

THE
KHOTI SETTLEMENT ACT
BOMBAY ACT I OF 1880.

As Amended By Acts III of 1904 and VIII of 1912.

WITH
A SHORT HISTORICAL SKETCH, EXPLANATORY NOTES,
NOTES OF CASES, KHOTI-RULES, GOVERNMENT
RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS, REVENUE FORMS,
GLOSSARY, PROCEEDINGS-IN-COUNCIL
AND AN INDEX.



Published with the approval of Government.

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PREFACE.

THIS book ought to have made its appearance in 1911, but it could not be published in time, as Government were then thinking of amending the law relating to transfer of occupancy-tenant's rights. This amendment was subsequently made by Act VIII of 1912. The changes so introduced have been duly noticed and explained in the book.

Act VIII of 1912 was followed shortly after by another Amending Act IV of 1913; but it was passed after this book was carried through the Press. The changes made by the latter Act could not thus be referred to in the body of the book. The text of the Act will however be found printed at the end of the book. The last Amending Act (IV of 1913) does not materially alter the substantive law on the subject. It suggests certain verbal alterations, the principal of these is the substitution of the words 'permanent tenant' and 'permanent tenancy' for the old phrases 'occupancy tenant' and 'right of occupancy' respectively wherever they occur in Act I of 1880.

The amendments that have been made by Acts III of 1904 and VIII of 1912 have been noticed at their proper places and where necessary notes have been added to explain the same. The reported as well as the important unreported cases, and the Government Resolutions and Orders will be found referred to in the book under appropriate headings. To add to the utility of the book, a Short Historical Sketch of the Khots and the Khoti tenure, the

different Revenue Forms in use in the Khoti Districts and a glossary of some of the important terms have also been appended.

This work was undertaken at the desire of the Government of Bombay and the writer is very grateful to them for giving him every facility in editing the same. The writer is also very thankful to H. B. Clayton Esqr. I.C.S. for having carefully gone through the manuscript and for making many valuable suggestions.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. }
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A. G. D.

A short Historical Sketch of the Khots and the Khoti Tenure in the Ratnagiri District.

AT a time when it was the rule of the spear or the sword, the Ruling Power for the time being would naturally meet with the difficulty of collecting the Dast or revenue directly from each individual holder of land who happened to cultivate the same. A powerful and influential middleman who would himself settle in the village and expend capital on the improvement of the land, collect rent and be responsible to Government for the revenue of the whole village was deemed a necessity. The Konkan, rugged and hilly as it is, as compared with the rich and fertile soil in the Deccan, could not draw to itself the shifting peasantry to settle therein. Land which could be brought under cultivation was ample, but it required money and also men who could take it up and be responsible for the ever fluctuating demands of Government. Such men were not wanting and the Khots undertook to farm the lands, "induce cultivators from foreign country to settle in the village, bring the village under cultivation and pay Government Revenue".

THE earliest recorded evidence of the existence of the Khoti system is to be met with in certain Sanads issued in the time of Yusuf Adil Shah, the King of Bijapur (1489-1510. A. D.). Many of the Khots south of the Bankot or Savitri river hold Sanads given to them by the Marathas (1670-1760. A. D.), the Moguls (1690-1720. A. D.), or by the Peshwas (1760-1818. A. D.). *Vide* Government Selection CCCCXLVI pages 166-192. But the number of such holders of Sanads does not exceed about $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the whole body of the Ratnagiri Khots. It is possible that others also had had Sanads given to them, but that they are lost or are not forthcoming. So far as the status of the Khot in the Southern Konkan is concerned, the distinction however between a Sanadi and Non-Sanadi Khot is now merely a matter of history, except perhaps in the case of disputes about title to waste and uncultivated lands. (*See* notes to Secs. 41 and 42).

THE earliest recorded Land Revenue Settlement of Ratnagiri owes its origin to the Bijapur King, Yusuf Adil Shah (1489-1510. A. D.). Under this Settlement rice lands were taxed at $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the year's produce payable part in money but most in kind, while hill or Varkas lands were taxed on Autbandi system *i. e.* at a fixed rate per plough. The actual cultivators obtained favourable terms and were assessed at a light rent payable chiefly in kind to the Khots.

ABOUT the middle of the 16th century Shir Shah Soor introduced the system of assessing the Revenue in a *measured area of land* and this system was perfected by Todarmal the financier of Akbar. He divided the soils into three classes and each field was measured by a uniform standard called "Bigha" and assessed according to the quality of the soil. The royal share was fixed at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce and the Settlement so introduced was to hold good for 10 years. All the extra cesses were abolished and the Rayats had an option to pay the rent in cash or kind.

THE principles of Todarmal's settlement referred to above were adopted throughout the Hindusthan proper *i. e.* the territories North of the Vindhya Range. The Deccan and Konkan however owe their settlement to Malik Amber, the great Ahmednagar minister (1610-1626. A. D.). Malik Amber made settlements direct with the village headmen, who were made hereditary and were responsible for the Government dues. He divided the soils into four classes and fixed the royal share at $\frac{2}{5}$ ths. The rent was payable mostly in kind.

DADOJI KONDDEV was the first to introduce Malik Amber's Bighoti system into the territories of his master Shahaji, father of Shivaji, and this was adopted with some modifications by the latter in the territories administered by him. (1660-1680). Shivaji also fixed the royal share at $\frac{2}{5}$ ths, but the area of the Bigha having been slightly increased, it practically amounted to only a $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the produce. The Khots, Kulkarnis

Revenue Settlement : (1) Under the Marathas, 1660-1765. A. D.

and others were forbidden from imposing cesses or otherwise interfering with the cultivators.

UNDER Sambhaji (1680-9), however, the administration in general fell into disorder; the revenue was *farmed out* and the royal share was raised to about one-half or two-thirds of the produce. Rajaram tried to mend matters, but part of the district (Suvarnadurga and Anjanvel) had already passed into the hands of the Habshis or Siddis and the Siddis in turn were ousted by the Angriyas in 1744, who practically held the whole of the Ratnagiri District till 1756. Under the Angriyas, new and very onerous taxes were imposed and several fresh cesses came into vogue and the poor rayats were left at the mercy of the Village and District Officers.

THE whole of the District of Ratnagiri came under the Peshwas in 1756, but it was as late as in 1770 that (1) Under the Peshwas, 1765-1818, A. D. Nana Fadnavis ordered the Survey of the Konkan with a view to the settlement of the revenue. Survey was however actually commenced in 1784 by Gangadharpant Bhanu, Subhedar of Rajapur, and was completed principally by the Mamlatdar Parshurampant Patwardhan (1787-8) and Raghunathrao Barve (1788-1794). The Survey and Classification carried on by these officers resembled that followed by Annaji Dattu in the time of Shivaji, but the result of this Pahan or Survey was very carefully recorded in the Survey Register or Pahan Kharda, which gave a record of "the area of all the cultivated lands held by village renters, Khots and peasant-holders, Dharekaris together with the names of the holdings and the assessment of each". (*Vide* Appendix II). The entries in the Pahan Kharda are even to this date treated as authoritative evidence for determining what land is "Dhara land". (*Vide* the Rules under S. 40 cl. b). The Peshwas left the collection of the revenue to the Khots, who engaged to collect the whole grain assessment of the village and deliver the same at the Government Dastans or granaries. In return for this, the Khots were allowed to make what bargains they liked with the peasants who tilled Khoti or village waste land. The Khots had no doubt to meet the ever fluctuating Chads or increased demands of Government, but they could

recoup themselves from the rates and cesses which they were left free to levy from the tenantry.

