



**PAPERS**  
RELATING TO THE  
**SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT**  
OF THE  
**KALWAN TALUKA**  
OF THE  
**NASIK DISTRICT**

**BOMBAY**

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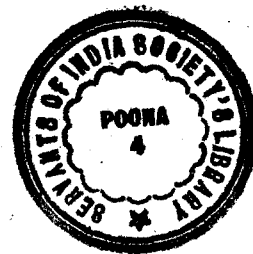
Nasik, November 15th, 1941.

From

RAO SAHEB D. G. SHALIGRAM, B.A.,  
Settlement Officer, Central Division, Nasik;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NASIK,  
Nasik.



Reference.—G. R., R. D., No. 1016/39, dated 16th January 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Kalwan Taluka.

*Introductory.*

2. Kalwan Taluka originally formed part of the old Baglan Sub-Division of Khandesh and was known as Abhona Petha. Kalwan was separated from Baglan in 1874 and made into a distinct Sub-Division of 193 villages, 168 Government and 25 Inam. The subsequent changes in its constitution are shown in the following table:—

Year	Description.	Number of villages in the Taluka.			Authority for transfer.
		Government.	Inam	Total	
1874-75	Constitution of the Taluka at its formation.	168	25	193	Government Resolution No. 4188, dated 3rd September 1870.
1886-87	<i>Deduct</i> —Villages transferred to Peint Taluka.	6	1	7	Government Resolution No. 1330, dated 17th February 1886.
		162	24	186	
1894	<i>Add</i> —Villages transferred from Peint Taluka. (One village Raghavvihar lapsed to Government prior to its transfer in 1893-94.)	7	..	7	Government Resolution No. 2543, dated 11th April 1894.
		Total ..	169	24	
1876	Inam village Bhadna lapsed to Government.	+ 1	- 1	..	Nasik Collector's Awak No. 22/1, dated 6th May 1876.
		170	23	193	
1892	"Tahayat" Inam village Dahivad lapsed to Government.	+ 1	- 1	..	Government Resolution No. 2629, dated 20th April 1892.
		171	22	193	
1893	Three Tahayat Inam villages lapsed to Government No. at First Revision.	3	3	..	Government Resolution No. 1791, dated 4th October 1893.
		174	19	193	
1899	<i>Deduct</i> —Lapsed villages restored to the Inamdar by Government.	- 4	+ 4	..	Government Resolution No. 940, dated 6th February 1899.
1941	No. at Second Revision	170	23	193	

3. The original and revision settlements of the 170 Government villages were made on the dates and under the authorities shown below :—

Number of villages.	Former Taluka.	Authority for introduction of —	
		Original Settlement.	Revision Settlement.
29	Balgan (Sub-division)	Government, Resolution, 1481 21st March 1870.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 249, dated 14th January 1902.
119	Balgan (Abhona Peta)	Government Resolution No. 3611, dated 9th August 1870.	
11	Balgan (Abhona Peta)	Government Resolution, 7068, dated 16th December 1875.	
159	Total		
11	Kalwan	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 249, dated 14th January 1902.	(Four of the fifteen settled under these orders being restored to the inamdar.)
170	Total Number.		

4. The original settlement reports of Balgan Sub-Division and Abhona Peta are contained in Mr. Pedder's report No. 302, dated 7th December 1869, which has been printed partly in Appendix R to the Pimpalner Revision Settlement report and partly in a similar Appendix to the Balgan Revision Settlement report. These two Revision Settlement reports have been published as selections from the records of the Bombay Government and are numbered CCCCXXII (New Series) and CCCCXXI (New Series) respectively.

The original settlement report of the 11 villages mentioned in the above paragraph and the first Revision Settlement report of the 159 Government villages are contained in No. CCCCXX—New Series of the Selections from the records of the Bombay Government.

5. Of the 23 Inam villages the marginally noted 8 have not been surveyed and settled. In Chankapur the original settlement was introduced in 1867-68 and is still in force while in Sarule the temporary revision introduced in 1927-28 still prevails. These two villages could not be included in the present proposals as revision measurement and classification operations have not been carried out in them. The position as regards the remaining 13 villages is as under :—

- (1) Kathare.
- (2) Kharde.
- (3) Pimpale Khurd.
- (4) Malgaon Khurd.
- (5) Malgaon Budruk.
- (6) Suple.
- (7) Sheri.
- (8) Bargaon.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Whether Original or Revision Settlement is in force.	Authority for the Settlement in force.	Year in which the current settlement expired.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Naghevedi	Original	Commissioner, Central Division's No. 2566, dated 16th August 1909.	1935-36
2	Shinde Digar	Do.	Commissioner, Central Division, No. R. 3895, dated 2nd November 1909.	Do.
3	Darebhangi	Do.	Commissioner, Central Division's No. Genl. 1233, dated 31st 1916.	Do.
4	Dhanere	Do.		
5	Bhutane	Do.		
6	Dhadre	Do.	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1243, dated 3rd May 1921.	Do.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Whether original or revision settlement is in force.	Authority for the Settlement in force.	Year in which the current settlement expired.
1	2	3	4	5
7	Umberpada .. ..	Original ..	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9350, dated 2nd November 1923.	1935-36
8	Raghatvahir .. ..	Do. ..	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 249, dated 14th January 1902.	Do.
9	Virset .. ..	Do. ..	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 249, dated 14th January 1902.	Do.
10	Ghodambe .. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
11	Malgavan .. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
12	Dahyane .. ..	Revision ..	Commissioner, Central Division's No. Genl. 1233, dated 31st August 1916.	Do.
13	Chacher .. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.

6. The present report, therefore, deals with 170 Government villages (159 for Second Revision + 11 for First Revision) and 13 Inam villages details regarding which have been given in the above paragraph. It also deals with Government land in the Inam villages of Dahyane (Digar), Dhaner, Darebhangi and Sarule.

7. The current settlement of the Taluka expired in 1935-36 but revision settlement was not undertaken earlier in view of the promise given by Government in their Press Note No. P. 186, dated 16th July 1929, that no revision settlements will be undertaken till the principles regarding revision of agricultural assessment were incorporated in the Land Revenue Code. The principles have since been incorporated in the Land Revenue Code by Bombay Act XX of 1939 and the present report is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Code so amended.

#### *Physical Configuration.*

8. The Taluka lies in the north-western corner of the Nasik District and is bounded on the—

North ... by Baglan Taluka,  
 East ... by Malegaon Taluka,  
 South ... by the Saptashring range of hills, Dindori Taluka and Chandor Mahal,  
 and on the  
 West ... by the Surat Dangs and Surgana State.

Seven villages situated in the north-western corner of the Taluka are detached from the body of the Taluka by Surgana State villages and lie at a distance of about 25 miles from the western boundary line of the Taluka.

9. The western part is full of ranges of steep hills which divide the area into three distinct valleys known after the rivers flowing through them. They are the Girna valley, the Tamdi valley and the Punand valley. There is practically no tree growth on these hills and no tillage. The village gavthans are situated in the valleys. "Towards the east, the country though flatter and better tilled is divided by a spur that runs south-east from the Sahyadris with steep scantily wooded sides and flat tops. In the south rises the high and rugged Saptashring range with its lower slopes fringed with teak. Neither the northern nor the central part of the Taluka has hills of notable height or form; but in the south where the Sahyadris sweep eastward and form the Saptashring, there are several strange and isolated peaks including Achla and Tahola. About 10 miles further, Saptashring is the central hill of the range, with a flat top about a mile and half long

from which a narrow and lofty ridge rises into several wild and picturesque peaks. Further east are several smaller peaks, among them Dhodap with a notable cleft cut clean across the ridge.

10. The Taluka is drained by the river Girna and its tributaries noted in the margin. The Girna rises in the Kem hills near the village of Shinde in the west and is joined at Chankapur by the Tamdi and Mashad. It then flows eastwards and is joined by the Punand at Bej and the Markandi near Kalwan. The Kolthi joins it near the village of Wasol in Baglan Taluka. The Behedi joins the Markandi near Manur and thereafter the Markandi joins the Girna near Kalwan. The Tambdi valley is the smallest of the three and merges into the Girna valley near Kanashi. The Punand valley stretches as far as Nakoda and merges in the Girna valley near that village.

- (1) Punand.
- (2) Tamdi.
- (3) Kolthi.
- (4) Behedi.
- (5) Mashad.
- (6) Markandi.

and

#### Climate.

11. The whole of the western half of the Taluka is unhealthy during the monsoon and till about the end of March. Malaria prevails in almost every western village during this period. The climate in April and May in this part is cool and pleasant. The eastern half of the Taluka is fairly healthy throughout the year.

#### Rainfall.

12. The western half of the Taluka is full of hills forming part of the western ghats and gets abundant rainfall. There are, however, no statistics available regarding the rainfall in this part but from the fact that no crops except Ragi, Niger-seed and other hill millets can be grown in this area, it is clear that the rainfall in the west is heavier than that in the eastern tract. Form A shows figures of rainfall recorded at Kalwan which is in the middle of the eastern tract for the last 40 years. The average of each of the four decades is as under:—

Period of decade.	Average rainfall in inches.
1900-1909	19.45
1910-1919	26.50
1920-1929	21.35
1930-1939	27.47

The average for the ten years 1888-1897 is 27.47 inches and compared to this the average for the first and third decades mentioned above is low.

