions of the Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1939, has been made applicable to Uran and Panvel (in Kolaba district). Proposals for the extension of the said Act to other areas are under the consideration of Government.

Scarcity conditions prevailed in parts of the district of Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum, but the relief operations were adequate and successful.

**Repairs to small irrigation tanks.**—An amount of Rs. 6,200 was spent on repairs carried out by the Revenue Department to minor irrigation tanks in the districts of Kanara, Ratnagiri and Dharwar.

**Emigration and Immigration.**—There was no emigration or immigration to any noticeable extent in the districts of Belgaum, Kanara and Bijapur. A considerable number of people in the scarcity areas of the Dharwar district emigrated in November 1945 to the Western paddy growing talukas of Hirekerur, Hangal and Kalhatgi in the same district and returned home at the end of December 1945. A number of people from the scarcity affected parts of Belgaum and Bijapur district migrated into the Dharwar district.

Thirty-nine persons from the Kolaba district emigrated to South Africa. Labourers from Gujarat were employed during the fair season for manufacturing salt in the Uran Salt Works in the Kolaba district. They returned to their native villages on the break of the monsoon.

A large number of Mohammedan from the Ratnagiri district emigrated to South Africa, East Africa, Zanzibar etc. in order to seek employment and business.

The exodus of the people from the Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts to Bombay and other industrial centres to seek employment, after the harvesting season continued as usual.

**Working of the Matheran Hill Station.**—The post of Superintendent, Matheran, has been revived since April 1946. He assists the Collector of Kolaba in the general administration of the Hill Station and exercises such powers as may be delegated to him by the Collector. The Sub-Treasury has been opened since 26th April 1946.

The Municipality which consists of ten members functioned well during the year. The Municipality maintains a Hospital which is under the supervision of a B. M. S. Class II Officer. The Hill Station has two primary schools—one Marathi and the other Urdu—and two private Libraries. A weekly bazar is held every Sunday. Milk is brought from the villages round about the Hill.

The Hill is a popular holiday resort for the wealthy population of Bombay and other places. There was a large influx of visitors to the Hill during April and May 1946 as a result of which the shortage of water was keenly felt. A scheme for augmenting the water supply is under the consideration of Government.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Hill in April 1946 and was given a warm reception by the public. The administration of the Hill has been satisfactory.

#### FAMINE AND SCARCITY.

**Belgaum district.**—Scarcity was declared in 258 villages of Paragaon, Samppaon, Gokak, Athaj, Chikodi and Hukeri and 44 sibi villages in Athaj taluka in January and March 1946, respectively. In addition to the gratuitous relief, by distributing doles in grain and in cash, scarcity works were started by the District Local Board and the already existing bunding works provided ample labour to the working classes. Labourers were provided with all suitable amenities such as shelter, medicine etc. and were also given free pulses and free wheat ration. Over and above this, supplementary protective foods viz. potatoes, suran, fish, dates and reconstituted milk with vitamin tablets were distributed in scarcity areas at economic or concessional rates. Relief to spinners and weavers and to those who were not accustomed to manual labour was given through the spinning centres run by the Karnatak Charkha Sangh, Hubli.

**Bijapur district.**—Scarcity was declared in almost all the talukas of the district except Indi.

Distribution of doles to destitutes and cash dole to the I. V. S. and extra remuneration to Village officers were commenced with effect from the dates of declaration of scarcity and continued up to the end of October 1945 in the affected talukas. Scarcity works started by the District Local Board and Public Works Department and the Bunding works of the Land Improvement Department throughout the district (except Indi taluka) provided ample labour to the working classes. One

Mobile Health Unit, consisting of 4 Medical practitioners and 11 Medical Officers, was organised and 3 Special Medical Officers were appointed for watching the health conditions of the workers. In addition to the 4 free kitchens opened at Kolhar, Bilgi, Galgali and Muttalgeri for feeding the poor, cattle camps and Mass Feeding Centres were also run by the Bombay Humanitarian League with the aid of a Government subsidy. The All-India spinners Association subsidised by Government gave relief to the scarcity-stricken people, particularly those who were not accustomed to manual labour.

**Dharwar district.**—Due to the total failure of the crops for want of rain from September 1945 onwards, scarcity had to be declared in the entire talukas of Rot and Navalgund (including Nargund petha) and parts of Dharwar, Hubli, Haver and Ranabennur talukas. In order to provide labour to the needy, scarcity and Banding works were started by the District Local Board and Public Work Department and the Land Improvement Department respectively. Gratuitous relief was given to the Inferior Village Servants and destitutes.

In addition to the above, the following special measures were undertaken:—

- (1) Relief to spinners and weavers and persons who, on grounds of prestige, etc. would neither take up manual labour nor ask for doles, through the spinning centres, run by the Karnatak Charkha Sangh;
- (2) Distribution of A & D vitamin tablets;
- (3) Free distribution of pulses;
- (4) Distribution of 8 bales of cloth donated by the Central Famine Relief Committee;
- (5) Distribution of country blankets (Kambhis);
- (6) Distribution of reconstituted milk and whole milk powder;
- (7) Supply of drinking water by Government in carts and tankers;
- (8) Establishment of one cattle camp and 3 Mass Feeding Centres by the Bombay Humanitarian League;
- (9) Grant of Tagai for purchase of fodder;

On the whole, the relief administered was adequate and efficient throughout the period.

**Statement of direct loss due to scarcity in the Revenue Year ending 31st July 1946:**

**BELGAUM DISTRICT**

Particulars	Remissions of Land Revenue		Suspensions of Land Revenue				Total	Total
	Direct Remissions	Total of Remissions previously suspended Revenue of the year.	Total Amount suspended in the year.	Deduct Amount actually realised in the period.	Deduct Amount realised in the year or in the previous Statement.	Total suspension and Remissions		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Actual for last completed year i.e. 1944-45 (Revenue Year) ..	3,881	85,141	13,942	4,41,000	4,08,012	..	88,078	67,866
2. Revised estimates of the last year for which statement is prepared in Revenue year 1944-45 ..	5,000	2,77,032	5,32,082	2,24,222	..	..	3,08,860	10,00,000
3. Budget estimates for the following Revenue year in 1945-47 ..	5,000	2,00,000	2,08,000	2,20,000	50,000	4,00,000	4,08,800	7,01,800

Statement showing the information regarding Revenue and Extra Expenditure due to Famine or Scarcity during 1945-46.