THE Southern Konkan came under the British Rule in 1817-1818 and ever since that time numerous efforts have been made by the Bombay Government to arrive at a satisfactory solution as to the relation between the Government and Khot on the one hand, and the Khot and the tenant on the other. In the earliest period of the British administration of the District, the Khots were treated as absolute proprietors of their villages and all the cultivators except Dharekaris were regarded as Khots' tenants-at-will. Thus Mr. Pelly (1820) and Mr. Chaplin (1821) both considered that the cultivators, other than the Dharekaris, were nothing better than Uparis or mere tenants—at—sufferance of the Khots. Government also considered that the Khots were like the "smaller zamindars in Bengal" (G. R. 955/28-1-1821); and it was thought that they had no power to limit the Khots' demands over their tenants (Ardhelis). In 1823 it was no doubt proposed, at the instance of Mr. Dunlop, to weaken the power of the Khots by introducing a Survey to ascertain "whether Ardhelis have any right in which Government is entitled to protect them and whether there is any point in assessment beyond which it might restrain the Khot from proceeding towards the Rayats". (*Vide* G. R. 435/25-2-1823). Mr. Dunlop actually asked for sanction of the Government "to the cultivator being allowed to withhold all payments beyond the regular revenue". Government however declined to do so, as it was "neither just nor politic to interfere", particularly in the case of Uparis or Ardhelis who were considered to possess not even a "usufructuary right to the soil which they cultivate". With them, it was thought "unnecessary to interfere by any rule on the part of Government". The only mode it was then thought sufficient to protect them was "by the grant of liberal terms on the part of Government in Kulargi villages which would soon draw off the Ardhelis from the Khots, or force them to grant reasonable terms". (*Vide* G. R. 33/10-1-1825). This attitude of the Bombay Government did not however meet with the approval

(III) Under the
British : (a) 1818-
1828. A. D.

of the Home Government. The Court of Directors thus wrote (4-5-1825), " we can by no means rest satisfied that the interests of the villages or any portion of them should remain without protection against the exaction of such a class of men as the Khots ". The Court further suggested (23-5-1827), that " the demands on the cultivators should be defined and this both for demands on their labour and on their money. Government should effectually interfere to ensure the due limitation as well as the exact definition of the demand ".

As a result, the Survey sanctioned in 1826 was immediately proceeded with in the Taluka of Ratnagiri and
 (b) 1828-1848.A.D. Lt. Dowell, who was deputed to carry out the work, found on the completion of his Survey (1829), that *all* the Ardheli tenants were not merely tenants-at-will of the Khots as theretofore supposed by Government. He found that *some* of them had permanent rights of occupancy and had power to sell or mortgage their lands and that the Khots could demand from them no more than a recognised share of the produce and some additional cesses according to the local usage. Lt. Dowell followed the Peshwa's system of measuring and classifying and also adjusted the assessments, but the settlement, proposed by him, could not be adopted in practice, owing to the difficulty of fixing the Khot's demands.

NUMEROUS complaints having reached Government, between
 1836-1845, against the imposition of certain
 (c) 1848-1858.A.D. taxes and the oppression of the Khots in general, Government had again to direct the Collector " to make a full and searching enquiry into the Khoti system ", and to ascertain, " how much of this system is ancient and legitimate, and how much is modern usurpation ". A correct field Survey and Classification was thought indispensable, and Mr. Coles was placed in charge of the Revenue Survey of the District. (*File G. R. 2641/10-5-1848*). Mr. Coles worked jointly with Captain Wingate, who was then Superintendent of the Revenue Survey. Captain Wingate doubted if the Khot had any " absolute proprietorship of the soil ". He thought that *all* the Khoti culti-

vators were *permanent* tenants and suggested (1851), that Government was competent, to interfere, "in its legislative, if not in its administrative capacity to regulate the relations of the Khot and his Rayats". Government agreed with Captain Wingate and considered that practical effect could not be "given to a settlement in Khoti villages and Kichei (mixed) villages without the aid of legislation, as without it Government could not effectually define the relations inter partes", or "put a limit on the exactions of the Khot for the future". Experimental Survey was accordingly sanctioned, with a view to ascertain to what extent it was desirable "to define or modify the relations of the Khot and his tenants by legislative enactment". (G. R. 10555/8-11-1851). On receiving the report of Lt. Kemball on the result of this Survey, Captain Wingate again pressed on the attention of Government the need of early legislation, "to confer the requisite power on the settling officers", as the rights of the Khot did not exist "beyond the collection of rents and cesses payable by the Rayats in accordance with the custom of the village". He further proposed to make these Rayats the hereditary proprietors of their holdings by compensating the Khots for the loss of their privileges by a percentage payment on the revenues of the village. Government also thought that the rights of the Khot were "limited to the revenues of the village lands and not to amount to a property in the lands themselves". (*Vide* G. R. 1937/31-3-1853). Experimental Survey was accordingly sanctioned at the instance of Captain Wingate in certain selected villages. (*Vide* G. R. 1354/14-3-1854), but it met with no better fate and Government had to suspend all the Survey operations, as they were "satisfied that Survey operations on the plan heretofore attempted ought to have been preceded by legislation, the existing law being, as is now sufficiently manifest wholly inadequate for the purpose". (*Vide* G. R. 1899/23-4-1857).

WITH this end in view, fresh attempt was again made in 1859 (G. R. 1892/19-5-1859). Col. Francis, in charge (d) 1858-1865. A. D. of this Survey, suggested that the settlement to be successful must be based on an agreement, with the Khot *himself* as the superior holder for the revenues of:

the village in the gross. He proposed to afford protection to the Rayats "by giving them a right of occupancy, by depriving the Khot of the power of ejecting his tenants, except by order obtained on petition to the Collector". Thus under Col. Francis's settlement *all* Rayats including tenants-at-will were to have occupancy rights given to them—Dharekaris at Survey rates, the other tenants at terms as agreed on with the Khots, but not higher than one-half or 50 per cent. of the produce. Government accepted Col. Francis's suggestion, but by way of a caution, observed, that in attempting to reform the system of settlement, it was their desire "to adopt rather than overthrow institutions". Government further conceded that they could revise and alter the amount of the Jama only on the occasion of a general Survey and that the Khot had a right to settle with Government and derive profit by sub-letting the land to others. The Rayats, on the other hand, were held entitled to protection from over-exaction on the part of the Khot. Under this settlement, the Khots were to hold their villages at the Survey rates on a lease for *thirty* years, but they had in turn to "give leases for the same period to the *permanent* occupants of Khoti lands, a maximum assessment being fixed beyond which the Khot" could "not be permitted to tax the sub-tenant". The underholders' rights were to be hereditary and under certain restrictions transferable. (*Vide* G. R. 1832/18-5-1860).