There were three poor seasons in each of the first and the third decades and only one bad season in each of the second and the third decades as shown

Year.	Average rainfall in inches.
1901	16.65
1902	16.80
1908	14.09
1918	11.74
1920	19.87
1921	16.49
1922	16.41
1924	17.60

in the margin. Barring the eight years referred to above the rainfall in the remaining 32 years was adequate and well distributed.

#### Markets.

13. Kalwan (Bk.) and Deola are the two important markets in the eastern tract of the Taluka and the chief articles taken there for sale are teak-wood brought from the Dangs and Bajri, Wheat and other cereals which are grown in the Taluka. These markets are, however, of small importance as Malegaon, though it is about 44 miles away from Kalwan, continues to be the principal marketing centre for the whole of Kalwan Taluka. Weekly bazaars are held at Abhona and Kanashi which cater for the needs of the villages in their vicinity in the central tract of the Taluka while UMBERPADA and Hatgad which are in the western tract serve the needs of the population of that area. Weekly bazaars are also held at Bej, Otur and Desrane but the total weekly turn over at each of these places, does not amount to more than Rs. 50 or so. At the time the current settlement was

introduced there were weekly bazaars at Rahud, Khard, Pimpla (Bk.) and Vakhari but these have ceased to exist now and their absence is not felt anywhere as they were not of any importance, the weekly turn over effected in each being something like Rs. 60 to Rs. 95. Some of the villages like Umberpada, Sarad, Hatgad, Pohali, etc., find the weekly bazaar at Wani in Dindori Taluka convenient for their purpose. The Taluka is, at present, provided with a fair number of weekly bazaars, but there are no markets of any importance, except Kalwan and Deola in the eastern tract and the villages in the central and western tract have no suitable markets within easy reach.

#### Fairs.

14. Annual fairs are held at the places noted in the following statement :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of fair.	Average attendance.	Approximate date.
1	Vithevadi (Lohaver)	Dattatraya Maharaj	1,500	15th day of Margashirsh.
2	Bhaur	Picoba's fair	1,500	30th day of Kartika.
3	Kalwan (Bk)	Vithoba's fair	2,000	11th day of Margashirsh.
4	Sule	Sidheshwar fair	2,000	13th day of the second half of Magh.
5	Saptashring Gad	Saptashring Devi fair	50,000	15th day of Chaitra.

Of these, the fair at Saptashring Gad is the most important. It is visited by devotees from all parts of the Deccan and particularly from the Khandesh Districts.

#### Communications.

15. There is no Railway communication in the Taluka. The nearest railway stations outside the Taluka are Lasalgaon and Manmad about 34 and 40 miles from Kalwan.

There are two high roads running south-west and east of Kalwan. Of these the Kalwan-Dindori Road which runs south-west of Kalwan was in existence at the time the current settlement was introduced while the other which runs eastwards was constructed in 1915-16 at a cost of Rs. 1,01,817. This road connects the Taluka with the market town of Malegaon where most of the Kadbi, grain, fuel, teak-wood and mangoes are taken for sale. This road also connects the Taluka with Manmad and Lasalgaon Railway Stations *via* Chandor.

16. In addition to the two roads mentioned above there are several District Local Board roads but they are no better than cart tracks. The important District Local Board roads extending over 10 miles are :—

Serial No.	Name of road.	Length in miles.
1.	Nandur-Abhona-Kanashi Road	12
2.	Kalwan-Jaybari Road	12
3.	Kalwan-Bej-Mangbari Road	12
4.	Kalwan-Kanashi-Hatgad Road	24
5.	Kalwan-Abhona-Hatgad Road	24
6.	Deola-Pimpalgaon-Dhobighat Road	10
7.	Ghagbari-Chirai Road	10

17. A fair weather Kacha road has been constructed in 1931 by the Forest Department from Wani (Dindori Taluka) to Hatgad for facilitating transport of the forest produce from the Dangs. It is 19 miles in length and is the only road by which the western villages can reach the market town of Wani (in Dindori Taluka).



18. The eastern half of the Taluka is served by both the provincial high roads and most of the District Local Board roads and the western half has only the forest road from Hatgad to Wani which serves only a few villages in that part. The western half of the Taluka is, thus, badly off so far as facilities of communication and accessibility to markets are concerned.

*Soil.*

19. The eastern half of the Taluka abounds in patches of good black soil but in the western part the soil is mostly poor being of the barad quality and is, therefore, of 3 to 8 annas classification value. The barad soil is not cultivated every year but by rotation in alternate years being left fallow every second year for giving rest.

*Standard of Husbandry.*

20. Bajri and Ragi are the two principal crops of the Taluka. The former is sown in the eastern half while the latter is grown in the tract to the west of Kanashi. The methods of cultivation do not appear to have undergone any changes. The old wooden plough is still the rule though in some villages in the eastern plains iron ploughs are seen occasionally. There is no Development Association in the Taluka and no attempts to introduce improved varieties of seed seem to have been made so far. The most common rotations followed are—

- |            |                |                   |
|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Bajri, | (2) Kulith,    | (3) Wari or Sawa. |
| (2) Ragi,  | (2) Nigerseed, |                   |

The first rotation is followed mostly in the eastern half of the Taluka and the second in the western half. Cotton is occasionally sown after Bajri and Kulith in some of the villages on the eastern boundary but the crop is not as successful here as in Malegaon on account of the heavier rainfall of this Taluka.

21. No regular rotation is followed in the case of bagait crops whether grown under well or pat water. Each bagaitdar cultivates his lands according to his means and the supply of water available. The phad system referred to in paragraph 27 of the Baglan Second Revision Settlement report is followed only at Bej and the rotation followed is—

Year.		Crop grown.
1	...	Kamod (rice).
2	...	Sugarcane.
3	...	Bajri followed by wheat, or wheat only or any other crop like Methi, etc.
4	...	Kamod.

*Population and Supply of Labour.*

22. The following figures give an idea of the variations in the population of the Nasik District as a whole—

	1901	1911	1921	1931
	8,14,778	9,08,050	8,32,576	10,00,048
Per cent. increase or decrease from previous Census.	-3.0	+11.7	-8.0	+20.11

The figures for Kalwan Taluka are as under:—

	1901	1911	1921	1931
	54,171	67,815	58,842	69,732
Per cent. increase or decrease from previous Census.	....	+25.1	-13.2	+18.3

It will be seen that the population of 1911 and 1931 was almost the same. The influenza epidemic of 1918 appears to be mostly responsible for the decrease in the 1921 Census.

23. As in Baglan the western half of the Taluka from Kanashi onwards is mostly hilly and is more thinly populated than the eastern half which contains some good patasthal villages (including Bej) which employ a large amount of labour drawn from the villages in their vicinity. There is no industrial or non-agricultural development in or near the Taluka and consequently there is no demand for non-agricultural labour. Many people possessing carts visit the Dangs and bring therefrom teak-wood and bamboos for sale at Deola, Kalwan or Malegaon.

24. The population consists mostly of Marathas, Kokanis, Bhils, Malis and Mahars. Of these, the Kokanis are found mostly in the western half of the Taluka from Kanashi onwards while the eastern part contains mostly Marathas, Malis, Mahars and Bhils. The Malis are generally found in Patasthal villages and are the best cultivators.

*Form A-1.*

25. As directed in land Revenue Rule 19-A (2) (vi) the Director of Agriculture was requested to supply figures of population according to occupation to fill in the above Form but he has stated that they are not available. The Superintendent of the current Census operations also states that the figures required to fill in this form will not be available till the end of October. The figures were, therefore, collected from the village officers but the information supplied by them appears to be incorrect. This is evident from the fact that whereas the number of tenants and sub-sharers reported by them is 6,710, the number of persons reported to be paying rents to the landlords is 6,531 according to V.F. VII-B. Similarly the number of non-agriculturists residing in the Taluka is reported to be 24,246 which is equal to 33 per cent. of the Taluka population and the experience gained during my tour in the Taluka convinces me that this figure is grossly exaggerated.

26. Information regarding the number of occupants and the area cultivated by them as well as the number of tenants and the area taken on lease by them has been collected by consolidating the information from V.F. VII-B and is as under :—

	Number.	Area in Aores. G.
<b>A—Occupants—</b>		
(1) Cultivating with domestic labour .. .. .	9,224	1,02,629 16
(2) Cultivating with hired labour .. .. .	179	2,974 36
Total ..	9,403	1,05,604 12
<b>B—Tenants—Paying—</b>		
(1) Cash rent .. .. .	1,413	8,546 26
(2) Crop share .. .. .	2,335	19,572 9
(3) Rent in kind .. .. .	2,765	21,336 37
(4) Mixed rent .. .. .	18	109 34
Total ..	6,531	49,565 26
<b>A+B=Total occupied area</b> .. .. .	.....	1,55,169 38

Of the total occupied area 68 per cent. is cultivated by occupants and only 32 per cent. by tenants. The number of cases in which cash rent is fixed is comparatively small, as the majority of tenants pay rent either in kind or in the form of crop share. The correct number of non-agricultural population is not known but so far as I could gather from personal observation in the villages visited it is clear that agriculture is the main occupation

followed by the majority of the population of the Taluka. The number of occupants cultivating land with domestic labour is smaller than in Malegaon and Baglan Talukas because a good many savkars of Kalwan and Bej hold large areas of land but they are required to lease them as their holdings are scattered in many villages and it is impossible to cultivate them with hired labour. The number of banias, carpenters, craftsmen and others engaged in weaving is small but their exact number is not known.