		BELGAUM DISTRICT.			
		Revenue	Extra Expenditure		
Detailed Head of Account.		Revenue realized during 1945-46.	Expenditure due to Famine or Scarcity during 1945-46.	Remarks.	
A. Salaries and Establishment		1,107	1,107		
D. Gratuitous Relief		23,245	23,245		
E. Miscellaneous		70	70		
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,245 7 0</b>	<b>1,06,361 6 4</b>		

Statement of direct loss due to scarcity in the revenue year ending 31st July 1946.

		BILAPUR DISTRICT.							
		Remissions of land Revenue	Suspensions of land Revenue	Total remissions and suspensions.	Total remissions and suspensions.	Total remissions and suspensions.	Total remissions and suspensions.	Total remissions and suspensions.	Total remissions and suspensions.
1	Actuals for last completed year (i.e. 1944-45) Revenue year	4,66,221	4,66,274	21,10,408	21,10,408	21,10,408	21,10,408	21,10,408	21,10,408
2	Revised estimates of the last year for which statement is prepared, i.e. 1945-46	1,432	8,68,886	8,64,818	22,81,796	22,81,796	22,81,796	22,81,796	22,81,796
3	Budget estimates for the following year 1946-47	200	10,05,463	10,05,656	8,55,008	8,55,008	8,55,008	8,55,008	8,55,008

Statement showing the expenditure incurred under the head No. 53-A, Famine Relief for the period from the 1st August 1945 to 31st July 1946.

Serial No.	Particulars.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
1	Expenditure on District Famine establishment	9,184 15 0
2	Pay of other departments	....
3	Contingency	492 12 0
4	Relief works (includes L. I. O. works and relief to cultivators)	1,28,866 1 0
5	Gratuitous Relief—	
(1)	Grain doles and cash doles	1,22,783 0 0
(2)	Extra allowances to VDOs	....
(3)	Subsidy to Free Kitchen	1,806 7 0
6	Miscellaneous—	
(1)	Grants to District Local Board for sanitary works	....
(2)	Subsidy to	....
(a)	Cattle Camps and	....
(b)	Mass feeding centres	....
(3)	Grant-in-aid to A. I. S. A. for hand spinning scheme	1,748 9 3
7	Water Supply Schemes—	
(a)	Anagwad water supply scheme	10,000 0 0
(b)	Water supply by carts and lorries	40,885 5 10
(c)	Construction of gurds and deepening of wells	6,490 0 0
8	Incidental charges such as railway freight on supply of Suran, potatoes and Miscellaneous.	....
9	Cost of Suran	....
10	Cost of pulses for free distribution	....
11	Other Miscellaneous unforeseen expenditures	200 0 0
	<b>Total Es.</b>	<b>8,31,377 12 8</b>

**Statement showing the suspensions and remissions of land revenue and loss or gain in revenue and extra expenditure due to Famine or Scarcity for 1946-46.**

Suspension.	Resuspension.	Remission.	Total of remission.	Establishment.	Gratuitous relief.	Local Public work (communication ordinary)	Scarcity work.	Village approach road.	Water supply including expenditure on, etc.	Purchase of seeds.	Total Extra expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14,14,100 0 0	7,52,106 0 0	2,11,062 0 0	29,77,800 0 0	2,881 0 0	41,762 0 0	80,000 0 0	65,254 12 0	19,000 0 0	5,785 0 0	.....	.....
Increase in suspensions in revenue	Decrease in suspensions in revenue	Amount remission in revenue	Total amount remission in revenue	Establishment in revenue	Total remission in revenue	Local public work in revenue	Direct remission on land revenue	Remission on village approach road	Direct famine relief expenditure	.....	.....
.....	.....	(b)	(c)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE AND LOSS OR GAIN IN REVENUE AND EXTRA EXPENDITURE DUE TO FAMINE OR SCARCITY FOR 1946-46.

FINANCIAL EFFECT ON ACCOUNT OF SCARCITY.

21. The following statement for the province of Bombay shows the loss in revenue in consequence of the grant of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of scarcity and the extra expenditure incurred towards relief measures during the year 1945-1946.

	1945-46	1944-45	Rs.	
<b>Direct famine relief expenditure—</b>				
			6,08,064	(Voted)
			96	(Charged)
			<b>6,08,160</b>	
<b>Remission of land revenue—</b>				
Direct remissions of land revenue			77,589	
Remissions of suspended land revenue			7,91,927	
			<b>8,69,516</b>	
<b>Suspensions of land revenue—</b>				
Total amount suspended			39,78,022	
<b>Deduct—</b>				
(a) Amount remitted during the year			...	
(b) Amount realised in the same of previous year			...	
			<b>39,78,022</b>	
<b>Total remissions and suspensions</b>			<b>14,47,532</b>	
<b>Loss or gain in excise revenue</b>			<b>77</b>	
<b>Increase in irrigation revenue</b>			<b>11</b>	

Famine or Scarcity for 1945-46  
 Form No. 200 (Rev. 10-1-40)



## 22. RESIDENTIAL SCHEMES IN BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1945-46.

I. *Suburban Residential Schemes.*—An area of about 6,40,576 square yards worth Rs. 12,81,818-6-0 was disposed of during the year ended 31st July 1946 for residential, industrial and quarrying purposes in Suburban Schemes Nos. I Kurla-Kirol, III Trombay N. W., VI-Danda; VII-Khar; X-Andheri Aerodrome; XVI-Kolekalyan Sector of Shahar; XVI-Andheri Sector of Shabar and XVIII-Kirol North, Eastern Sector. The area sold for industrial purposes at Kurla measures about 4,48,158 square yards worth Rs. 4,98,091-15-0. The area sold for quarrying purposes at Andheri measures about 13,844 square yards worth Rs. 1,52,365.

II. *Town planning Schemes.*—(a) The works in T. P. Schemes Nos. III and VI of Bandra have not yet commenced due to the high cost of materials and controls. The Bandra Municipality has since declared its intention to vary the T. P. Scheme No. III, Final. The Municipality has not yet passed a resolution in respect of the Consulting the Bandra T. P. Scheme No. VI.

(b) The Bandra Municipality having passed a resolution under Section 45-A of the T. P. Act I of 1915 in respect of T. P. Scheme No. V—Santa Cruz, Government have passed order to proceed with the scheme and have appointed the Consulting Surveyor to Government as the Arbitrator of the Scheme.

(c) T. P. Scheme No. X Bandra. The scheme is still with the Arbitrator. (The Consulting Surveyor to Government). The award has not yet been published.

(d) T. P. Scheme No. XI Bandra, Government have sanctioned the making of the scheme in June 1945. But the draft scheme has not yet been submitted to Government.