CURIOUSLY enough Government declined to pass any legislative enactment to legalise the settlement referred to above. Government thought that the Survey operation could be successfully carried on under the Bombay Regulation 17 of 1827, as the Khot was "an occupant" within the meaning of S. 3 of the Regulation and as such he could be compelled to accept such terms as Government thought fit to lay down in the annual Kabulayats or agreements of the Khots. (*Vide* G. R. 3765/ 24-8-1861). Thus although by the end of 1860, both Government and their officers had been convinced of the futility of introducing Surveys without legislation, Government in 1861 considered that they had found out an easy way out of the difficulty, "to carry out according to their discretion, a settlement which shall ensure due protection to all parties". Government thought that they had only to insert certain restrictive clauses in

the Khot's Kabulayats and thus compel the Khot to be more moderate in his demands on his tenants. If the Khot proved to be recalcitrant, Government thought that they could raise the revenue fixed in the Kabulayat any year, "to such a pitch as to absorb all his profits and to render the farm no longer worth the holding".

GOVERNMENT however early realised the impracticability of this policy, and it was after all conceded that "it was (e) 1865-1874. A.D. only fair that the Khots should have the same advantages in regard to *permanency* of tenure as is guaranteed in other surveyed districts". Government also found as before, that any interference by them in their administrative capacity was quite ineffective. An early opportunity was therefore seized to incorporate some provisions, for the settlement of Khoti villages, in the Bombay Survey and Settlement Bill which was then under consideration. Two sections (Secs. 37 & 38) were accordingly inserted in the Act (Bombay Act I of 1865), which whilst recognising the permanency of the Khot's tenure and making it conditional merely on the payment of the Jama, sought to impose some limits on the exactions of the Khot from the tenantry.

AN attempt was again made to introduce Survey Settlement in different parts of the district (1866-73), this (f) 1874-1879. A.D. time, under a legislative enactment (Act I of 1865). But even this attempt proved abortive, for both the Khot and the tenant grew discontented with the working of the Survey thus newly inaugurated. The Khot was dissatisfied as *all* the cultivators under him without distinction, were entered as holders or *occupants* of the lands held by them in the Survey Records; the tenants began grumbling as the new system of punctual payment of rent, in cash or in kind, with the alternative of a revenue sale for default was found by them to be unduly harsh and obnoxious. The demands of the Khot, however numerous and irksome were felt by them less onerous, as payments could be made to the Khot in and out of season; in cash or in kind or by way of labour. Further the parties concerned grew discontented with the careless demarcation of the Varkas lands but more particularly with the entries of lands held by them as Dhara or Khoti. Numerous

suits were filed by the parties *inter se* and against the Collector and the Survey Officers. In many a case the Khots by way of protest refused to pass any *Kabulayat* at all or to otherwise manage the village. Such villages had perforce to be attached and taken under Government management. The relations between the Khots and the tenants thus continued to be more and more strained and Government had ultimately to appoint a Khoti Commission, consisting of Col. Francis and Messrs. A. K. Nairne, N. G. Sathye and N. B. Gole, to investigate and ascertain the mode of settlement which would satisfy the views of all the parties concerned. (*Vide* G. R. 4983/16-9-1874).

On receiving the report of the Commission, Government found that it was impracticable to arrive at any settlement by mutual consent of the parties. Government, however, ruled as finally settled that the Khot, Sanadi or Non-Sanadi, was "a superior holder" within the meaning of the Survey Act, that he had a right to settle with the Government for the land revenue, that he had "as against the Government the very good and full hereditary and transferable title, analogous to that of a survey occupant", and that he had full rights, subject to the provisions of the Survey Act, over all lands included in his estate which were not encumbered by the rights of the holders subsidiary to his. Government further ruled, that on the lapse of such rights the lands affected by them would lapse to the Khot and not to Government. It was thus made clear that the only person who could legally claim to be "a survey occupant" was the Khot himself and that all the other cultivators, whether a *Dharekari* or an occupancy-tenant, were no more to be regarded as "survey occupants" holding from Government, but as *tenants* holding on certain terms from the Khot. All the old tenants of Khoti lands, on the other hand, who had continuously cultivated at least for 20 years prior to 1865, were not to be regarded as mere tenants-at-will, but were to have secured to them full hereditary rights of occupancy, conditional on their payment of rent—customary or as fixed by agreement. It should also be noted that Government did not then think, that it was in the real interests of "the poor and ignorant tenant" to substitute "cash for produce-rents". Government further resolved to abolish all the extra-

cessess and by way of compensating the Khot for the loss so caused, it was proposed "to fix the Jama at something less than the total survey assessment of all the assessable lands comprised" in the village. (*Vide* G. R. 2474/24-4-1876).

TENTATIVE settlements were immediately introduced, into different parts of the district, on lines suggested (g) 1889-1904. A.D. in the very important Resolution referred to above. The settlements so introduced, also promised to work well. But it was necessary to legalise the new settlement by a *special* legislative enactment. A Bill (III of 1879) was accordingly introduced in 1879-1880 and the same was ultimately passed as Act I of 1880.

THREE quarters of a century was spent in experimental Surveys and Settlements. The relation between Government and the Khot, and the Khot and the tenant had become so unsettled during this period and by the time the Act was passed, and so numerous were the theories advanced as to the relative positions of the Khot and the tenant, that this measure, which at last authoritatively determined the mutual rights and obligations of the contending parties, was hailed with satisfaction both by the Khot and the tenant. The Act, however, being in the nature of a compromise could not naturally afford complete satisfaction to either of the parties. The Khot would protest that his proprietary rights were too much encroached upon; the tenant, on the other hand, would complain that no sufficient relief had been given to him against his own thralldom to the Khot.

THE Act, no doubt, did away with one of the main difficulties in the smooth revenue administration of the Khoti villages by making it clear that, from amongst the Khot's tenantry, none but the privileged occupants were to have their names entered in the Survey Records. There was however another difficulty and that was about the payment of rents by the occupancy-tenants. (*Vide* the old clause C. to Sec. 33). All would have been well if the Khot and the tenant could have agreed, as to the amount of rent to be paid by the latter but this was often not the case. The result was, that the ascertainment of the customary rents payable in the form of a share of the crop, was invariably a fruitful source

of dispute. Government also found, that the crop-share system pressed very hard on the tenantry, and that it required either abolition or modification. A Bill (IV of 1898) was accordingly introduced in the Council in 1898, "for the abolition of crop-share and annual appraisements and the substitution of rents on a simple and equitable principle." The Bill as drafted was however one-sided, as it left the Khot almost entirely at the mercy of the tenant. The tenant could pay his rent any year, in cash or in crop-share, just as it might suit his convenience. The Bill had accordingly to be withdrawn in Jan'y, 1900, at the instance of the Secretary of State.

ANOTHER Bill (VI of 1903) was therefore introduced in the Council, mainly with a view to substitute cash
(h) 1904-1912. A. D. for crop-share rent. The new Bill allowed the tenant to exercise the right to pay his rent in cash under certain restrictions. (*Vide* S. 33 Rule 5). The Bill was subsequently passed as Act III of 1904. Act I of 1880 as amended by Acts III of 1904 thus forms in the words of the Preamble the "special provision for the settlement and revenue-administration of villages in the Ratnagiri District".

THE law, as it now stands, recognises the Khot as the Superior holder entitled to settle with Government for the revenue of his village and to hold the same conditionally on the payment of the Jama (Secs. 4 and 24). His rights are heritable and transferable (S. 9). He has the right as against Government to resume all lands in his village which are either resigned, or are forfeited or which lapse for failure of heirs (S. 10). He can confer the higher rights of a privileged occupant on any one or more of his tenants in the village (S. 11). As a Superior holder he is entitled to claim assistance from the Revenue Court, for the recovery of rents (S. 31), as entered in the Settlement Records (Secs. 17 and 33), from all the privileged occupants in the village. Further in the case of lands held by occupancy-tenants he is entitled to his Fayada or percentage (S. 33 c. Rule IV cl. 3). In the case of ordinary tenants, the Khot is of course at liberty to settle his own terms with them (S. 8). He has a right to cultivate all waste or uncultivated lands in the village and is entitled to the timber standing thereon provided he proves the grant of a proprietary title therein.