#### *Education.*

27. There were 13 primary schools in the Taluka at the time the current settlement was introduced. During the last 40 years this number increased to 22. In addition there are voluntary primary schools recently opened in 30 other villages by private enterprise.

#### *Agricultural resources—Form A-2.*

28. Form A-2 shows the number of cattle, agricultural implements, etc., as ascertained in the Census of Cattle taken in January 1940. Similar figures for the year 1897-98 are given, in the form to facilitate comparison. It will be seen that the total number of cattle in the Taluka increased by 425 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the figures of 1897-98 relate to 159 villages while those of 1940 refer to 170. But even if the statistics pertaining to the 11 villages are excluded from the figures of 1940 the increase comes to 30 per cent. and is, therefore, real. This is shared mainly by plough cattle and young stock. The number of bullocks and he-buffallos for other purposes and milch cattle show a fall but it is not real because the method of classifying cattle adopted in 1897-98 was different from that followed in 1940. The increase in the number of plough cattle is about 39 per cent. as against an increase of 2 per cent. in the occupied area during the period 1909 to 1939. The number of horses and ponies does not show any material change but that of sheep and goats has risen from 5,441 and 11,576 to 12,758 and 21,018 respectively indicating an increase of 138 per cent. and 81 per cent. respectively.

#### *Ploughs.*

29. In 1897-98 the iron plough was not known but in 1940 there were as many as 117 iron ploughs in use in the Taluka. Besides these, there were 8,963 wooden ploughs in use as against 6,279 in 1897-98. There is thus a distinct increase in the number of ploughs and improvement in their quality and the cropped area per plough which in 1897-98 was 16 acres has been reduced to 14 in 1940.

#### *Carts.*

30. The number of carts for passenger traffic has fallen from 440 to 332 while that for carriage of produce or goods has risen from 1,476 to 3,183. The reduction in the number of carts for passengers appears to be due to the diversion of that traffic by motor buses which now regularly ply from Kalwan to Nasik and Manmad.

#### *Variations in the Occupied and Cultivated lands—Form A-3.*

31. In 1897-98 the total occupied cultivated area was 1,14,044 acres while the occupied fallow was 19,525 acres. These figures, however, relate to 174 Government villages which were then under 1st Revision. The figures entered in Form A-3 for the year 1938-39, however, relate to 170 villages. In order to facilitate comparison the figures of 170 villages for the earliest year available have been entered in the Form. These show that in 1909 the occupied cultivated area was 129,663 acres, while the occupied fallow was 22,469 acres. During the 30 years that followed the former rose to 1,40,451 acres showing an increase of 10,788 acres or about 8 per cent. while the latter fell by 7,751 acres or about 35 per cent. Nearly 80 per cent. of the cropped area is covered by kharif crops and 20 per cent.

by Rabi. The climate and rainfall also favour Kharif more than Rabi crops. The position of the important crops in the last 30 years was as under—

*Bajri.*

32. This covered an area of 55,914 acres in 1909-10 but in 1938-39 this area was reduced to 44,449 acres. The reduction in area was due to the expansion in the cultivation of cotton, ground-nut (which covered an area of 6,844 acres and 3,071 acres respectively) Ragi and Jawari. During the intervening period of 30 years there were only two years in which the acreage of Bajri fell below 40,000 acres and they were 1917-18 and 1922-23. The reduction of area in these two years was due to the paucity of rains in the month of June when Bajri is generally sown.

*Ragi.*

33. Next to Bajri the second largest crop in the Taluka is Ragi. It is sown mostly in the western and southern hilly parts of the Taluka. In 1909 it covered an area of 7,863 acres. This acreage gradually rose to 24,978 acres in 1933-34 and varied between 12,664 acres and 19,335 during the period 1934-1939. It is the staple food crop of the villagers in the western hilly part of the Taluka and is grown there mostly for domestic consumption.

*Jowari.*

34. Next to Ragi comes Jowari which in 1909 covered an area of 6,174 acres. The area under this crop has gradually increased and in 1938-39 it covered 15,148 acres. This extension of the area under a rabi crop, in a predominantly kharif taluka appears to be due to the greater profit of cultivation from Jowari as apart from the grain, the stocks of kadbi fetch good value as fodder in the Malegaon market.

*Math and Kulith.*

35. The area under these crops has decreased during the last 30 years, the area sown in 1909-10 being 17,644 acres as against 14,930 acres in 1938-39 but as these are subsidiary crops these figures are not reliable.

*Cotton.*

36. The climate of the Taluka is not suitable for the cultivation of cotton but cotton is grown in the eastern part bordering on Malegaon Taluka. The total area occupied by this crop in 1909-10 was 1,748 acres but in 1938-39 its area increased to 6,844 acres.

*Oil seeds.*

37. The cultivation of oil-seeds such as Lin-seed and Til which in 1897-98 covered an area of 9,721 and 2,466 acres respectively is diminishing, the area actually sown with them in 1938-39 being 1,657 and 803 acres respectively. Groundnut which was not known in the Taluka in 1897-98 covered an area of 3,071 acres in 1938-39. It is possible that this area may gradually increase. The area covered by Niger-seed has increased being 8,600 acres in 1938-39 as against 7,721 acres in 1897-98.

*Wheat and Sugarcane.*

38. Wheat is the principal crop grown in lands watered either by bandharas or well water. There has been no increase in the area occupied by the crop since 1897 the area covered by it in 1938-39 being 6,939 acres as against 7,304 acres in 1897-98. This includes the acreage under wheat grown as a dry crop in the western part of the taluka.

In 1897-98 Sugarcane covered an area of 532 acres but this area has been reduced to 161 acres in 1938-39 owing principally to the marked fluctuations in the prices of gul in recent years.

39. The cultivation of Cane is undertaken solely for the manufacture of Gul (Jaggery). The Cane is crushed mostly on the farm itself but at Bej it is taken for crushing to one of the two power crushers installed at the place by enterprising business-men who manufacture Gul for the owner on payment of rent.

*Gross Area—Form A-4.*

40. Form A-4 shows occupied cultivated area, occupied fallow, Government waste, Forest and other land not fit for cultivation from the year 1909-10 onwards. It will be seen that the gross area fell from 3,00,955 acres in 1909-10 to 2,99,219 acres in 1938-39. The area of Government land in Inam villages which used to be included in the gross area was eliminated from it from the year 1932-33 and if allowance is made for this factor, there is practically no change in the gross area.

*Fallows, etc., Form A-4.*

41. *Cultivable occupied area.*—The total occupied area which in 1909 was 1,52,132 acres did not undergo any material change till 1937-38 when it increased to 1,54,676 acres consequent on the disposal of Government waste which is, therefore, proportionately reduced. In the following year the occupied area further rose to 1,55,169 for the same reason.

The occupied cultivated area which was 1,29,663 acres in 1909-10 remained more or less stationary till 1917-18 but it suddenly dropped to 1,15,199 in 1918-19, and further dropped to 99,893 in 1922-23 due to scanty rainfall in the previous 2 or 3 years and the influenza epidemic. Since 1923-24, the figure of occupied cultivated area began to improve but it was not till 1929-30 that it attained the level of 1909-10. Since then there has been further improvement and it rose to 140,451 acres in 1938-39. The increase during the last few years was due partly to the grant of Government waste land for cultivation and partly to more land from occupied fallow, being brought under cultivation, during the period 1935-36 to 1938-39.

The Government waste which in 1909-10 measured 9,243 acres showed similar fluctuations, the highest figure being reached in 1922-23 and it fell to 5,604 acres in 1938-39. The fall was principally due to the grant of land for cultivation during 1936-37 and 1937-38. The area of Government waste now remaining is mostly rocky and barren and, therefore, unfit for cultivation and there is now no scope for further expansion of land for cultivation. Compared with figures of population at the three Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931, the figures of occupied cultivated area show the same tendency as the figures of population. The 1921 Census showed a fall of—13·2 per cent. in population over the 1911 Census, and the figures of the occupied cultivated area for the two years showed a fall of about 14·1. The Census figures of 1931 showed a rise of 18·4 per cent. over the 1921 figures, and there was a similar rise in the figures of occupied cultivated area by about 18 per cent. in 1931-32 over the 1921-22 figures. The rise of about 8·5 per cent. in the latter figure in 1938-39 over the 1931-32 figures seems to be due to the increase in population during the period.

The Forest area increased from 1,08,946 acres in 1909-10 to 1,09,937 acres in 1938-39 mostly on account of the transfer of area from land left for other uses or from Government waste. The area of land under the head "Other uses"; therefore, fell from 30,634 acres in 1909-10 to 28,509 acres in 1938-39.