### List of Town Planning Schemes in the B. S. District.

Locality and Scheme.	Approximate area in acres.	Cost of works under Section 3.	Present state.
Bandra T. P. S. No. I	5.68	22,647	Complete.
Do. II	21.82	14,432	Do.
Do. III	240.60	78,297	Do.
		(part cost)	
Do. IV	45.78	42,806	Do.
Do. V	1.08	Nil.	Do.
Do. VI	5.27	7,682	Do.
Do. X	3.14	4,880	Scheme with the Consulting Sur- veyor to Govern- ment.

Locality and Scheme.	Approximate area in acres.	Cost of works under Section 2.	Present state.
<b>Banks Cross—</b>			
T. P. S. No. 1	37-1	29,830	Complete.
Do. 2	148-16	772,440	Do.
Do. 3	49-81	1,48,335	Do.
Do. 4	60-95	1,44,191	Do.
Do. 5	130-63	1,38,000	Draft Scheme stud- tioned and Scheme with Consulting Surveyor to Govern- ment.
<b>Via Pate—</b>			
T. P. S. No. 1	26-49	27,377	Complete.
Do. 2	86-01	1,01,579	Do.
Do. 3	58-70	1,26,457	Do.
Do. 4 and 4A	9-69	11,900	Do.
Do. 6	78-21	66,660	Do.
Andheri T. P. S. No. 1	10-29	1,791	Do.
Do. 2	62-64	22,530	Do.
Do. 6	69-88	49,163	Do.
Ghatkopar T. P. S. No. 1	14-55	37,723	Do.
Do. 2	43-45	1,04,228	Do.

*State-aided Building Advance Scheme.*—Figures of loans granted recoveries and arrears for the revenue year 1945-46 are given below—

	Private Individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
Loans Granted	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recoveries	23,013 3 0	10,217 11 0	2,599 2 0
Arrears	7,010 4 0	918 6 0	

Statement showing demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department Properties for the year 1945-46.

S#	Urban Scheme No.	Demand for 1944-45 including arrears.	Collections 1944-45	Written off or cancelled.	Arrears	Demand for 1945-46 including arrears.	Collections in 1945-46	Written off or demand cancelled.	Arrears.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	..	48,022 14 3	11,912 10 6	....	26,110 3 9	49,740 11 0	7,375 12 3	....	42,364 14 9
II	..	584 2 0	224 6 0	....	359 12 0	567 6 0	351 6 0	216 0 0	....
III	..	4,714 3 9	4,461 6 0	....	252 18 9	28,579 9 6	28,323 10 3	....	246 15 3
VI	..	167 2 0	167 2 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
VII	..	3,432 7 3	2,369 12 3	....	1,062 11 0	7,578 10 0	7,499 0 0	....	79 10 0
VIII	..	328 1 0	80 7 0	....	247 10 0	247 10 0	....	....	247 10 0
X	..	10,764 4 3	6,374 11 9	....	4,409 8 6	10,883 3 9	6,233 15 0	....	1,649 4 9
XVI	..	....	....	....	232 4 0	543 0 6	540 0 6	....	3 0 0
XVII	..	4,893 9 3	3,618 14 6	....	1,042 6 9	4,703 5 0	4,172 9 9	94 13 9	435 13 6
XVIII	..	1,085 9 9	837 15 9	....	247 10 0	963 15 6	738 15 6	....	225 0 0
S. No. 205 Vile Parle	..	136 2 0	....	....	136 2 0	136 2 0	....	....	136 2 0
Kurla Diversion Road	..	159 0 0	159 0 0	....	....	49 2 0	49 2 0	....	....
Quarry Kandivli	..	12 0 0	....	....	12 0 0	12 0 0	....	....	12 2 0
Government Buildings	..	....	....	....	....	1,917 0 0	1,851 0 0	....	66 0 0
Total	..	74,319 7 6	30,206 5 9	....	44,113 1 9	1,05,912 11 3	60,135 7 3	310 13 9	45,466 6 3

Remarks.—Out of the arrears of Rs. 45,466-0-3, a sum of Rs. 40,524-5-3 is due from the Military Department. The Bill has been accepted by the Military Department. It has remained to be adjusted. It will be done during the current year. The remaining arrears are also being recovered and they will be cleared off as early as possible.

## APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land Revenue of the Collectorates in  
Balances outstanding

Name of District	No. of villages.				Deduct.		Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.	Gross Land Revenue including N.A. and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for public purposes including Forest.	Not Total Inams (Class I to VII).	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	
								Rs.
Corresponding columns in T. V. VIII B.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	
Ahmedabad	837	80	34,97,840	68,217	6,83,082	37,800	8,04,03	
Xatra	549	40	28,64,160	87,251	7,19,821	17,122	72,40	
Broach	300	15	16,32,547	47,886	4,94,464	31,680	84,08	
Panch Mahals	810	77	7,41,938	8,008	1,49,840	26,480	1,16,57	
Surat	804	40	28,73,558	46,610	8,91,168	20,522	16,95	

I.

*the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions, for the revenue year 1945-46, and on 31st July 1946.*

Agricultural		Building and other F.A. assessment (including fuel in Class VII).	Financing Miscellaneous Revenue.		Local Fund.	Total current year Consolidated Land Revenue Demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Government occupied Land (including specially reduced).	Alienated lands (Class I to VII).		(10)	(11)		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,98,588	1,94,827	3,91,180	6,66,580	4,46,168		20,76,077
						Remissions .. 94,499
						Suspensions .. 1,94,985
						Collections .. 27,73,600
						Unauthorized balance .. 18,186
14,50,170	5,20,749	17,532	1,35,443	3,54,514		24,80,388
						Remissions .. 23,482
						Suspensions ..
						Collections .. 24,56,907
						Unauthorized balance ..
17,54,008	2,29,797	11,794	1,79,698	3,41,075		24,04,091
						Remissions .. 73,948
						Suspensions .. 2,047
						Collections .. 24,79,108
						Unauthorized balance .. 798
8,78,855	95,211	8,349	76,845	39,446		5,79,663
						Remissions .. 1,799
						Suspensions ..
						Collections .. 6,77,654
						Unauthorized balance ..
22,14,708	1,42,189	40,411	1,04,162	3,92,798		23,55,978
						Remissions .. 91,599
						Suspensions ..
						Collections .. 27,58,789
						Unauthorized balance ..