THE position of the privileged occupants is on the other hand also safeguarded. The Khot is debarred from exacting from them any kind of cess, rate, tax, or service whatsoever (S. 35). He cannot claim from them anything more than what is entered against their names in the Survey Records. The Khot is also bound to keep accounts and grant receipts for every payment of rent or land revenue made to him (S. 15). No privileged occupant can be evicted so long as he pays rent (S. 7), and no privileged occupant will have his rights forfeited for failure to pay rent, unless such forfeiture is certified by the Collector (S. 10). The rights of Dharekaris and quasi-dharekaris are both heritable and transferable; those of occupancy-tenants are heritable but are transferable if the tenants prove that such right of transfer was exercised independently of the consent of the Khot at some time within the period of thirty years next previous to the commencement of the revenue year 1865-66 (S. 9).

To avoid expensive litigation and to prevent the raking up of old disputes, parties are prevented from challenging certain decisions and entries of the Recording Officer in any Civil Court. (S. 20). Decisions or entries on certain other matters which the Recording Officer is bound to record *e. g.* the nature of tenure, are on the other hand declared to be final unless the same are set aside in time in a Civil Court by the party affected thereby (S. 21).

So far as the Khoti villages in the Ratnagiri District are concerned, it is probable that no new difficulties will arise in connection with the revenue-administration thereof. The substitution of cash for crop-share rents did, no doubt, present some difficulties in the beginning, immediately after Act III of 1904 was passed; but the principle as laid down in Rule V to S. 33 (c) promises to work well.

THE Legislature will have, however, it is surmised, shortly to amend the law relating to wrongful transfers by occupancy-tenants not having the right to transfer. The law as it now stands fails to provide any effective restriction on such transfers. (*Vide* G. R. 8352/10-9-1909 and Government Letter No. 3158/8-4-1910).*

* Sections 9 and 10 have since been amended.

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# GLOSSARY.

- Abad** : Cultivated, populous, prosperous.
- Abadani** : Cultivation, populousness, prosperity.
- Abhavni** : Appraisalment—**Patrak** : Appraisalment register.
- Abhaya** : Assurance, guarantee.
- Adalat** : Judicial Court.
- Adesri** : Grain allowance paid to a labourer.
- Adnapatra** : Written order.
- Adtala** : Testing the accuracy of an account.
- Agar** : Plantation ; salt pan.
- Ain** : Total ;—**Dast** or **Jama**—Total, ordinary or regular Revenue ;—**Galla**—Survey assessment in grain ;—**Jinnas**—Products of the soil, in kind as disting. from **Nakt** ; of that very kind.
- Aivaj** : Amount, cash or goods.
- Ajitpatra** : Written admission of failure by a litigant.
- Ajmas** : Budget, estimate.
- Akar** : Assessment ; amount ; estimate in general ;—**Band** Statement of the land assessment etc. framed at the time of Revenue Settlement.
- Akarni Kharda** : Memo of inspection or Survey.
- Akarnipatrak** : List showing commuted values of **Khands**.
- Akhtyarpatra** : Power of attorney.
- Ammal** : Rule, administration ; revenue, administrative right of share in the revenues of a village.
- Amanati** : Attachment.
- Amdani** : Rule, administration.
- Ardhel** : A half share of the crop or produce.
- Ardheli** : A cultivator or tenant paying generally a half of produce.
- Ashtadhikar** : The eight offices of a village (of a **Patil**, **Kulkarni**, priest, **Joshi**, &c.)
- Ath Weth** : Labour, exacted without remuneration one day in eight.
- Autbandi** : Assessment of revenue calculated at a fixed rate per plough.
- Awak** : Inward.
- Avalad Afrad** : Descendants male and female ; hereditarily.
- Avar** : An enclosure ; enclosed space.
- Avarja** : An abstract account of receipts and disbursements ; a distinct head of account.
- Awwal** : Original ; first rate (*vide* **Dum**, **Sim**).
- Bab** : Cess ; item.
- Babat** : Account, statement ; head or an item of an account ; of or pertaining to.

- Babati** : Any item of revenue ; any extra cess.
- Badhen** : Land without a proprietor ; land lying waste ; land not included in the Jamabandi of the village. (Der. **Bad**—deducted) ; —**Kari**—Waste—tillers who may or may not have acquired occupancy rights.
- Bagait** } Garden land (Agri  
**Bagayat** } or **Dongri**) : produce of such land.
- Bahal-karne** : To restore, confirm, credit.
- Baha Nakt** : The money-price of the grain revenue after the deduction of **Tasar** and **Farokt**.
- Bahut Varshiya** : Ancient, same as **Puratan** or **Kadim**.
- Baiten** : **Baluten** (*Vide*)
- Bajar Nirakh** : Market rate.
- Baluten** : Fee, perquisites payable to **Balutedars** (the 12 village officers or servants).
- Bamo (-u-)jib** : According to, in terms of.
- Bandhani** **Rabbi** land—embanked like rice land, but on which, on account of excess of water in the rains, rice cannot be grown. This land is more productive than **Malkhandi Rabbi** land.
- Bar** : Deducted : entered.
- Bawul** : Soil in the hollows on the top of the rocky hills.
- Bedawapatra** : Deed of relinquishment.
- Beheda** : Established rate ; statement of disbursements ; a document showing the amount of all fixed receipts and disbursements of the State during the past year.
- Bekar** : Out of employ.
- Besmi, (Beshmi)** : In the name of.
- Bewara** : Clearance, liquidation.
- Bewarshi, Bewarsi** : Unclaimed, without known heirs.
- Bewaswasa** : Without fear or hesitation.
- Bhageli** : Tenant.
- Bhalerai** : Anarchy, disorderly procedure.
- Bhardi** : **Varkas** land, dry crop land ; uncultivable.
- Bharpai** : Receipt in full, full payment.
- Bhat** : A strip of land in the sea or river appearing at low water ; elevated strip of land fit for inferior grains.
- Bhatvada** : Rice land.
- Bhatena** : Rice straw.
- Bhatle** : Flat **varkas** land.
- Bhogawata** : Enjoyment, cultivation.
- Bi Kalam** : The words written by the executant himself with his own hands.
- Bin Thali** : Rent-free.
- Bi Tapshil** : In detail.
- Biyane (Bene)** : Grain etc. meant for seed.
- Botkhat** : The village land-register (*Vide* note 5 to Sec 15).