*Water Supply.*

42. Appendix 1 gives an abstract of the sources of water supply not only for drinking but also for irrigation:—

(a) The rivers which drain the Taluka are mentioned in paragraph 10. All these rivers excepting Mashad flow throughout the year and feed the bandharas built in their beds. The bandharas are

useful for irrigating crops such as Sugarcane, Wheat, Methi, Rice, Gram, etc. There is also a big reservoir built in the bed of the Girna river near Chankapur which feeds the Girna Left Bank Canal. Further details regarding this reservoir are given in paragraph 61.

(b) Wells continue to be the main source of water supply for villages situated far away from the rivers. The following comparative statement shows that their number has increased under each head. Most of the wells used for irrigating crops lie in the villages of the first two groups which cover the eastern half of the Taluka:—

Year.	For Irrigation.		For drinking.		For Cattle.		In disuse.	
	P.	K.	P.	K.	P.	K.	P.	K.
1897-98	362	354	436	54	10	2	26	5
1937-38	1,191	574	644	124	46	27	52	9

43. In addition to the sources of water supply detailed in Appendix-1 there are numerous nallas and springs fed from the hills. These, though they do not seem to flow on the surface throughout the year, provide sufficient water to the Kacha wells 4 or 5 feet deep dug in their beds even in the hot weather. There is no dearth of water supply for drinking purposes in the villages in the first four groups. The villages in Group V which are below the ghats suffer from shortage of water supply in the hot weather as there are no rivers flowing through that area.

#### Wages.

44. Form A-5 shows the prevailing agricultural wages recorded in the Mamlatdar's Office at Kalwan. It will be seen that up to 1918 they were practically stationary at annas 3 per day for male labour and annas 2 per day for female labour. The wages began to rise from 1919 till they rose to 8 annas per day for male labour and 4 annas per day for female labour between 1927 and 1931. This was due to the post-war boom and the all round rise in prices. From 1931, however, the wages began to fall till the 1919 level of 4 annas per male and 2 annas per female labour was reached in 1935 and they have remained stationary at that figure. The rates shown in Form A-5 are, however, those prevailing at the Taluka town of Kalwan or in villages situated within a few miles of that place. In the western part of the Taluka wages are generally paid in kind at 1 to 2 seers of Nagli per head per day in addition to a free supply of bread for the morning meal. The cash value of the grain and bread which comes to between annas 2 to annas 3 is less than what is paid in cash at Kalwan and other roadside villages.

#### Prices.

45. Form A-6 and the graph attached to it show the movement of retail prices of Bajri which is the principal crop of the Taluka and of Wheat which is the principal money crop of the area during the last 36 years. The current settlement report took into consideration the prices of the period 1887-88 to 1897-98. The average prices of this period are, therefore, shown at the top of the statement. A glance at the statement shows that the price variations fall into three distinct periods, e.g., 1905 to 1917, 1918 to 1930 and 1931 to 1939.

#### Bajri.

46. This covers 31.64 of the total cultivated area. In the 13 years of the first period the prices rose by about 25 per cent. over those of the 1887-97 period, the second period shows an abnormal rise of about 120 per cent. over the 1887-97 prices, mainly due to the post-war boom and the famine period of 1918-1921, and the third period shows a rise of about 12 per cent. over the 1887-97 prices.

*Wheat.*

47. This covers 4.94 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The first thirteen years show a rise of about 27 per cent. over the 1857-97 prices, the second period of thirteen years shows a rise of about 127 per cent. over the 1887-97 level and the last period of 9 years shows a rise of about 3 per cent. only over the 1887-97 level.

*Trade and Industries.*

48. Like Baglan, Kalwan is also a purely agricultural tract. It has, therefore, only industries which are connected with agriculture.

Appendix 2 shows the details regarding manual and power industries that were found to exist at the Census of January 1940. Similar statistics for the period preceding the current settlement are shown at the top of this form for the sake of comparison.

It will be seen that formerly there were 70 oil presses in 159 villages. The number is now reduced to 67 and these are scattered mostly over the villages in groups I and II. The reduction in their number is due partly to the reduction of area under oil-seeds.

The number of cotton looms has increased from 8 to 40 while that of woollen looms has gone down from 55 to 35. The increase in the number of cotton looms is due to weaving of Khadi in the four villages of Dahiwad, Pimpalgaon, Wakhari and Vithewadi where ready made yarn is purchased from outside and Khadi or saris are woven and these are sold mostly in the Taluka itself. There are 23 crushers worked by bullocks by which Sugarcane is crushed into Juice for the manufacture of raw sugar (i.e., Jaggery). Besides these, there are two power crushers at Bej worked by steam.

There are 10 grinding mills out of which 7 are worked by oil engine and 3 by water power.

*Rosha oil.*

49. This is extracted from rossha grass which grows in the Forest area in the hilly part of the Taluka. The right of collecting the grass is annually sold by auction the prices fetched during the last five years being as under:—

				Rs.
1936-37	...	...	...	51
1937-38	...	...	...	255
1938-39	...	...	...	Not sold.
1939-40	...	...	...	310
1940-41	...	...	...	125

The grass is heated in Kilns at Nanduri and oil is distilled from it. The oil is used as an embrocation in rheumatism and most of it is sent to Bombay.

*Cost of cultivation and Yield per acre.*

50. It will be seen from Form A-3 that Bajri is the only crop which covers more than 20 per cent. of the total cropped area in the Taluka. Enquiries were made in the villages visited to find out the cost of cultivation and the yield per acre but no statistics could be collected as nobody has kept accounts giving the requisite details. There were no remissions or suspensions given in the Taluka during the last five years on account of failure of rains and consequently no crop experiments were made by the Mamlatdar. The Rural Development Inspector was, therefore, consulted. The figures on the subject supplied by him are shown in Appendix 3. According to him Rs. 17 per acre are required for the careful preparation and cultivation of Bajri with domestic labour and four maunds of Bajri plus a cart load of fodder can ordinarily be realized thereby. The net profit per acre comes to more than Rs. 10 per acre according to this estimate at the rates prevailing in 1940.

51. Crop experiments were carried out in six villages visited by the Settlement Officer and the results are shown in Appendix 4. In none of

these cases, however, could the cost of cultivation be ascertained and the profits of cultivation per acre could not, therefore, be determined.

#### Revenue History.

52. Appendix 5 shows the amounts of remissions and suspensions of Land Revenue given during the period 1909-10 to 1930-39. From 1909-10 to 1914-15 remissions varying from Rs. 5,878 to Rs. 12,826 were given as a large number of bandharas which were assessed were found to be not flowing. Enquiries were, therefore, made and in 1914 Government passed orders for striking off the bandharas but necessary Kam Jasti patrahs were not prepared immediately and the amount of water share of the patasthal revenue had to be remitted every year. The period 1918 to 1922 contained 4 years in which the Taluka suffered from shortage of rainfall and suspensions of land revenue had, therefore, to be given. Some of this suspended revenue came to be automatically remitted under the remission and suspension rules during the year 1921-22 and 1923-24. In 1933-34 and 1934-35 similar suspensions of land revenue had to be given on account of failure of crops in the eastern part of the Taluka and remission of water share of patasthal assessment was given as the *pats* did not flow in these years. The figures of remission also include the remission of Rs. 300 given annually on account of water logging of lands of Kanashi and Gosrane by the Chankapur tank and the Girna river.

#### Coercive processes.

53. The following figures indicate the extent to which coercive processes for the collection of land revenue had to be taken during the last five years:—

Year	Number of cases of—				Remarks
	1 <sup>st</sup> fine	Distrain <sup>t</sup> of moveables	Forfeiture notices.	Forfeitures ordered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35	....	....	....	....	
1935-36	....	....	....	....	
1936-37	....	....	....	....	
1937-38	....	4	5	5	
1938-39	....	4	....	....	

#### Assistance Suits.

54. The number of Assistance Suits received during the five years ending 1938-39 was as shown below:—

Year.	Number of Assistance Suits filed.	Amount for which assistance was asked for	Amount for which assistance was granted.	Amount recovered	Amount written off.	Amount outstanding.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1934-35	235	5,427 1 10	3,652 14 4	3,033 6 6	619 7 10	NZ.
1935-36	177	3,863 7 11	3,221 13 1	2,985 11 4	236 2 9	..
1936-37	171	2,901 9 3	1,823 6 3	1,286 12 6	336 9 9	..
1937-38	209	3,780 10 9	2,164 4 3	1,695 2 0	469 2 3	..
1938-39	172	2,883 2 0	2,154 14 1	1,793 13 8	361 0 5	..

The number of suits filed, every year shows no change except in the year 1937-38 when the number rose to 209 probably because the tenants delayed



payment of rent in the hope of getting some relief in consequence of the agrarian legislation which Government then had in view.

*Sales and Leases—Sales—Dry Crop (i.e., Jirayat) Lands.*

55. Sales statistics collected in respect of these lands have been tabulated in Form A-8. They relate to 633 sales covering an area of 3,553 acres during the period 1934-35 to 1938-39. 646 sales covering an area of 3,450 acres were rejected as being not genuine in accordance with Land Revenue Rule 19-A-2-(xiv). It will be seen that the average value of land in each of the first four groups is as shown below:—

Group I	...	...	65.66 times the assessment.
Group II	...	...	49.67 times the assessment.
Group III	...	...	39.97 times the assessment.
Group IV	...	...	35.14 times the assessment.