Statement of Consolidated Revenue

Name of District.	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Up to 1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45.	Other years.	1945-46.	1946-47.
	24	16	28	17	13	19	28
Corresponding columns to T. F. VIII-B.	T. F. VII (8) (1)	T. F. VII (9)	T. F. VII (1) (4)	01	T. F. VII (5)	T. F. VII (6)	T. F. VII (7)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Ahmedabad</b>	3,496	376,821	2,50,196	1,81,267	7,488	15,69	
Remissions	3,195		12,496	4,022		1,50	
Suspensions			278,235	1,76,896			
Collections					117	988	10,69
Unauthorized balance.					27,148	6,705	2,91
<b>Kaira</b>							
Remissions							
Suspensions							
Collections							
Unauthorized balance.							
<b>Broach</b>	148				167	104	874
Remissions							
Suspensions							
Collections					167	104	109
Unauthorized balance.							761
<b>Rajp. Mahab.</b>					12	37	828
Remissions						31	269
Suspensions					12	6	157
Collections							
Unauthorized balance.							
<b>Surat</b>			286	156			
Remissions							
Suspensions			286	156			
Collections							
Unauthorized balance.							

I-Contd.

Gross Consolidated Original Demand.	Remitted or cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Low collections in 194-194- and earlier years.	Collected.	Over collections (whether returned or carried forward).	Balance Un-allocated.	Non-Theory based items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
T.F.V (6)	(8)	(7)	T.F.V (8)	(9) + (10)	(11)	(12)	Footnote to T.F.V.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,22,856	1,25,142	21,97,714	42,889	27,05,179	72,207	49,980	15,659	
24,20,330	20,401	23,99,929	7,279	24,07,208	26,150	22	18,439	
24,20,330	12,007	22,08,323	22,083	24,70,606	17,700	1,969	2,979	
24,20,330	1,909	22,28,421	21,400	27,08,730	24,606	2	2,706	
24,20,330	91,239	23,29,091	21,400	27,08,730	24,606	2	2,706	

## APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of villages.		Gross Road Revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Assessment of land reserved for public purposes including Forest.	Net. Total Income (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Muzra.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Corresponding columns in T. F. VIII-B.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,545	97	17,85,753	297	1,15,042	21,421	5,837
Bombay Suburban District.	22	17	1,37,918	64	32,546	1,139	3,405
Total for the Northern	1,567	114	19,23,671	361	1,47,588	22,560	9,242



1-Contd.

Remaining fixed Revenue for Collection									
Agricultural					Non-Agricultural				
Government occupied land, including specially reserved.	Allocated lands (Class I to VII).	Buildings and other N.A. assessments (including Ind. An. Class VII).			Floating Miscellaneous Revenue.	Local Fund.	Total current year Consolidated Revenue Demand (to (12) minus (14)).		
		10	11	12			13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,58,043	42,036	42,381	7,88,447	2,34,114	20,44,023				
								Remissions ..	3,513
								Suspensions ..	30,667
								Collections ..	20,30,783
								Unauthorized balance.	3,155
30,679	1,758	1,43,843	2,59,704	87,422	4,30,578				
								Remissions ..	1,00,333
								Suspensions ..	37,148
								Collections ..	3,78,136
								Unauthorized balance.	14,967
90,04,885	10,07,522	4,69,190	14,11,566	18,30,627	1,50,04,094				
								Remissions ..	2,34,037
								Suspensions ..	1,74,772
								Collections ..	1,34,59,788
								Unauthorized balance.	42,006

## APPENDIX

## Arrears of Consolidated Revenues.

Name of District	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Up to 1941-42.	1942-43.	1943-44.	1944-45. Years.	Other Years.	1943-44.	1944-45.	
	16	18	19	17	18	19	20	
Corresponding columns in T. F. VIII-B.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Thana			121	20,045				20,022
Remissions								702
Suspensions			121	22,168				
Collections				17,777				18,482
Unauthorized balance.								12,508
Bunay, Suburban Division.	2,04,684	25,594	55,218	38,980	30,771	20,788		27,688
Remissions	1,097	1,751	417	221	1,804	509		288
Suspensions	2,30,177	21,569	33,627	35,127	23,127	6,922		2,055
Collections	848	583	8,790	1,378	7,313	5,788		17,574
Unauthorized balance.	8,462	1,821	19,178	2,234	3,127	7,521		7,921
Total for the North Divisions.	2,06,284	28,737	60,701	38,256	62,327	28,327		72,738
Remissions	1,097	4,946	417	22,719	5,828	540		2,412
Suspensions	2,30,177	21,569	34,310	36,148	23,127	6,922		2,055
Collections	848	701	8,790	19,158	4,502	6,879		44,186
Unauthorized balance.	8,462	1,821	19,178	2,234	20,875	14,220		24,104

I-Contd.

Gross Consolidated Original Demand	Revised or Demand cancelled or written off	Suspended	Last collections suspended in 194 and earlier years	Collected	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward)	Balance Un-authorized	Non Trans-hand Items	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21,12,750	4,215	22,286	18,563	29,70,018	20,109	25,642	8,51,471	

9,44,781      5,929      4,88,847      48,523      4,17,274      56,029      62,211      327

1,48,08,812      2,71,494      8,88,080      1,96,088      1,26,44,045      2,70,432      1,20,068      8,08,641

## APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of villages.		Gross Prod Revenue including M. and all other uses.	Assessment of land allotted for special public purposes including Forest.	Net alienation of Total Income (Class I to VIII).	Deduct.	
	Khasa.	Mun.				Unoccupied Land.	Free or specially reduced.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Central Divisions.</b>							
	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Ahmednagar	1,205	33,24,000	24,00,000	219	3,00,000	10,700	13
(2) East Khandesh	1,028	28,00,000	20,00,000	487	3,00,000	25,000	
<b>Extra Jurisdiction</b>							
(3) West Khandesh	1,446	48,00,000	24,00,000	0	2,10,000	55,000	
(4) Nashik	1,810	55,00,000	25,00,000	10	3,00,000	20,000	

No. 1.

Remaining fixed Revenue for Collection.						
Agricultural						Total current year Consolidated Land Revenue Demand (A) to (E) minus (B).
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VII).	Buildings and other N.A. equipment (including land in Class VII).	Fine and Miscellaneous Revenue.	Local Fund		
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,42,000	1,80,514	24,507	1,24,307	8,18,821	Demand	24,73,100
(B) 500					Remissions	24,510
(C) 3,455					Suspensions	13,28,002
					Collections	14,18,488
					Unauthorised balance.	183
23,90,949	1,78,144	73,946	99,727	5,00,429	Demand	25,50,355
(B) 566					Remissions	8,115
(C) 200					Suspensions	
					Collections	48,30,055
					Unauthorised balance.	183
					Demand	220
20,08,177	55,092	44,129	2,05,189	2,15,160	Demand	22,68,628
(B) 1,000					Remissions	2,424
(C) 1,457					Suspensions	1,065
					Collections	145
					Unauthorised balance.	20,00,000
17,84,770	1,20,809	82,216	2,24,746	2,20,758	Demand	20,48,498
(B) 30					Remissions	8,940
(C) 45					Suspensions	8,810
					Collections	23,28,468
					Unauthorised balance.	





APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed Revenue including N. A. Assessment of land and all other taxes.	Net of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Net Total Income (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalas.	Inam.				Uncultivated.	Free or specially reduced.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(6) Raosa	971	198	21,45,471	560	4,21,868	8,370	754
Extra territorial			7,157	5,421	88	18	666
(6) Satara	988	308	36,73,062	325	10,66,460	5,706	1,308
Extra territorial			13,368	156	1,766		42
(7) Sholapur	608	1,802	15,10,948	619	1,46,643	2,818	169
Extra territorial			1,816				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,84,32,564</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>22,18,084</b>	<b>1,84,443</b>	<b>2,446</b>
Extra territorial			29,089	6,978	1,850	18	308



1-10-1912

Remaining fixed Revenue for Collection

Government occupied land including specially reduced	Agricultural		Building and other N.A. assessment (including land in Class VII)	Fluctuating Miscellaneous Revenue	Local Fund	Total current year Consolidated Land Revenue Demand (8) to (12) minus (14)
	Allocated lands of (Class I to VII)	Other				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
11,17,684	1,40,498	1,55,689	1,96,395	2,73,438	Demand	21,83,604
					Remissions	5,799
					Suspensions	5,94,964
					Collections	17,68,034
					Unauthorized balance	1,732
	2731	2731			Demand	3,780
20,68,377	4,00,599	22,974	55,356	4,45,038	Demand	29,92,344
					Remissions	54,096
					Suspensions	5,59,718
					Collections	23,68,526
					Unauthorized balance	176
					Additional	8,780
197	11,981	20,181	201	10,732	Demand	12,12,273
15,40,095	74,790	55,097	83,928	1,05,490	Demand	16,59,392
					Remissions	1,609
					Suspensions	1,08,808
					Collections	14,48,175
	1,815				Demand	1,815
1,39,41,899	11,87,000	8,98,259	10,78,415	22,45,261		1,80,08,820
127	18,816	151	9,828	783		20,066

APPENDIX

Amount of Consolidated Revenue							
Name of District	Authorized			Unauthorized			
	Up to 1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	Other Years	1945-46	1946-47
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(5) Panna D.	1,55,889	1,77,281	1,04,200	2,508	1,05,120	607	1,382
Remissions	1,54,848	18,717		3,431			
Suspensions	998	1,83,564	4,208	75			
Collections					1,01,011		1,382
Unauthorized or authorized balances							607
Extra territorial							
(6) Patna D.		1,058		7,736	174		
Remissions							
Suspensions				170			
Collections							
Unauthorized or authorized balances							
Extra territorial							
(7) Sheikhpur D.	1,51,362	1,84,970	1,480	2,100	140	0	40
Remissions	1,51,362						
Suspensions		1,83,071	408	1,189			
Collections		1,298					
Unauthorized or authorized balances					146	0	40
Extra territorial							
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,15,011</b>	<b>3,62,790</b>	<b>8,658</b>	<b>21,837</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>1,814</b>
Remissions	4,13,855	14,778		3,431			
Suspensions	1,007	3,75,089	7,243	17,217	1,978	116	948
Collections		2,926	1,308	680	509	622	685
Unauthorized or authorized balances							

7/10/2014

Gross Consolidated Original Demand.		Remitted or Demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections, in 1941, 1942, and 1943.	Collected.	Overcollections (when refunded or carried forward).	Balance Un-	Non-	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
24,98,590			39,161						
	1,77,788	8,88,377			17,50,518				
						37,785	4,408	16,297	
378					378				
29,97,342			16,301						
	54,098	8,88,718							
					28,88,358	42,086	176	9,947	
12,188					12,188				
19,77,096			8,888						
	1,82,870								
		8,88,518							
					11,88,807	85,881	195	16,379	
11,330					11,330				
1,06,61,748	5,84,619	80,87,862	1,80,481	1,80,82,618	2,28,367	5,214	1,86,688		







1914

Account		Monthly Total									
Original Number	Cancelled or written off	Suspended	Legal Proceedings	Completed	Over-collections	Balance uncollected	Not Thru	Remarks			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	
804,472	373.2	810,811		807,004	89	804,472				804,472	
	4,14,616										
		8,28,668									
			5,888	18,10,018	1,21,538			4,286		4,286	
89,03,010											
829,21	8,24,818	827,807	101,11	829,21	887	829,21				829,21	
		22,81,798									
			6,888	10,18,200	8,888			18,000		18,000	
								186		186	
44,33,830											
	2,90,881										
		21,08,208									
			58,889	10,70,514	47,664			21,000		21,000	
								6,489		6,489	
		871,8		794,78							
11,15,112				448,1							
	20,871										
782,1		87		207,8							
				2,004	10,08,441	5,481		5,480		5,480	
784,1		101,8		700,84							
12,42,404											
829,21	641,86,134	100,81,81	110,78	829,21	817	829,21				829,21	
		1,86,881									
				8,266	11,18,070	4,686		20,870		20,870	
829,21		107,8		707,84							

APPENDIX

Name of Taluka.	No. of villages.								Deduct.			
	Khasra Khassam.								Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Not alienation of Total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			9	10
<b>Kolaba</b>	1,508	89	18,08,700	1,16,010	6,472	3,595	611,113	608,620	0	0	0	
<b>Total for 1944-45</b>	7,418	720	1,30,41,974	11,183	10,38,768	1,41,598	13,000	12,870	0	0	0	
<b>Belgaum</b>			21,527	3,188								
<b>Bijapur</b>			1,048	403								
<b>Dharwar</b>			5,798	73								
<b>Total</b>			20,937	3,724								
<b>Total for 1944-45</b>	7,418	719	1,30,39,899	11,271	10,37,884	1,41,598	12,990	12,870	0	0	0	
<b>Total Extra Territorial for 1944-45</b>			20,937	3,724								

Note.—Fraction of a village omitted



1940-1941

Remaining Fund Revenue for Collection, etc.