- B, Patrak** : (*Vide* note 5 to Sec. 15)
- Budit Khate** : A register of bad debts.
- Budruk** : Larger ; affixed at the end of the name of a village *e.g.* Harkul Budruk. *See* Khurd.
- Bujavani** : Explaining, settling, making up.
- Burat** : Thicket ; weedy land.
- Chadh** : Increases imposed under the farming system of the Peshwas.
- Chahotra ; Chahutra** : Interest at  $\frac{1}{4}$  p. c. p. m.
- Chahur** : Land-measure equal to 120 square Bighas.
- Charad** : Sterile hilly land.
- Chim** : Husk.
- Choutheli** : A cultivator or tenant paying  $\frac{1}{4}$ th crop share.
- Daphate** : A general memorandum book. — **Patra** : Memoranda.
- Dala Dawada** : Hilly ground.
- Dalap** : Piling up, heap.
- Dari bab** : All kinds of cesses.
- Darak, Darakh, Dark** : Office, higher hereditary public office.
- Dast** : Assessment.
- Dastak** : Deposition
- Dasti** : Taxed or taxable (land).
- Dastan** : Granary.
- Deh** : Village—**Zada** : A list or register of villages.
- Dehaya, Dehehaya** : (Plural of Deh) villages, all or several villages.
- Dev Dev aski** : Ceremonies in honour of a village deity ; right to officiate at such ceremonies.
- Devsu, Devsun** : Land appropriated to a village deity.
- Dhada** : Subdivision ; a weight of seers.
- Dhade Watap** : Partition.
- Dhara** : Assessment ; land liable to pay assessment ;—**Datt** : Land given in charity.
- Dharan** : Rate, market or current price.
- Dharan Karnara** : Holder of land.
- Dharan Karne** : To hold land.
- Didhotra** : Interest at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  p. c. p. m.
- Digar** : Further, besides ; alienated, given in Inam.
- Digar Badi** : Mutations, changes.
- Dil Dilasa** : Assurance, encouragement.
- Dimmat** : Care of.
- Diwan** : Government ;—**Dasta** : Assessment.
- Dohotra** : Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per month.
- D Patrak** : A patraka prepared by the Survey Department under Act I of 1865. *Vide* App. VI.
- Dubergi** : Lit. Twice brought to account ; regularly entered.
- Dulandi** : Outsider, cultivator residing in one village and cultivating land in another.
- Dum** : Second grade.
- Dumala** : Alienated.

- Dumaligaon** : Alienated village, village having two proprietors.
- Dumaldar** : Holder of an alienated land.
- Dupiki** : Double crop-producing (land).
- Ehasan, Ehasani** : Remission; favour.
- Ekotra** : Interest at 1 per cent per month.
- Eksa** : General.
- Ekunat** : The balance of an account, total.
- Fad** : Plantation, standing crop; also the place for collecting corn etc.—**Farmas, Farmash** : Fruits, vegetables and other petty articles exacted from the ryots.
- Falni number** : A subordinate survey-number of varkas land.
- Farmas** : Order, direction.
- Faski** : A toll of palmful of grain per maund exacted for himself by the collector of grain.
- Ferist** : A list.
- Fut Inam** : Inam grant of a specific portion of a village,—described by metes and bounds.
- Gaban** : Fertile soil.
- Gair Vilhes** : Out of place or order; improper use.
- Galla** : Grain payment; grain in general.
- Galle pati** : Cess on the grain produced (formerly exacted for public stables).
- Garwa** : Late rice ripening in November and includes all the finer description of rice, which have a small grain and are thus dearer than the Halwa.
- Gat Kuli** : Lapsed (land)
- Gavik** : Land belonging to or common to the whole village.
- Gayal** : Deserted (land);-**Jabta** : A list of deserted holdings
- Gayran** : Pasture ground; uncultivable land.
- Ghadni** : Paper kept by the Kulkarni in account of the families of the village; a detailed account
- Ghar Gharband** : Houses and house-sites.
- Gimvas** : Summer rice.
- Goshwara** : A list of Dharas; abstract of village account with a list of Dharekaris.
- Gujavis** : Error, inaccuracy.
- Haibat** : Fear, apprehension.
- Hajir Majalas (Majalis)** : Public assembly, Court; written complainant.
- Hakkwala Khatedar** : Privileged occupant.
- Halli Patti** : Present or current cesses.
- Halva** : Early rice having a large coarse grain ripening in September.
- Hardu** : Both.
- Harki** : Money given by a successful litigant to the Court in token of gratitude.
- Harsha-marsha** : Dispute.

- Hatarki** : Loppings, leaves spread over ground for being burnt.
- Hikayat** : Story, account.
- Hilla** : Pretence, sham ;—**Harkat** : Evasive tricks and actions.
- Himayat** : Help ; protection, patronage.
- Ijara** : Contract, monopoly ; a farmed item of the revenue.
- Ijardar** : A farmer of the village or public revenue or customs.
- Ijat Asar** : Honourable
- Ikhlasī** : Friendly, amicable.
- Ikrar** : Acknowledgment, deposition ;—**Nama** : Engagement in writing.
- Inam chitta** : List of Inams ; a written grant.
- Inam Izafat** : Additional grant ; additional concession in a grant.
- Irsal** : Remittance to treasury ; —**Patti** : List of remittances to treasury.
- Istakbil** : From (a certain date or event).
- Istava** : Annually increasing tax ;—**Kaul** : A lease of waste-land or salt water or tidal swamps at a rent progressively increasing for a term of year when it becomes fixed
- Itbari** : Confidential.
- Itlakh** : Any fixed payment from the State treasury.
- Izaphat** : Lit. addition ; **Dar** :—
- or **Khot** : The hereditary district revenue servant who holds for his services a rent-free village.
- Jabsal** : Questions and answers, conversation, statement.
- Jabta** : Assessment schedule, account, list, memorandum ; regulation.
- Jadid** : New, recent.
- Jalel** : Oppression.
- Jalwat** : Land in which, from excess of moisture, the crops are liable to rot.
- Jamabandi** : Revenue settlement ; lit. the fixing of the land-revenue to be levied during the year.
- Jangal Gark** : Covered with forest ; waste-land covered with weeds etc.
- Jangal Kharda** : Rough account of a revenue survey (drawn up on the spot) : a field book, *Vide* App. IV.
- Japtidar** : Agent appointed by the Collector to manage a khoti village under attachment.
- Jawak** : Outward.
- Jeva** : Corn etc. sufficient for one meal.
- Jirait, Jirayat** : Arable or cultivated land, corn fields ; produce of such fields.
- Jivan Mafik** : Proportionate to one's means, moderate.
- Judi** : The reduced assessment on Inam lands ; quit-rent.
- Jujabi** : Scanty.

- Kaccha dharekari** : Quasi-dharekari
- Kadba** : A deed, document.
- Kaddan** : Pulses such as Kulit. Tur, Mug etc.
- Kadha** : Interest.
- Kadi Kudi** : Miscellaneous.
- Kadim** : Ancient (opposite—Jadid).
- Kaili** : Of capacity ; prefixed to words expressing measures (maund, seer etc) as opposed to Vajani.
- Kamjasta Vasul** : Varying rent.
- Kamal** : Maximum, total ;—**Akar** : Total assessment.
- Kamath** : Land granted in remuneration for service.
- Kamavisa, Kamavis(h)i** : Collection of the revenues ; collected revenue ; land entered as Kamavisi is land which for some reason or other has come under the management of the Government or its assignee, for the purpose of collecting the revenue, but which has not been incorporated with the Khalsat land, which is the absolute property of the Government or its assignee. So long as such land continues to be entered in the accounts as "Kamavisi" and to be distinguished from 'Khalsat' the inference fairly arises that some reservation of the rights of the former holders of the lands must have been intended. *Vide* Ramchandra v. Bhisto P J. 1877 p 47.
- Kanag** : Corn-bin, a large bamboo basket for storing grain.
- Kanistha** : Inferior ;—**Dharankarnara** : Inferior holder (of land).
- Kanu Kayade** : Cesses and taxes ; the right of requiring from every man exposing things for sale in the market a portion of his goods.
- Karal** : Soft sandy stones ; clayey soil, which when dry turns very hard.
- Karda** : One who actually cultivates whether as a tenant or a proprietor.
- Karsai** : Impost of fodder, fruits etc. levied by a village officer.
- Kasar** : Excess, profit ; deficiency, loss.
- Katal** : Rocky land.
- Katuban** : Fixed rent ; tenure on fixed rent.
- Kawal** : Brushwood growing generally on hilly lands ;—**Kadh, Kathi** : Loppings of such bushes which are spread over and burnt on fields for rab manure.
- Khachar** : Rice land ; ground prepared for cultivation near hill side.
- Khajan** : Land lying along the shore of the sea or inlets ; ground recovered by an em-