At the time the current settlement report was prepared the value of land was not ascertained separately for each group but the average for the Taluka as a whole was worked out and it was equal to 28 times the assessment. The value of land has risen in all the four groups. The villages in Group V lie in an isolated tract where there has been no improvement in communications and it is no wonder that the value of land therein should be considerably less than that in the other groups, being only 16.53 times the assessment.

56. An examination of the sale multiples of land in the villages in each group gives the following results:—

*Group I.*

This falls into two sections:—

(i) villages round about Kalwan and those situated on either side of the Kalwan-Deola Road and the village of Savki (L); and

(ii) the four villages of Gangvan, Bhadvan, Pilkos and Khamkheda lying to the north of the Girna river commencing from its confluence with Punand river.

Villages in section (i) have better facilities of communication throughout the year than those in section (ii) as the Girna river which cuts them off from the Kalwan-Deola Road is not fordable in the monsoon. Savki in section (i), though beyond the Girna, is within 3 miles of Thengoda and the cultivators can easily market their produce at Satana, or Deola or take it along to Malegaon. This difference in the situation of the villages in the two sections is reflected in the sale values of land. The average sale multiple is 67.36 for the villages in section (i) as against 49.39 for those in section (ii).

*Group II.*

Like Group I the villages in this group also fall into three sub-sections:—

(i) comprising a few villages on the Kalwan-Deola and Kalwan-Dindori Road;

(ii) comprising the main body of villages to the west of Pale Bk. now lying in Group II; and

(iii) containing villages in the present Group II which are detached from the other villages in Group II and which do not enjoy the same facilities of communications, etc., as the other villages in the group.

The difference in the three sections is reflected in the sale values which are as under:—

Section (i)	...	...	...	59.12
Section (ii)	...	...	...	48.15
Section (iii)	...	...	...	32.75

The higher land values in some of the villages of section (ii) like Kakane, Ravalji, Hingve, Insi and Vithewadi (L) seem to be due to the specially favourable climatic conditions which allow Wheat and Gram to be grown as dry crop.

*Group III.*

The villages in this group have been divided into three sections as under:—

- Section (i) ... comprising the four villages of Kundana (K), Kanerwadi, Narul and Kachana situated on the border of Group II;
- Section (ii) ... comprising the villages of Dari Hanmantpada, Mulane, Mehedar and Vadala (Vani) situated in the southern portion of the group; and
- Section (iii) ... comprising the remaining villages of the group visited for enquiry.

The sale multiples for the three sections are as under:—

Section (i)	...	...	...	63.93
Section (ii)	...	...	...	20.26
Section (iii)	...	...	...	40.21

These multiples indicate that the villages in the three sections are not alike. In fact the facilities of communication, etc., for the Villages in section (i) are better than those enjoyed by the villages in section (iii) and the villages in section (ii) are the most inaccessible in the group and, therefore, have the lowest land value.

*Group IV.*

The average value of land prevailing in villages in this group is 35.14 times the assessment. This is higher than that prevailing at the time the current settlement was introduced. High values occur mostly in the villages on the border of Group III and those are shown under section (i), the rest being included under section (ii).

*Group V.*

The average value of land prevailing in the villages in this section is 16.53. The original settlement report of the villages in this group does not show what value the lands in the villages in this group fetched when the settlement was introduced in 1905 but it appears that as there has been no change in the conditions regarding climate and communications with respect to them there has been no improvement in land values.

*Leases—Dry Crop (i.e., Jirayat) Lands.*

57. The lease statistics collected in respect of these lands have been tabulated in Form A-7. In all 19,475 leases (including those in Inam villages) were enquired into and those found to be not genuine were excluded for the reasons given in Land Revenue Rule 19-A-2-(xiv). The number of cash rents or rents in fixed quantity of produce were fairly numerous and, therefore, those for a fixed share of the produce were not examined. The following table shows the number of leases admitted and rejected:—

Group.	Number of leases.		Total.
	Admitted.	Rejected.	
I	1,071	1,704	2,775
II	3,331	3,053	6,384
III	3,793	2,482	6,275
IV	2,121	1,034	3,155
V	76	49	125
Inam villages	331	430	761

The following is an abstract of Form A-7:—

Group (old)	Area of and leased.		Assessment.		Rent.		Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Per cent of gross rent taken by the assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Number of leases.	Index.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
	A.	G.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.				
<b>Group I</b>														
Section (i) .. .. .	6,853	4	5,068	14	0	14,785	10	10	2.93	34.05	0.73	2.15	903	2.30
Section (ii) .. .. .	1,598	3	1,034	0	0	2,601	3	0	2.51	39.75	0.64	1.63	168	1.97
<b>Total Group I .. .. .</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6,072</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,386</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>34.90</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b>Group II</b>														
Section (i) .. .. .	3,625	38½	1,969	0	0	5,781	0	9	2.93	34.05	0.54	1.59	593	1.79
Section (ii) .. .. .	15,866	25	8,974	7	3	27,663	14	4	3.08	32.44	0.56	1.74	2,254	1.88
Section (iii) .. .. .	2,430	38	1,381	4	3	3,899	4	3	2.82	35.43	0.56	1.60	484	1.72
<b>Total Group II .. .. .</b>	<b>21,923</b>	<b>21½</b>	<b>12,324</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37,344</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>1.65</b>
<b>Group III</b>														
Section (i) .. .. .	1,384	29	482	4	6	1,904	10	3	3.94	25.32	0.34	1.37	272	1.69
Section (ii) .. .. .	917	13	416	15	6	1,399	6	9	3.55	29.79	0.45	1.53	208	1.61
Section (iii) .. .. .	14,477	5	7,788	0	0	24,984	13	6	3.46	28.86	0.53	1.86	3,313	1.66
<b>Total Group III .. .. .</b>	<b>16,779</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8,687</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,288</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>28.68</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>1.67</b>
<b>Group IV</b>														
Section (i) .. .. .	6,530	21½	2,606	3	6	10,263	0	0	3.80	26.29	0.41	1.57	1,363	1.33
Section (ii) .. .. .	3,332	36	1,604	15	0	5,081	5	3	3.16	31.58	0.44	1.62	738	1.10
<b>Total Group IV .. .. .</b>	<b>9,863</b>	<b>17½</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15,344</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>28.04</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>1.24</b>
<b>Group V</b>														
	756	7	132	14	0	316	7	6	2.36	42.25	0.17	0.41	76	0.61

### Index.

58. The figures under this head in column 10 of the statement included in the above paragraph have been worked out by the multiplication of the multiple of assessment (column 5) and the maximum rate (now current) for the group concerned and dividing the result by 100/35. The maximum rate is the rate for land of 16 annas classification value. When multiplied by the rent multiple it gives the average rate of rent for land of 16 annas classification value for the group. In this it is assumed that the rent of inferior lands bears the same proportion to the assessment of that land as the rent of 16 annas classification land bears to the maximum rate. In the past settlements the maximum rate used to be limited to 50 per cent. of the profits of the land in accordance with the executive orders of Government but now under section 117G (1), Land Revenue Code, the standard rate to be fixed has to be such that the aggregate assessment on occupied lands in any group shall not exceed 35 per cent of the average of the rental value of such lands for a period of five years immediately preceding the year in which the settlement is directed. In view of this provision, the index figure arrived at by the method given above gives the figure up to which the standard rate could be raised or lowered in the group concerned provided the other circumstances of the Taluka justify it.

59. A detailed analysis of the rents prevailing in the villages in each group gives the following results:—

### Group I.

As in the case of sales the villages in this group have been split up into two sections and the reasons given in paragraph 58 in the case of sales apply to rental values also with equal force. The difference in the two sections is reflected in the rental values, the average for section (i) being 2.93 (multiple of assessment) as against 2.51 (multiple of assessment) of section (ii).

*Group II.*

This group also is sub-divided into three sections in each of which the average rental value represented by multiples of assessment is as noted below:—

Section (i)	...	...	...	2.93
Section (ii)	...	...	...	3.08
Section (iii)	...	...	...	2.82

The villages in section (i) are almost all situated on the Kalwan-Deola or Kalwan-Dindori Road and enjoy better facilities for reaching the markets at Kalwan and Deola than most of the villages included in section (ii). The villages in section (iii) are detached from the villages in section (ii) and are in no way similar to any one of them. It is on this account that the rental values prevailing in the three sections are different. The lease multiple of villages in section (ii) is higher than those of sections (i) and (iii) because most of them lie in a tract which never suffers from shortage or want of rainfall and, besides, the climatic conditions are also such that crops like wheat and gram can be grown as dry crop without being watered from any source. The villages in section (i) are, however, economically better off as they are within easy reach of the Kalwan market and have better sale value as noted in paragraph 56.

*Group III.*

As in the case of sales this group also is divided into three sections in each of which the average rental value represented by multiple of assessment is as under:—

Section (i)	...	...	...	3.94
Section (ii)	...	...	...	3.35
Section (iii)	..	...	...	3.46

The villages in section (i) being situated on the border of Group II enjoy practically the same facilities regarding accessibility to the Taluka markets. The villages in the other sections on the other hand, being situated in the hilly parts to the west of Abhona and Kanashi and in the southern section of the group have less facilities to reach the markets and their lease multiples also are lower than those of villages in section (i).