Agricultural		Building and other		Miscellaneous		Local Fund		Total current year Consolidated Land Revenue Demand	
Government occupied land	Government land specially reduced	Government land	Government land	Government land	Government land	Government land	Government land	Government land	Government land
2,147,291	4,491	1,149,911	1,149,911	1,149,911	1,149,911	1,149,911	1,149,911	1,149,911	1,149,911
8	88	20	11	101	11	11	12	13	14
10,27,827	80	24,25,10.0	26,938	100.00	91,370	000,000,000,187	10,27,827	80	24,25,10.0
64,80,841	14,61,800	1,07,982	2,56,228	14,04,780	1,17,10,133	1,17,10,133	1,17,10,133	1,17,10,133	1,17,10,133
2,085	15,724	799,81	1,185	4,186	28,784	8,851	10,985	14,085	1,14,61,210
8,851	10,985	14,085	1,14,61,210	1,14,61,210	1,14,61,210	1,14,61,210	1,14,61,210	1,14,61,210	1,14,61,210

APPENDIX

		Amounts Consolidated Remains of 1944											
State Service (1944) Local Government District (1944)	Local Government District (1944)	Authorized					Unauthorized						
		1941-1942 and previous years	1942- 1943	1943- 1944	1944- 1945	1945- 1946	1945- and 1946- (17 years)	1946- 1947	1947- 1948	1948- 1949	1949- 1950		
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>States</b>													
Demand	581,000,000	67,10	85,861,889	82	6,048,22,28	66	1,12,57,21-						
Remission	4,684												
Suspension			2,788										
Collection	19,80,815		83,688		6,045								
Unauthorized	220					66							
<b>Total</b>	<b>581,000,000</b>	<b>67,10</b>	<b>85,861,889</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>6,048,22,28</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,12,57,21-</b>						
Demand	1,17,19,882	8,78,768	20,20,108	14,688	2,10,074	4,407	2,008	4,778					
Remission	86,985	7,74,249	6,42,781			188	478	18					
Suspension	31,44,569	66,587	20,44,598	14,409	2,02,868								
Collection	84,82,184	2,950	82,781	164	7,182	80	151	1,878					
Unauthorized	9,694					4,844	1,472	2,687					
<b>Extra Territorial</b>													
Belgium	18,407							1,887					
Bihar	1,185		592					185					
Dharwar	4,182												
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,784</b>		<b>592</b>					<b>1,887</b>					
<b>Total for 1944-45</b>	<b>1,14,51,219</b>	<b>6,35,149</b>	<b>10,40,778</b>	<b>27,40,484</b>	<b>20,587</b>	<b>3,644</b>	<b>8,221</b>	<b>9,828</b>					
<b>Total Extra Territorial for 1944-45</b>	<b>23,784</b>							<b>1,887</b>					

I—concl'd.

Gross Consolidated Original Demand.	Remitted or Demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1944-1945 and earlier years	Collected.	Over-collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-Tbaravland Items.	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,27,161	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---	4,834	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---	---	2,798	---	---	---	---	---	
---	---	---	10,657	20,10,443	8,427	---	2,989	
---	---	---	---	---	---	286	---	
1,54,49,194	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---	14,07,694	---	---	---	---	---	---	
---	---	55,03,053	---	---	---	---	---	
---	---	---	81,120	85,27,250	1,96,223	---	57,932	
---	---	---	---	---	---	11,197	---	
10,644	---	1,161	---	17,701	---	782	---	
1,980	---	1,436	---	544	---	---	---	
4,192	---	---	---	4,192	---	---	---	
23,816	---	2,597	---	22,437	---	782	---	
1,59,04,415	8,30,211	37,19,136	45,151	1,13,41,050	91,397	14,008	47,687	
26,469	---	592	---	5,642	---	208	---	

APPENDIX II.

TAGAVI FORM NO. IX.

*Trials Balance Sheet and Wasulaki Statement of Tagavi Advances for the districts in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Year 1945-46.*  
Northern Division.

District	Balance on 1st October 1944	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1945	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 8	Remarks
		Debits not including refunded	Cash credits including over collections	Written off or remitted	Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
Ahmedabad	2,42,420	18,712	70,190	4,210	...	24,528	1,28,748	7,945	The increase in balance in Column 8 against Ahmedabad, Thana and Bombay District is due to incorrect figures reported last year.
Kaira	1,07,197	2,180	46,881	...	...	516	1,08,725	2,070	
Banash	2,26,027	48,106	47,008	...	3,603	2,525	2,21,048	1,820	
Panchmahal	28,120	26,754	10,223	...	...	298	60,541	120	
Surat	745	2,428	...	...	...	...	2,605	...	
Thana	79,158	48,485	28,541	...	800	2,122	80,428	...	
Bombay Suburban District	18,079	...	2,424	...	...	1,224	2,658	...	
	7,70,767	1,24,571	2,20,801	4,210	4,103	76,912	6,74,517	22,420	
					Interest				
Ahmedabad	66,845	4,287	25,520	2,801	...	46,181	69,363	...	
Kaira	21,203	7,200	16,944	...	...	120	12,619	...	
Banash	27,024	2,717	19,184	...	...	26,567	26,207	...	
Panchmahal	2,704	1,084	1,731	...	...	101	2,007	...	
Surat	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thana	5,150	4,684	6,088	...	...	1,109	2,345	...	
Bombay Suburban District	226	878	228	...	...	...	2,220	...	
	2,20,026	27,958	69,757	2,801	...	1,28,028	1,70,081	...	

52

10-11-45

*Central Division.*

District.	Balance on October 1st 1945.	Debits during the year including refunds.	Credits during the year.	Written off or remitted	Suspended.	Unauthorised arrears.	Balance outstanding on 30th September 1946.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
			<i>Principal</i>						
Ahmednagar .. .. .	2,59,244	6,67,532	36,686	1,470	....	....	8,88,710	....	
East Khandesh .. .. .	1,81,202	3,07,586	81,191	....	207	6,662	4,00,935	63	
West Khandesh .. .. .	6,11,189	5,23,248	3,04,381	....	....	....	8,30,056	....	
Nasik .. .. .	2,80,322	6,59,178	3,26,622	75 (Remission Sinnar Taluka).	....	587	6,12,879	52	
Poona .. .. .	4,23,106	11,54,456	3,99,899	....	32,090	1,00,235	11,82,663	6	
Satara .. .. .	1,16,495	4,14,419	12,763	....	32,748	156	5,18,151	....	
Sholapur .. .. .	3,89,778	4,91,171	60,681	....	....	....	8,30,268	....	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>22,66,336</b>	<b>42,17,500</b>	<b>12,12,123</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>65,045</b>	<b>1,07,640</b>	<b>52,68,662</b>	<b>121</b>	
			<i>Interest</i>						
(1) Ahmednagar .. .. .	82,955	26,377	4,259	586	1,012	....	54,467	....	
(2) East Khandesh .. .. .	2,789	9,563	5,065	....	7	491	5,802	17	
(3) West Khandesh .. .. .	3,459	19,202	16,662	....	....	....	....	....	
(4) Nasik .. .. .	8,408	9,669	10,108	....	....	40	7,969	....	
(5) Poona .. .. .	49,402	15,718	4,281	5,802	2	15,319	60,839	....	
(6) Satara .. .. .	1,055	7,810	1,175	....	5,879	88	7,690	....	
(7) Sholapur .. .. .	16,827	26,657	7,061	....	....	....	36,503	1	
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,14,890</b>	<b>1,08,996</b>	<b>49,526</b>	<b>6,188</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>15,888</b>	<b>1,73,290</b>	<b>18</b>	

APPENDIX II - Contd.