- bankment from the sea ; salt marshes.
- Khalat** : Low lands.coast lands.
- Khalsa** : Lapsed to Government, forfeited.
- Khajgat ; Khasgat** : Private, personal, one's own.
- Khand** : Rent adjusted by agreement without reference to harvest.
- Khar** : Land reclaimed from the sea
- Kharaba** : Unassessed or waste land.
- Kharip (h)** : Autumnal harvest ; land producing autumnal harvest.
- Khafvat** : Salt rice-land.
- Khitar Jama** : Assurance, confidence, satisfaction.
- Khatavni** : Ledger.
- Khatedar kul** : Occupancy-tenant.
- Khatyacha hakk** : Right of occupancy.
- Khelta Dharekari** : Lit. A shifting dharekari ; a holder of land who is entitled to cultivate at dhara rates any year any particular fields he likes, in the Khot Nisbat Khata. *File Rules III and V to Section 40 Clause (c).*
- Kherij** : Extra, additional ;—**Dasta** : Extra assessment ; —**Jama** : Extra collection ;—**Makta** : Lands etc. let out by Government direct.
- Khot** : A farmer of land or revenue ; any contractor or monopolist ; **Baki** : Balance of rent due to Khot ;—**Kharaba** :—Waste or uncultivated land lying about a village, which a Khot has a right to cultivate ; **Fayada** : Khot's profits i. e. the difference between the rent and Jama—**Sajja** : Lands tenanted from the Khot (opp. **Rakmi Jamin**) ;—**Veth** : Service or articles exacted without payment by the Khot.
- Khotavdi** : Belonging to the Khot.
- Khoti** : The business, office or rights of a Khot ; of or pertaining to a khot—**Khajsa** : Land lapsed etc. to the Khot ; —**Khichadi** : Mixed Khoti (villages) i. e. those which are partly dhara and partly khoti.
- Khot Patra** : A written acknowledgment of failure from an unsuccessful disputant.
- Khurd** : Smaller, as opposed to Budruk.
- Kifayat** : Profits.
- Kird** : Cultivation (Kird Mamuri) ; an account book ;—**Khatavni** : Daily ledger ;—**Khatevahi** : Shows what amount was payable by a particular Kul, how much was paid and how much has remained due by him.
- Khist, Kist** : Instalment.
- Kitta** : Item ; ditto ; a word used in accounts to signify each item that is to be brought un-



- der a separate head or of which the particulars appear in other records;—**Bab** : An extra item or cess.
- Kosis** : Effort, exertion.
- Kowl** : Lease.
- Kudyat, Kuryat** : Terraced land on the slopes or a foot of a hill
- Kudav** : A measure equal to two paylis.
- Kulbab, Kulkanu** : All taxes and assessments and the right of receiving market dues ; all articles and items and all laws and usages.
- Kularag** : Land held by or belonging to a tenant or a cultivator.
- Kunbava** : Landed estate ; agricultural labour ; leasehold land.
- Lagandar** : Actual cultivator (landholder or tenant).
- Lajim** : Right, title.
- Lath** : A mechanism for drawing water ; a load.
- Lavajima, Lavajma** : Rentine.
- Lava, lavha** : Rush-like grass.
- Lavni, Lavni Mandani, Lavni Sachni** : Cultivation.
- Makjat** : Preserving, care-taking.
- Mafi Istawa** : Tenure under which the occupant at first holds the land free of assessment and then pays gradually increasing tax, which at last rises to the full assessment.
- Mafis** : Of the poor or labouring class.
- Mahajar** : Title deed ; award.
- Mahakubi** : Suspension stoppage.
- Mahamuri** : Abundance ; cultivation.
- Mahan** : Late rice.
- Mahasul** : Assessment, revenue.
- Mahine mah (mahal, mal)** : Monthly, per month
- Maji** : Former, preceding.
- Majkur** : Aforesaid ; account, statement.
- Majalas, Majlas** : Royal court
- Majmu** : Total, aggregate ; revenue ; office of Majmudar.
- Majmun** : Majkur, contents.
- Makhalasi, Makhalashi** : End or determination of a dispute.
- Majara** : Deduction, remission ; a hamlet.
- Makta** : Fixed rent without reference to harvest. (In Southern Konkan the corresponding term is Khand) ; a farm, contract.
- Msle jamin** : Garden land.
- Mali** : Open tracts suitable for a plantation ; a plot of land.
- Malkhandi** : Land watered by a water-wheel ; rabbi land which has no bandhs (as opposed to " Bandhani Rabbi ") but is open like Jirayat and is generally on the banks of creeks and nalas.
- Malni** : Thrashing of corn.

- Malran**: A large tract of ground generally on the side or top of a hill.
- Mamul**: Old, customary.
- Mana**: Purport; complimentary title of a person.
- Manoti**: A bonus to a creditor above the stipulated interest.
- Manpan**: Honours and presents offered at festive occasions; privileges of a village hereditary officer.
- Mansa, Mansha**: Wish, desire.
- Mansubi**: Inquiry, investigation.
- Map vartala**: See Vartala
- Maramat karne**: To preserve, grant or confirm.
- Maratab**: Title, dignity.
- Masala**: Any pecuniary imposition.
- Mashagat**: Labour (agricultural)
- Mashar nilhe**: Abovenamed (person).
- Mashrul Anam**: Honourable.
- Mehman**: Guest; a cultivator living temporarily in a village.
- Mer**: A short earthen wall or border of a field.
- Minhu**: In the aforesaid month.
- Minmekh**: Unconditionally, without reservation.
- Miras**: An hereditary office usually with lands attached thereto;—**Dar** or **Mirashi**: A landed proprietor; a person entitled to Miras rights.
- Miskin**: Destitute.
- Mobadla kimmat**: Commuted-value of a crop-share.
- Mogham Babat, Bakti**: Non-descript cess or tax
- Mogham kharaba**: The village waste or unassessed land.
- Moharir**: A writer working under a Deshpande.
- Mohatarfa**: A tax on shop-keeper or artificers in a village.
- Mojib**: According to (abridged from **Ba Mojib**).
- Mok (h) asa**: A village or land assigned to a person either rent-free or at a low quit-rent, generally on condition of service; the holder of such a village; the State share in the revenues of a village.
- Moos**: An outlet, a little channel.
- Mortab**: A seal.
- Mosaba**: Account.
- Motad**: Settled or limited allowance; want.
- Mouje**: A village.
- Muchalka**: Bond, written engagement.
- Mudi**: Rice-straw made up in a bundle for storing grain.
- Mulana**: A school-master, one of the twelve Balutedars.
- Mulki**: Relating to revenue.
- Murabbi**: A patron; the head.
- Musha (hi) ra**: Emolument, allowance, stipend.
- Mustamik**: Improvement (of lands).