*Group IV.*

It will be seen from Form A.-7 that of the 18 villages visited in this group the rental value of lands in the 3 villages of Dongrala, Sarad and Umbarda is less than three times the assessment while in the remaining 15 villages it is 4 times the assessment in 5 villages and 3 times the assessment in the remaining 10. The reasons for such high rental value are the same as those given above for the high rental value in the villages in Group III. It is interesting to note that 11 out of these 15 villages, lie on the border of existing Group III and are more or less similar to the villages in that group. The statistics of these villages have been shown under section (i), the rest being included in section (ii).

*Group V.*

The average of the rental value of lands in the villages visited in this group is 2.36 times the assessment. The villages in this group are below the ghats and nothing has been done to improve their lot by constructing new roads, etc. The nearest village in this group is about 40 miles from the Taluka town of Kalwan Bk. while the remotest village is 68 miles away and this explains the low rental values.

*Garden land.*

60. Garden land is of three kinds:—

(a) that watered by Government canals notified by Government as I Class Irrigation works;

(b) that irrigated by water lifted by mota from wells;

(c) that watered by pat water from bandharas constructed in the beds of rivers or nallas at private or Government cost.

As regards (a), i.e., lands watered by canals it may be mentioned that for all practical purposes they are treated as dry crop lands in revenue settlements and take the dry crop rate because the advantage from canal water which they enjoy is taxed by the uniform irrigation water rate charged by Government irrespective of the classification value of the land, and the same water advantage cannot be again taxed in Revenue Settlements.

61. There is one first class irrigation work within the limits of the Taluka and it is the reservoir of Chankapur. This reservoir was not in existence when the current settlement was introduced. In 1911 a big dam was built at Chankapur across the bed of the Girna river at a cost of Rs. 10,43,256 and the water of the river was impounded in the reservoir. Although this irrigation work is situated in Kalwan, distribution of water by canals commences at Thengoda in Baglan Taluka. The water from the reservoir is let, first in the bed of the Girna river and led up to that village and thence it is diverted, by means of a weir, into the canal system which commences from that village. Though the regular system of distribution of water by canals does not commence in the Taluka the reservoir has been of great use to the pacca bandharas at Gosrane, Pale Khurd, Bej and Khamkheda which have been constructed in the bed of that river in the past, as the water supply in the bandharas has become more assured and plentiful than in the past because the water let out from the reservoir through the bed of the river cannot reach the canal system at Thengoda unless it first fully satisfies their needs.

Government did as a matter of fact soon after the construction of the Chankapur reservoir declare in their Public Works Department Notification No. 7973, dated 2nd September 1912, under section 5 of the Irrigation Act (Bombay III of 1879) that after 1st January 1913 the water of the Girna river would be applied by them for the existing Girna Left Bank Canal and the projected extension of the same and the cultivation under

- (1) Gosrane Bandhara.
- (2) Pale Khurd Bandhara.
- (3) Bej Bandhara.
- (4) Savki Bandhara.

the bandharas named in the margin would under section 44 be liable to water rates for improvement to the supply on which the revenue was fixed. The period for which the revenue was fixed and guaranteed by Government expired in 1934-35 but so far no rates under the Irrigation Act have been fixed by Government for lands watered by the abovementioned bandharas. If Government decide, hereafter, to levy water rates under section 44 of the Irrigation Act, the patasthal land in the villages of Gosrane, Pale Khurd, Bej, Khamkheda and Savki (L) now watered by the above bandharas will be assessed at dry crop rates and pay water rates under the Irrigation Act. But until this is done a combined dry crop and water rate is necessary and has accordingly been proposed in this report. This can, however, be split up and only the dry crop assessment levied and guaranteed while passing final orders on the report, should Government by that time decide to levy water rates under the Irrigation Act on these bandharas.

*Motasthal lands.*

62. These lands take the ordinary dry crop rate but in view of the Motasthal advantage enjoyed by them the classification value is increased where taxation of such improvements is permissible under section 117H of the Land Revenue Code Statistics of sales and leases in respect of these lands are given in Form A-8 (i) and A-7 (i) respectively. It will be seen that the average value of Motasthal lands is

far higher than that of dry crop lands being 192·05 times the assessment. The figures of rental also show that even after paying the higher assessment a large margin of profit is left to the cultivator the rental being 9·15 times the assessment as against nearly 3·19 times the assessment realized in respect of dry crop lands.

*Patasthal lands.*

63. In the old settlements the assessment on Patasthal lands was fixed by the Settlement Officer, individually for lands under each pat and had no relation to the dry crop group in which the village in question was included. This was done under section 101 of the Land Revenue Code which allowed any manner of assessment of the means of irrigation provided it was approved by Government. Section 101 has, however, been repealed by the recent amendment of the Land Revenue Code and as Patasthal land is garden land as defined in section 117C (6) the standard rate for this class of land has to be fixed with reference to its classification value for each group.

64. At present the Patasthal rates vary from—

Rs. 8 to 20	... in Group I,
Rs. 8 to 15	... in Group II,
Rs. 6 to 12	... in Group III;

while Rs. 6 is the rate prevailing in the villages in Group IV.

As stated in the above paragraph this method of assessment is not permissible now under the amended law and hence the water advantages enjoyed by these lands are assessed by classification of pats into several orders and by proposing a standard rate for the best class of pat coupled with the best class of soil in each group under Land Revenue Rule 19GG and the rate applicable to an individual pat and the assessment of land watered by it will be worked out according to the table of calculations prepared by the Settlement Commissioner under Land Revenue Rule 19H (i).

65. Patasthal irrigation is carried out by means of water provided mostly by pacca bandharas which have been constructed in the past in the beds of the rivers mentioned in paragraph 11. These bandharas have been constructed in such a way that the greatest use is made of the available water supply and generally no water is allowed to be wasted. The Thals, i.e., lands watered by bandharas are generally situated on the banks of the rivers and, therefore, whenever there is any surplus water available either in the Thals or in the pats it generally flows back or drains into the river and thus strengthens the supply of the pat lower down the stream.

66. As stated in paragraph 10 Girna is the main river of the Taluka and has five tributaries named therein. The maximum use of the water provided by this river and its tributaries is made in the Taluka for irrigating lands by means of bandharas (kacha or pacca) which are constructed in their beds. The following details give an idea of the bandharas constructed on each of these rivers:—

(1) *The Girna.*—A small kacha bandhara is annually built in the narrow bed of this river at Ghodamba. Thereafter at Chankapur a big masonry dam has been built by the Public Works Department across its bed in 1911 as stated in paragraph 61. Lower down the stream there is one double pacca bandhara at Gosrane which serves that village and also the village of Bhagurdi. Below this stand 3 more pacca bandharas—one at Pale Khurd, one at Bej and the third at Khamkheda. The bandhara at Bej irrigates the largest area in one single village in the Taluka. The Khamkheda bandhara irrigates a small area of this village and a large area of Savki (L) situated lower down to its east and is, therefore, referred to sometimes as the Savki bandhara. As pointed out in paragraph 61 the construction of the dam at Chankapur

has practically guaranteed the supply of water to all the pacca bandharas mentioned above.

(2) *The Punand.*—This rises in the hills beyond the Inam village of Kharda situated in the north-western corner of the Taluka. It has an old pacca bandhara at Desrana which irrigates the lands of the village. Lower down the stream there is a big bandhara at Kukana which irrigates the lands of the villages of Gangvan, Bhadvan and Visapur. Below the stream there are two pacca bandharas one of which irrigates the lands at Kakana and the other of Khedgaon. This river joins the Girna near Bej.

(3) *The Tamdi.*—This river rises in the hills to the west of Singarwadi. There was a pacca bandhara built across its bed within the limits of the village of Varkheda. This bandhara was washed away by the floods of November 1938 and has not been reconstructed since then. It used to irrigate the lands of Kanashi village. At present the water assessment is being annually remitted by the Collector. All the water of this river now flows in the Chankapur reservoir.

(4) *The Mashad.*—This river rises in the hills within the limits of the village of Jambla and has 2 kacha bandharas annually built across its bed at Bordaivat. There is also one pacca bandhara built in its bed within the limits of Ojhar village. The river joins the Girna below the Chankapur dam.

(5) *The Markandi.*—This river rises in the hills bearing its name standing to the south of the village of Mulane and has three pacca bandharas across its bed at Otur, two at Sirasmani and one at Bhusani. The three bandharas of Otur water the lands of that village, one bandhara of Sirasmani waters the lands of that village while the other irrigates those of the village of Jirwade and the bandhara of Bhusani provides water to the lands of the villages of Kalwan Khurd and Kalwan Budruk. This river joins the Girna near Kalwan Budruk.

(6) *The Behedi.*—This river rises in the hills within the limits of the village of Daregaon (Vani) and has one pacca bandhara within the limits of the village of Kolhapur. Water from this bandhara is first served to 8 survey numbers of that village and thereafter the same channel carries the supply to the lands of the village of Manur. This river joins the Markandi river near Manur.