Southern Division.

(1) District	(2) Balance on 1st October 1945	1945-46		1946-47		1947-48		1948-49		(10) Balance on 30th September 1948	(11) Voluntary over-payments out of future instalments including in column 4.	Remarks
		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.			
(3) During the year												
(4) Cash credits (including over collections)												
(5) Debits (including refunds)												
(6) Demand overdues												
(7) Written off or remitted												
(8) Suspended												
(9) Unauthorised												
(12) Principal to Government												
(13) Interest												
(14) Total												
Canara	1,67,824 4 0	57,44 9 0	1,10,379 5 0	58,000 1 4	52,379 11 0	1,62,758 6 0	1,04,716 9 0	58,062 5 0	1,04,716 9 0	1,10,379 5 0	1,10,379 5 0	
Bijapur	18,05,018 1 0	4,78,946 4 0	1,32,601 7 11	1,32,601 7 11	68,117 11 0	1,07,888 1 0	70,621 11 0	18,70,588 6 10	18,70,588 6 10	18,05,018 1 0	8,084 15 0	
Dharwar	1,84,092 15 1	8,78,308 0 0	48,087 10 8	48,087 10 8	12,714 10 0	85,078 8 2	1,01,011 12 11	5,14,893 10 10	5,14,893 10 10	1,84,092 15 1	576 2 0	
Belgaum	2,15,287 14 8	6,54,085 13 0	17,000 9 11	17,000 9 11	7,80 8 0	24,920 8 0	1,07,681 4 10	1,56,827 9 0	1,56,827 9 0	2,15,287 14 8	51 7 0	
Kolaba	62,648 8 0	27,438 0 0	30,725 18 0	30,725 18 0	1,70 10 0	1,70 10 0	1,70 10 0	60,558 8 0	60,558 8 0	62,648 8 0	1,085 0 0	
Bhatnagri	45,056 18 0	12,550 10 0	10,744 10 0	10,744 10 0	7,20 10 0	7,20 10 0	7,20 10 0	34,861 18 0	34,861 18 0	45,056 18 0	1,085 0 0	
Total	50,40,000 5 10	16,47,862 10 10	3,06,664 11 8	3,06,664 11 8	2,66,918 6 6	8,07,411 12 9	11,49,130 5 0	28,28,446 5 0	28,28,446 5 0	50,40,000 5 10	10,884 0 0	
Canara	5,061 12 0	5,897 8 0	6,682 0 0	6,682 0 0	3,225 10 0	3,225 10 0	3,225 10 0	18,627 10 0	18,627 10 0	5,061 12 0	18 8 0	
Bijapur	2,87,504 7 6	97,398 15 8	52,830 8 8	52,830 8 8	225 10 0	225 10 0	225 10 0	2,77,492 5 0	2,77,492 5 0	2,87,504 7 6	6,684 14 0	
Dharwar	15,049 10 5	7,846 14 0	5,805 9 8	5,805 9 8	594 10 0	594 10 0	594 10 0	17,108 8 2	17,108 8 2	15,049 10 5	9 0 0	
Belgaum	5,040 8 0	19,261 10 0	3,896 0 0	3,896 0 0	680 10 7	680 10 7	680 10 7	19,660 8 0	19,660 8 0	5,040 8 0	272 11 0	
Kolaba	1,881 12 5	818 14 8	951 0 0	951 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1,001 0 0	1,001 0 0	1,881 12 5	15 1 0	
Bhatnagri	674 10 4	880 12 0	1,180 5 0	1,180 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	568 10 4	568 10 4	674 10 4	15 1 0	
Total	2,43,067 11 1	1,26,646 10 0	74,280 10 8	74,280 10 8	5,809 10 0	5,809 10 0	5,809 10 0	1,47,147 10 0	1,47,147 10 0	2,43,067 11 1	6,907 18 11	

Note:—The figures in column 9 in respect of Kolaba and Bhatnagri districts differ from those in column 8 of last year's legal Form IX. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the figures reported by the Collector last year were not correct.  
 Kolaba + Rs. 8,228-0-0  
 Bhatnagri + Rs. 117-0-0

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APPENDIX III.

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INDONESIA

The Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1945-46.

Cultivation		Cultivable assessed land.			Government.		
Use for education buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village sites or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Allotted.	Remaining occupied assessed land.	
						Acres.	Acres.
1,001	817,000	800,000	810,000	11	100,000		
1,771	267,000	267,000	267,000				
2,740	24,587	24,587	24,587				
604	7,645	7,645	7,645				
243	15,480	15,480	15,480				
457	337,800	337,800	337,800				
1,111	612,304	612,304	612,304				
4,435	611,850	611,850	611,850				
8,870	887	887	887				
12,400	1,187,100	1,170,688	1,267,715	485,878	1,359,540		

APPENDIX

Central Government of India  
 Districts of the Province of Bihar  
 1911-12

Serial No.	District	Cultivated area	Uncultivated and fallow	Unsuitable	Assigned for special and public uses including forest	Total	
						Area	Value
1	Ahmednagar	4,942,516	19,008	210,118	Others Forest	130,440 218,598	
2	East Khondal	2,908,708	10,219	228,286	Others Forest	127,840 408,218	
3	West Khondal	2,480,222	22,376	240,542	Others Forest	143,254 284,792	
4	Naik	3,771,515	14,354	256,967	Others Forest	148,000 208,971	
5	Rohtas	2,027,704	24,443	279,325	Others Forest	142,140 201,224	
6	Salahpur	2,228,221	2,540	229,849	Others Forest	125,281 211,562	
7	Shahdol	2,228,221	2,540	229,849	Others Forest	125,281 211,562	
<b>Total</b>						<b>Others Forest</b>	<b>600,354 1,523,708</b>