- Musted** : Prepared, cultivated.
- Mutavik** : Corresponding to.
- Nagad** : Cash.
- Nakli** : Lapsed for failure of heirs, extinct.
- Nakird, Nakirdsar** : Uncultivable, uncultivated.
- Nakt** : Cash ; in cash ;—**Bab** : tax in cash--**Nemnuk** : Cash allowance.
- Noukirda** : Unassessed land newly brought under cultivation, or assessed land of one class converted into another of a superior class *e. g.* warkas into rice.
- Navsadhya** : Newly acquired or cultivated.
- Nibhavni** : Carrying through or accomplishing ;—**Sut** : Remission to the ryots in times of difficulty.
- Nidhi** : Mine.
- Nihaya** : Lit. extremity ; through-out, several (*e. g.* Dehe Nihaya)
- Nikshep** : Buried treasure.
- Nimtana** : Rough appraisal of the total produce of a field by cutting a few handfuls of a crop therefrom.
- Nisbat** : Charge of, belonging of appertaining to.
- Nivval Khoti** : Purely khoti as opposed to Khichadi Khoti.
- Niwade Patra** : Award.
- Nond** : An entry.
- Pad, Padit** : Waste, uncultivated, fallow.
- Pahani** : Survey, inspection.
- Pahan (i), Kharda** : A rough account of a revenue-survey of Peshwa's time.
- Paidast** : Profits, earnings.
- Paimash** : Survey, measurement ;—**Pahani** : Measurement of different fields.
- Paira** : A day labourer.
- Pairen** : A day's wages of a Paira.
- Paiwast** : Added to as an alluvial deposit ; additional lands, from any source, to those held in farm,
- Palat** : Turn.
- Paldar** : Person exempt from taxation.
- Palnuk** : Exemption from taxation ; bringing up.
- Panad** : A lane through a village or between inclosures.
- Pand** : A land measure equal to 20 square Kathis or rods *i. e.*  $\frac{1}{20}$ th of a Bigha ; A Viswa.
- Paramarsha** : Inquiry.
- Parangada** : Gone abroad, absconded.
- Pat, Patpani** : Water courses.
- Patasthal** : (Garden) land watered by a channel.
- Patta** : A lease.
- Pattedar** : Lessee.
- Patti** : Cess or tax ; collection in general ; a strip (of land).
- Pera, Perani** : The sowing of seed.
- Peshji** : Former ; formerly ; in advance.

- Pestār** : Future, next ; next year ;—**Patti** : Future cesses.
- Pota** : Accounts ; treasury ;—  
**Jama karne** : Credit to accounts.
- Potkharaba** : Bad and untilled land lying amidst cultivated lands.
- Pot Number** : A subordinate survey-number of Kharip, Rabbi or Bagayat land.
- Pot Pahani** : Detailed field inspection.
- Pulan** } Sandy soil ; sandy  
**Pulanwat** } plains in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea and tidal creeks.
- Puratan** : Ancient.
- Purshis** : Interrogatory.
- Pust dar pust** : Generation to generation.
- Rab** : Loppings, leaves etc. used for burning the ground in preparation for the seed ; refuse used for manure ; wood-ash dressing for the rice fields.
- Rabbi** : Alluvial soil near the banks of a river yielding pulse etc ; vernal crop or harvest.
- Rajatalabent Asane** : To be obedient.
- Rajinama** : Resignation.
- Raji Rajavatine** : With the free-will and full consent.
- Rakkamwar** : Item by item ; in detail.
- Rakmi** : (Land) bearing fixed assessment ; cultivable.
- Rajsum** : Taxes or perquisites
- Raya** }  
**Rayani** } Ryot.
- Rayatawa** : Peasantry, tenantry ; land belonging to ryots.
- Rayatwari** : The ordinary survey-tenure.
- Rayawal** : Jungli ; of inferior quality ; Jungle as opposed to timber tree.
- Retai** : Violence, impudence, heedlessness.
- Rojgudast** : Yesterday.
- Rojina** : Daily.
- Rubru** : Face to face, in the presence of.
- Rui** : Custom.
- Rujwat, Rujuwat** : The review of the Khots and villagers in whose presence the Survey-officer frames the register and other records, with a view to settle their rights and liabilities *inter se*.
- Sada** : Land on the top or side of a hill.
- Sahal** : Concession ; moderate (as opposed to jalel).
- Saha-bhagidar** : A co-sharer.
- Sajjewari** : Statement showing the expenses of attachment  
*File p. 64.*
- Salabad** : Annual
- Salayanda** : The coming year.
- Saibandi** : Settlement for successive years.
- Salgudast** : Last year.
- Samayik** : Joint ; jointly.
- Sanavat, Sanavad** :—**Baki** :  
 Arrears of revenue due through

- a course of years ;—**Padit** : (lands) lying fallow for years.
- Saranjam** : Grant of land for military services (Fouj saranjam) or for charitable purposes or for maintaining the dignity of the donee.
- Sarbarai** : Helping, supplying, promoting.
- Sard** : (Lit.) Damp; monsoon crop.
- Sarkati** : A partner—**Khoti** : A khoti village held by both Government and the Khot.
- Sarras** : Altogether, in the gross.
- Satta-prakar** : (Lit.) Current manner or mode; tenure.
- Savaijama** : Extra collections.
- Shart** : Turn, condition.
- Shel** : Embankment; land included in embankment.
- Sheri** : Crown land; land cultivated for the Khot by the village ryots gratis (Molesworth).
- Sheti** : Owner of a field; cultivator.
- Shetsari** : Fields collectively.
- Shillak baki** : Balance left.
- Shilotri** : Lands embanked and reclaimed from the sea also called Khars; tenure on which such lands are held in the Northern Konkan.
- Shivar** : (Ground) round the village.
- Shirasta** : Usage, practice.
- Shivaya Jama** : Extraordinary revenue (term used in Mafi-istava leases).
- Sim** : (Soil) of the third class or grade. (*Vide* Aval, Dum).
- Sod patra** : Deed of relinquishment or resignation.
- Sosti** : Fully taxed (land).
- Subatta** : State of peace and plenty.
- Sud** : An account abstracted from the village Khatavani; a patrak prepared by the Survey Department, showing the several survey-numbers in a village *ad seriatem*, with their maps and the area of the cultivated and the uncultivated portions of such survey-numbers. *Vide* App. V.
- Sugi** : Year or period of plenty.
- Sutidar** : A cultivator in the Northern Konkan, holding his land on the Suti tenure, which is analogous to that of Miras, but not so advantageous.
- Tagayat** : Upto, until. (*See* (Istakbil)).
- Tahal** : Loppings from trees generally used for Rab manure.
- Takshim** : Share.
- Takta** : List, sheet, schedule.
- Takvit or Takviyat Koul** : Lease or agreement issued to a party prior to the formal koul or agreement.
- Taleband** : A complete abstract of the receipt and expenditure of the revenues for the past month or year.
- Talik** : A copy.