(7) *The Kolthi.*—This river rises in the hills situated to the south of the village of Hanmantpada, and has bandharas built across its bed as noted below :—

Serial No.	Name of the village within the limits of which Bandharas are built.	Number of Bandharas.		Name of the village the lands of which are irrigated by the bandhara.
		Kacha	Pacca.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Hanmantpada .. .. .	3	..	Hanmantpada.
2	Warshi .. .. .	4	..	Warshi.
3	Kharda .. .. .	2	..	Kharda.
4	Kharda .. .. .	..	1	Vajgaon.
5	Vajgaon .. .. .	..	1	Rameshwar.
6	Deola .. .. .	1	1	Deola.

(The kacha bandharas are annually built by the bagaidars concerned while the pacca ones have been built in the past.)

This river joins the Girna river near the village of Vasol in Baglan Taluka.

67. In addition to the pacca bandharas that have been constructed in the beds of the rivers detailed in the above paragraph there are others which have been constructed in the past in the beds of nallas as noted below :—

Serial No.	Name of nalla in the bed of which the Pacca bandhara stands.	Name of village to the lands of which water is supplied.
1	Hingohol Nalla .. .. .	Hingve.
2	Do. .. .. .	Pale Khurd.
3	Karoti Nalla .. .. .	Gosrane.
4	Lendi Nalla .. .. .	Bagdu.
5	Zamanzari Nalla .. .. .	Jaypur.

There are also 23 Kacha bandharas which are being annually built in the beds of 22 nallas situated within the limits of 18 villages. 19 of these are old ones and the remaining 4 have been built each year during the last five years. A list of these 4 bandharas is given in paragraph 74.

68. All the pacca bandharas referred to in the above two paragraphs have been assessed to patasthal assessment which will now be refixed in accordance with principles outlined in paragraph 64 above. As regards Kacha bandharas it may be mentioned that they are required to be annually built by the irrigators concerned at their own cost. Most of them flow till the end of the cold weather and supply water for crops like gram, wheat, vegetables, chillies, etc. There are, however, one or two Kacha bandharas which flow throughout the year and irrigate perennial crops like Sugar-cane, the deficiency in supply of water in the hot weather being made up by well water. At the time the current settlement was introduced there were as many as 219 Kacha bandharas in 91 villages, and they were assessed. Soon after the introduction of the settlement it was, however, found that some of them did not flow continuously for a number of years and, therefore, necessary enquiries were made and in Revenue Department Resolution No. 163, dated 8th January 1914, Government decided that the water assessment in respect of 209 Kacha bandharas situated in 83 villages should be abolished. Some of these bandharas, however, revived later on and temporary (i.e., occasional) water assessment used to be levied under section 55, Land Revenue Code, in those years in which the bandharas were constructed and water taken for irrigation. This levy was discontinued from the year 1938-39 in accordance with Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7241/33, dated 8th December 1938, as Government considered that no bandharas on which they had not spent any money should be assessed. These orders had, naturally, the effect of increasing the number of Kacha bandharas. All these bandharas as well as those referred to in the above two paragraphs have been inspected by the Special Surveyor appointed for the purpose and by myself. Kacha bandharas which are not assessed but which are found to flow for over 5 years have been classified and assessed at this settlement as it is noticed that the supply is fairly certain, plentiful and obtained by the cultivators at small cost. Those Kacha bandharas which were found to flow for less than 5 years have been left out of consideration as it is yet too early to say whether they will be constructed every year hereafter to justify their being assessed. A list of such bandharas is given in Appendix 7, in order that they may be examined at the time of the next revision.



69. The following figures show the number of bandharas assessed under the current settlement, the number to be struck off and the number which it is proposed to assess now :—

	—	Number now proposed to be assessed.	Number now found to be useless.
Number of bandharas struck off at the end of the Original Settlement.	10	NZ.	10
Number of bandharas assessed under original settlement and first revision settlement.	200	} 60	190
Number of bandharas assessed for the first time in the first revision settlement.	50		
Six out of 200 bandharas mentioned above are double bandharas. (Bhagurdi, Gangvan, Bhadvan, Kalwan, Manur and Savki).	6	6	....
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>244</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>....</b>
Number of new bandharas discovered .. ..	18	4	14
<b>Grand Total</b> .. ..	<b>272</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>214</b>

Note.—The above figures do not include 3 out of 6 bandharas in Inam villages which are proposed to be assessed.

Thus out of 272 bandharas which are known to have existed in the Taluka only 58 are found to be efficient. Of the 218 Kacha bandharas and 26 Pacca bandharas assessed at the introduction of the current settlement 209 Kacha bandharas and 2 Pacca ones situated in 83 villages were struck off in 1914, under orders contained in the Government Resolution referred to in paragraph 68 above. One more pacca bandhara of Sirasmani was struck off by Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. S.-20/5721, dated 20th April 1937. It is now proposed to strike off two more Pacca bandharas, e.g., one at Singasi, and one at Kanashi. This brings the total number of Pacca bandharas to be abolished to 5. During my inspection of bandharas it was noticed that 5 more Kacha bandharas had ceased to flow while 26 Kacha bandharas out of 209 referred to above had revived and 4 new ones had come into existence. The Pacca bandhara at Vajgaon has been found to be flowing continuously for more than five years and is proposed to be assessed together with one more Pacca bandhara constructed at Bagdu village during the current settlement. This brings the total number of bandharas to be assessed to (35 Kacha + 23 Pacca) = 58.

70. To prevent mistakes the following lists are given :—

(1) List of bandharas which were assessed at the original settlement but which were not in existence in 1905 and no trace of which could be found in 1940-41;

(2) List of bandharas assessed from 1905 to 1914 which are to be struck off;

(3) List of bandharas (which were assessed in 1905) but the assessment on which was abolished by Government Resolution No. 163, dated 8th January 1914, and which it is now proposed to assess;

(4) List of new bandharas, i.e., bandharas which were not in existence in the past and which are proposed to be assessed for the first time now;

(5) List of bandharas from which some S. Nos. are to be struck off or to which new S. Nos. are to be added;

(6) List of bandharas assessed in 1905 but which do not flow now and the assessment in respect of which is to be abolished.

71. *List No. 1.*—List of Bandharas which were assessed at the original settlement but which ceased to exist in 1905 and which are not in existence now.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<i>Group II.</i>			
1	Dhekale .. .. .	1	The bandhara is not in existence for the last 30 to 40 years.
2	Bhadne (P) .. .. .	1	Do. do.
3	Nanduri .. .. .	1	Do. do.
4	Pimpri (P) .. .. .	2	Do. do.
<i>Group III.</i>			
1	Kosurde .. .. .	1	The bandhara is not in existence for the last 30 to 40 years.
2	Jamle-Vani .. .. .	1	Do. do.
3	Tirhal Bk. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
4	Chinchora .. .. .	1	Do. do.
<i>Group IV.</i>			
1	Hatgad .. .. .	1	The bandhara is not in existence for the last 30 to 40 years.
2	Singarwadi .. .. .	1	Do. do.