APPENDIX

Southern

Serial No.	Name of District	Gross area in acres	Unassessed cultivable area in acres	Uncultivable area in acres	Assigned for special and public purposes including forest	
					Others	Forest
1	Belgaum	12,576,584	31,528	80,160	Others Forest	162,942 407,881
2	Bijapur	10,661,672	17,956	118,741	Others Forests	82,166 160,201
3	Dharwad	12,651,577	12,810	82,767	Others Forest	160,668 286,906
4	Kanara	10,626,727	426	44,442	Others Forests	23,641 2,062,243
5	Batnagiri	11,554,382	7,762	704,161	Others	31,621
6	Kolaba	1,225,059	17,734	193,917	Others Forests	35,494 3,26,886
	Total	15,958,051	88,216	1,208,088	Others Forest	492,614 3,204,947
1	Belgaum	4,074		46		
2	Bijapur	774				
3	Dharwad	1,267		17		
	Total	6,735		63		
	Grand Total	15,964,786	88,216	12,08,101	Others	36,97,560
	Last years figures	15,950,024	87,902	12,09,485	Others Forest	4,30,038 32,16,696

## III.

*Division.*

duct.

Used for buildings and other non- agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Cultivable assessed area.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated	
	7	8	9	10	11	12
Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	Acre	
1,951	26,494	220	1,163,311	13,746	998,513	
1,029	20,801	332	2,166,816	24,330	1,053,508	
2,300	36,514	641	1,623,009	21,282	789,158	
762	52,519	4,960	318,866	11,397	2,511	
621	1,491	5,129	1,590,705	4,170	218,802	
2,884	4,396	962	726,728	337	73,711	
9,547	142,215	12,241	7,589,435	75,172	3,136,293	
Extra Territorial.						
.....	.....	.....	2,299	.....	2,321	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	774	
.....	.....	.....	1,228	.....	42	
.....	.....	.....	3,527	.....	3,137	
9,547	142,215	12,244	7,592,962	75,172	3,139,340	
9,489	143,919	12,900	7,587,341	74,180	3,138,705	

APPENDIX  
NORTHERN

RETURN OF MINOR AND MAJOR COERCIVE PROCESSES IN NORTHERN

District.	Number issued.	Notices.			Chauthal fine.		
		For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kalyedans.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	447	18,168	217 0	7	588	131 0	
Kaira	4	41	2 4	10	124	32 0	
Broach	34	932	27 0				
Panch Mahals	108	1,060	57 12				
Surat	8	137	1 8				
Thana	618	50,317	422 8		588	146 0	
Bombay Suburban District	398	18,887	277 0	322	18,808	1,040 0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>61,126</b>	<b>1,005 0</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>18,107</b>	<b>1,348 0</b>	

Restored on new Tenure. Remaining as Government waste.

District.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
Ahmedabad	207	585	6 11	16 2 0
Kaira				
Broach				
Panch Mahals				
Surat				
Thana				
Bombay Suburban District				
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>6 11</b>	<b>16 2 0</b>



APPENDIX

Return of Minor and Major Coercive processes in Central Division District

District		Number issued	For how much arrears	Fees to be recovered	Number of labors	For how much arrears	Penalty
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1) Ahmednagar		20	472 13	12 6			
(2) East Khandesh		50	958 8	41 8			
(3) West Khandesh		78	9,234 0	51 4			
(4) Nashik		108	3,772 0	77 4	4	508 10 0	142 4
(5) Poona		50	958 8	41 8			
(6) Satara		15	784 0	11 12	40	1,418 1 0	348 5
(7) Sholapur							
Total		323	16,156 6	235 12	53	1,926 11 0	490 9

occupancy, Sec. 162

District	Restored on new Tenure		Remaining as Government waste	
	Area	Assessment	Area	Assessment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Ahmednagar	9 22	10 8		
(2) East Khandesh				
(3) West Khandesh				
(4) Nashik				
(5) Poona				
(6) Satara			8 28	18 1 0
(7) Sholapur	17 12	26 4		
Total	26 34	36 12	8 28	18 1 0



**RECEIPTS**

**Revenue Year ending 31st July 1946**

And (insert) District of Movable	Section	Furniture and sale of
-------------------------------------	---------	-----------------------

Date	Particulars	Amount	Proceeds	No. of cases	No. of articles	No. of articles	No. of articles	No. of articles	No. of articles	Area	Assess-ment	Pro-ceeds
1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total												1,780

**Other Immoveable Property, 500, 100**

Number of cases	Articles	Amount	Proceeds	No. of cases	No. of articles	No. of articles	No. of articles	No. of articles	No. of articles	Area	Assess-ment	Pro-ceeds	Bought in by Govern-ment	Articles and im-primoniary Section 177A	Remarks
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total															

APPENDIX

Return of Minor and Major Geriatric Processes in Southern

To elaborate on details of			Notion										Chemical sup.				
Area			Number		For how		Year to be		Number of		For how		Quantity				
of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of	of		
(1) Belgium	..	..	7.	0	0	106	0	2,898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
(2) Nijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
(3) Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	206	4,800	15	8	150	8	0	0	0	215	0	
(4) Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	46	643	14	0	0	0	0	0	17	200	66	
(5) Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(6) Kolaba	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	168	26	1,821	18	0	29	0	..	..	
Total			..	..	..	206	9,763	16	7	215	0	0	..	..	..	..	

occupancy, No. 165

District	No. of	No. of	Restored on new tenure			Remaining as Government waste		
			..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Nijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Ratnagiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Kolaba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year's figures			..	..	..	..	..	..

IV.

Division District in the Revenue Year ending 31st July 1946.

Distraint of movables.							Forfeiture and sale		
Number of lad-dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assess-ment.	Pro-ceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.	A. G. A.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
..	..	..	6	89 8 9	28 22 0 4	18 1 0	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	22 14 9	22 24 0	18 5 0	..	..	..
1	61 12 0	..	56	1,598 8 9	228 29 13	1,727 3	2,112	23 8	287 11 9
16	2,247 10 0	4 5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	2,300 6 0	4 5 0	66	1,680 15 8	775 5 13	5,768 9	6,412	23 8	287 11 9
28	2,888 3 9	172 14 0	43	678 4 9	340	58 10	697 2	4 74	27 6

Other Immovable Property, Sec. 155.

Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern-ment.	Arrears and Imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
				Area.	Assess-ment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Area 483-24-4. Assessment 1,017-12-8 restored on payment of arrears before sale.