- Tankha** : An assignment on the revenues ; assessment fixed by the Adilshahi kings. (Molesworth).
- Tanmod** : The clearing away of weeds etc. in bringing land under cultivation ; waste land given for a term of years free of assessment in consideration of the expense of clearing it.
- Tappa** : District ; distance (between two places) ; halting, halting place.
- Taram** : Class, sort ; classifier—**Akar** : Assessment ;—**Pahani** Classification of lands according to their productivity.
- Tarfa, Taraf** : Sub-division of a district or paragana.
- Tasar, Taser** : A fixed sum paid by the cultivator in lieu in part of the payment due in kind ; commuted-value of assessment in grain.
- Terij** : Extract (of accounts) ;—**Kul ghadani** : Abstract prepared from Botkhat of khattas of ryots ;—**Shet gana** : Abstract prepared from Pahan Kharda of fields.
- Thana, Thane** : Head station of a district ; revenue station.
- Thevanayit** : Appointed, nominated
- Tijai** : A third share.
- Tirdhal, Tirdhel** : A third of the produce (of a field) ; tenancy on such terms ;—**I** : A tenant paying one-third crop-share.
- Tirhayit** : Umpire.
- Turuk** : Lit. : a trooper.
- Udave, Udaven** : Rice stack-stack of gram and such other plants.
- Ugavni** : Collecting, recovering ; amounts collected or recovered.
- Ujad** : Desolate.
- Unchavla** : Hillock ; hilly ground.
- Udir Khaj** : Cess for making good the loss caused by rats in Government granaries.
- Ungil** : One without a vatan.
- Upari** : Yearly or shifting tenant having no right of occupancy.
- Ustavari** : Cultivation.
- Uthal** : Shallow or low lying watery ground.
- Vahata Kirda** : Cultivated.
- Vahivatdar Khot** : Managing Khot.
- Vairan** : Fodder for cattle.
- Vajab** : Fit, proper, correct.
- Valat** : Upland.
- Van Mhasi** : Cattle tax.
- Vant** : Share.
- Vapa, Vapha** : A plot of ground.
- Varand** : Bundle (for example of rice stalks).
- Varat** : Assignment or order upon a treasury
- Varga Karne** : To transfer, assign.
- Varkas, Varkasal, Varkashil** : Ground chiefly hilly fit

- for cultivation of pulses and inferior grains and assessed at few annas per acre; inferior cereal grains and pulses.
- Vartala, Vartavala** : Excess arising on certain measurements (**Map Vartala** : Such excess arising in grain as measured in particular measures or in particular ways).
- Vasla** : A plot of land.
- Vaslat** : Revenues; receipts; account of receipts and disbursements.
- Vatani Varakh** : Partition or allotment sheet.
- Vaven** : Land about which there is a boundary dispute between two adjoining villages (*vide* p.224); a narrow strip of land.
- Vayangan** : Dry weather rice-crops ripening about the end of March.
- Veth, Veth Begar** : Labour exacted without remuneration.
- Vidyaman** : Existing, current, present; in the presence of.
- Vilhe, Vilha** : A class, division, sub-division.
- Virad** : Forenoon or afternoon.
- Virda** : A young plant.
- Viswa** : Land-measure equal to one twentieth of a Bigha; also used to indicate the proportionate share or interest in a village which is conventionally taken as equal to one Bigha.
- Vopan Patra** : A deed of abandonment or resignation.
- Wantap** : Partition, division, share.
- Wasul-baki-yadi** : Balance sheet of revenues or moneys uncollected.
- Watan** : Hereditary estate, office or right
- Watni Terij** : A list or abstract of Watan.
- Zada** : A statement, list; a general clearance of accounts.
- Zadati** : Extract from accounts.
- Zad Pedh, Zad Zadotra** : All kinds of trees and bushes.

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(1) "The declared opinion of the Executive Government merely as such can have no more weight with the Court than that of the humblest of Her Majesty's subjects."

In Ho-Antaji 18 Bom. 670 at p. 673. Telang & Fenton J.J. (1893).

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# BOMBAY ACT NO. IV OF 1913.

*(First published, after having received the assent of the Governor General, in the "Bombay Government Gazette" on the 28th May 1913).*

**An Act to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars Act, 1888, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903.**

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879, the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, and the Gujarat Talukdars Act, 1888, in manner hereinafter appearing, and to repeal the Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903; and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor General required by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, has been obtained for the passing of section 41 of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

## P A R T I.

### *General.*

1. This Act may be called the Bombay Land-revenue (Amendment) Act, 1913.  
Short title.
2. The Bombay Land Record-of-rights Act, 1903, shall be repealed.  
Repeal.
3. Whereas this Act amends an enactment which has previously been amended by an Act passed before the commencement of this Act, then any of the provisions of such previous amending  
Previous amending Acts

ii THE BOMBAY LAND-REVENUE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1913.

Act which may be inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act shall be repealed to the extent to which they are inconsistent therewith.

\* \* \* \* \*

PART III. †

*The Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.*

85. In the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880 (hereinafter  
Substitution of terms. in this part called “the said Act”),

(a) for the phrases “right of occupancy”, “occupancy-rights”, and “an occupancy-right”, wherever they occur, the phrases “permanent tenancy”, “permanent tenancies” and “a permanent tenancy” shall respectively be substituted ;

(b) for the phrases “occupancy-tenant”, “occupancy tenants” and “an occupancy-tenant”, wherever they occur, the phrases “permanent tenant”, “permanent tenants” and “a permanent tenant” shall respectively be substituted.

86. In the proviso to section 6 of the said Act, for  
Amendment of section 6 the words “such right”, the words  
“such permanent tenancy” shall be substituted.

---

† Part II amends the Bombay Land-Revenue Code 1879; while Part IV amends the Gujarat Talukdars Act, 1888.

87. (1) In section 9 of the said Act for the words  
"occupancy-tenants rights" the words  
Amendment of Secs. 9  
and 10. "permanent tenancies" shall be substituted.

(2) In section 10 of the said Act—

(a) for the words "in the holding of" the words  
"held by";

(b) for the words "the land or any portion of the land  
in his holding" the words "his land or any portion of his  
land"; and

(c) for the word "such" the word "his" shall be  
substituted.

•88. For the second paragraph of section 16, of the  
Amendment of Sec. 16. said Act the following shall be substituted :

"If a survey number is held by one or more privileged  
occupants, the said register shall further specify the tenure  
on which such number is held, the names of the occupants  
thereof, and, in the case of a survey number held by a per-  
manent tenant, whether his interest therein is transferable  
otherwise than by inheritance or not."

89. In section 26 of the said Act, the words from  
the phrase "and shall for all the pur-  
Part repeal of Sec. 26. poses" to the end of section shall be  
repealed.

90. In section 33 of the said Act, for the word  
"occupancy", where it occurs twice in  
Amendment of Sec. 33. sub-rule (4) of rule IV, the word  
"occupation" shall be substituted.

THE BOMBAY LAND-REVENUE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1913

91. In section 36 of the said Act, the words “the  
Amendment of Sec. 36. lands in ” shall be repealed.

92. In section 39 of the said Act

Amendment of Sec. 39. (a) for the portion from the phrase  
“ nothing in sections ” to the phrase  
“ this Act extends ” the following shall be substituted :—

“ Nothing in sections 68, 72, 73, 74, the second para-  
graph of section 104, sections 112, 117A, 117B, clause (b)  
of section 150, or section 153 of the Bombay Land-revenue  
Code, 1879, shall be deemed to apply to any village to  
which this Act extends ” ;

(b)<sup>c</sup> Clause (a) shall be repealed.

\* \* \* \* \*

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