72. *List No. 2.*—List of bandharas which were assessed in 1905 but which were struck off in 1914 by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 163, dated 8th January 1914 and which are not in existence now and which are, therefore, to be finally struck off.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
<i>Group I.</i>			
1	Bhendi .. .. .	1	There was no water in the Nalla in 1935-36 and 1937-38 and no bandhara could be constructed. The bandhara is not an annual feature.
2	Pimpalgaon .. .. .	1	The Nalla is not flowing for the last 10/12 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
3	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
4	Do. .. .. .	3	Do. do.
5	Deola .. .. .	1	Bandhara built only in 1938-39 and the year following.
6	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
7	Do. .. .. .	3	Nalla did not flow for the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
8	Do. .. .. .	6	Do. do.
9	Khamkhede .. .. .	1	Do. do.
10	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
11	Do. .. .. .	3	Do. do.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
<i>Group I—contd.</i>			
13	Khamkhode .. .. .	7	Nalla did not flow for the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
13	Do. .. .. .	8	Do. do.
14	Do. .. .. .	9	Do. do.
15	Kharde .. .. .	3	Do. do.
<i>Group II.</i>			
1	Vanjari .. .. .	1	The Nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
2	Asoli .. .. .	1	The Nalla had no water for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
3	Hingve .. .. .	2	Do. do.
4	Sakore .. .. .	1	The Nalla had no water for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
5	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
6	Shiramani .. .. .	1	The Nalla had no water for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
7	Wadi Budruk .. .. .	1	The Nalla had no water during the last 7 or 8 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
8	Do. .. .. .	2	No bandhara could be built in 1934-3, 1935-36 and 1936-37 for want of water in the Nalla.
9	Do. .. .. .	3	Water was available in the Nalla during the last 3 years only. As the bandhara is in existence for the last three years it cannot be assessed.
10	Sheri .. .. .	1	No bandhara could be built in 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1936-37 for want of water and hence it cannot be assessed.
11	Daregaon Vani .. .. .	1	No water in the Nalla for the last 10/12 years and no bandhara could be constructed.
12	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
13	Do. .. .. .	3	Do. do.
14	Do. .. .. .	4	Do. do.
15	Do. .. .. .	5	Do. do.
16	Do. .. .. .	6	Do. do.
17	Do. .. .. .	7	Do. do.
18	Do. .. .. .	8	Do. do.
19	Golkhal .. .. .	1	No water in the Nalla for the last 20/25 years and no bandhara could be constructed.
20	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
21	Jamb (Pale) .. .. .	1	No water in the Nalla for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
22	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
23	Khadakva .. .. .	1	The place where the bandhara was being built is submerged by the Chankapur reservoir and hence no bandhara could be constructed for over last 15 or 20 years.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4
<i>Group II—contd.</i>			
24	Nalid	1	Bandhara constructed in 1939-40 only and, therefore, cannot be assessed.
25	Do.	2	No water in the Nalla during the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
26	Insi	1	Do. do.
27	Do.	2	Do. do.
28	Kundane (Otar)	2/4	Bandhara first built in 1938-39 during the last 10 years.
29	Do.	1/3	Bandhara built in one year only during the last 5 years. In other years there was no water in the Nalla.
30	Nanduri	2	There was no water in the Nalla during the last 10/15 years and, therefore, no bandhara could be built.
31	Do.	3	Do. do.
32	Do.	4	Do. do.
33	Do.	5	Do. do.
34	Do.	6	Do. do.
35	Do.	7	Do. do.
36	Do.	8/10	Do. do.
37	Do.	9	Do. do.
38	Do.	11	Do. do.
39	Do.	12	Do. do.
40	Do.	13	Do. do.
41	Do.	14	Do. do.
42	Do.	15	Do. do.
43	Do.	16	Do. do.
44	Do.	17	Do. do.
45	Do.	18	Do. do.
46	Do.	19	Do. do.
47	Do.	20	Do. do.
48	Mohodari	1	There was no water in the Nalla during the last 20/25 years and, therefore, no bandhara could be built.
49	Do.	2	Do. do.
50	Do.	3	There was no water in the Nalla during the last 10/15 years and, therefore, no bandhara could be built.
51	Do.	4	Do. do.
52	Do.	5	Do. do.
53	Do.	6	Do. do.
54	Do.	7	Do. do.
55	Pimpri Narkanda	2	Do. do.
56	Katalgaon	1	There was no water in the Nalla during the last 20/25 years and, therefore no bandhara could be built.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Reasons.
1.	2	3	4
<i>Group II—conoid.</i>			
57	Katalgaon .. .. .	2	Bandhara constructed in 1939-40 only for the first time during the last 20 years. In the remaining years there was no water in the Nalla.
58	Do. .. .. .	3	There was no water in the Nalla during the last 20/25 years and, therefore, no bandhara could be built.
59	Pimpri-Pale .. .. .	1	Do. do.
60	Do. .. .. .	3	Do. do.
61	Do. .. .. .	4	Do. do.
62	Do. .. .. .	5	Do. do.
63	Do. .. .. .	6	Do. do.
64	Do. .. .. .	7	Do. do.
65	Do. .. .. .	8	Do. do.
66	Do. .. .. .	9	Do. do.
67	Do. .. .. .	10	Do. do.
68	Do. .. .. .	11	Do. do.
69	Do. .. .. .	13	Do. do.
70	Do. .. .. .	14	Do. do.
71	Do. .. .. .	15	Do. do.
72	Do. .. .. .	16	Do. do.
73	Do. .. .. .	17	Do. do.
74	Ravalji .. .. .	1	There was no water in the Nalla during the last 20/25 years and, therefore, no bandhara could be built.
75	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
76	Do. .. .. .	3	Do. do.
77	Nivane .. .. .	1	Bandhara built during the last 2 or 3 years only. Before that there was no water in the Nalla.
78	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
79	Do. .. .. .	3	Do. do.
80	Do. .. .. .	4	Do. do.
81	Do. .. .. .	5	There was no water in the Nalla during the last 20/25 years and, therefore, no bandhara could be built.
82	Pilkos .. .. .	1	Do. do.
83	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. do.
<i>Group III.</i>			
1	Amburdi Khurd .. .. .	1	The nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
2	Amburdi Budruk .. .. .	1	The nalla had no water for the last 15/16 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
3	Kundane (Kanashi) .. .. .	1	The nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Bandhara Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	<i>Group III—contd.</i>		
4	Kunane (Kanashi) .. ..	2	Bandhara built during the last three years only. Before that there was no water in the Nalla.
5	Karambhel (H) .. ..	1	The bandhara is being built for the last 3 years only, before that there was no water in the Nalla.
6	Dalvat .. ..	1	The place where the bandhara was being built has been washed away by floods and so no bandhara can now be built except at prohibitive cost.
7	Verul .. ..	1	The Nalla had no water during the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
8	Do. .. ..	3	The Nalla had no water during the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
9	Varkhede .. ..	1	Do. do.
10	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
11	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
12	Khadki .. ..	1	Bandhara constructed only in the year 1939-40; before that there was no water in the Nalla.
13	Do. .. ..	2	The Nalla was not flowing for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
14	Do. .. ..	3	The bandhara built only last year; before that there was no water in the Nalla.
15	Do. .. ..	4	The Nalla had no water for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
16	Do. .. ..	1	Do. do.
17	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
18	Haladbarada .. ..	1	The bandhara built in 1939-40 only for the first time; before that there was no water in the Nalla.
19	Vadale (H) .. ..	1	There was insufficient water supply in the Nalla for the last 25/30 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
20	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
21	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
22	Sule .. ..	1	The Nalla had no water during the last 20/25 years and no bandhara could be built.
23	Do. .. ..	2	The bandhara was built only in two out of the last five years.
24	Jaydar .. ..	1	The bandhara is being built for the last two years. Before that the Nalla had no water.
25	Do. .. ..	2	The Nalla had no water for the last 20/25 years and no bandhara could be constructed.
26	Mehedar .. ..	1	Do. do.
27	Do. .. ..	2	The bandhara is built only this year. Before that there was no water in the Nalla.
28	Vadale (Vani) .. ..	1	The Nalla had no water during the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
29	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Bandhara Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			
30	Mulane .. ..	1	The Nalla had no water during the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
31	Do. .. ..	2	The bandhara is built this year only. Before that there was no water in the Nalla.
32	Do. .. ..	3	The Nalla was not flowing for the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
33	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
34	Narul .. ..	1	Do. do.
35	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
36	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
37	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
38	Kanhervadi .. ..	1	The bandhara is being built from the last year only.
39	Do. .. ..	2	The Nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
40	Devale-Vani .. ..	1	Do. do.
41	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
42	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
43	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
44	Bordaivat .. ..	3	Do. do.
45	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
46	Do. .. ..	5	Do. do.
47	Bilvadi .. ..	1	The Nalla was not flowing for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
48	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
49	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
50	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
51	Do. .. ..	6	Do. do.
52	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
53	Do. .. ..	5	The bandhara is being built from the last year only. Before that it was not built.
54	Tirhal Khurd .. ..	1	The Survey No. 9 which was being irrigated under this bandhara has been submerged by the Chankapur reservoir and hence no bandhara is being built.
55	Desgon .. ..	1	The Nalla had no water during the last 15/20 years and no bandhara could be constructed.
56	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
57	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
58	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
59	Do. .. ..	5	Do. do.
60	Do. .. ..	6	Do. do.
61	Do. .. ..	8	Do. do.
62	Do. .. ..	9	Do. do.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Bandhara number.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			
63	Desgaon .. ..	10	The Nalla had no water during the last 15/20 years and no bandhara could be constructed.
64	Do. .. ..	11	Do. do.
65	Do. .. ..	12	The bandhara is built this year only. Before that the bandhara was not built.
66	Do. .. ..	13	The Nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence the bandhara could not be constructed.
67	Do. .. ..	14	Do. do.
68	Ojhar .. ..	4	The place where the bandhara could be constructed has been washed away by floods and hence no bandhara can be built except at prohibitive cost.
69	Kachane .. ..	1	Do. do.
<i>Group IV.</i>			
1	Jamle (Hatgad) .. ..	1	The Nalla had no water for the last 5/6 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
2	Do. .. ..	2	The place where the bandhara was being built has been washed away by floods and so no bandhara can be built now except at prohibitive cost.
3	Bhadne (Hatgad) .. ..	1	The Nalla is not flowing for the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
4	Do. .. ..	2	The Nalla is not flowing for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
5	Pohali .. ..	1	The bandhara was not built for the last 7/8 years.
6	Do. .. ..	2	Do. Do.
7	Daregaon (Hatgad) .. ..	1	The place in the Nalla where the bandhara could be constructed has been washed away by floods and hence no bandhara can now be built except at prohibitive cost was not built for the last 10/15 years.
8	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.
9	Singarvadi .. ..	2	The Nalla had no water for the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
10	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
11	Do. .. ..	4	Do. do.
12	Tatani .. ..	1	The place where the bandhara could be built in the Nalla has been washed away by floods and hence no bandhara could be built from the last 25 years.
13	Kosvan .. ..	1	The Nalla had no water for the last 25/30 years and hence no bandhara can be constructed.
14	Do. .. ..	3	Do. do.
15	Devli-Karhad .. ..	1	The place where the bandhara could be built in the Nalla has been washed away and hence no bandhara can now be built except at prohibitive cost. Bandhara not built during the last 20/25 years.
16	Do. .. ..	2	Do. do.



73. *List No. 3.*—List of bandhāras the assessment of which was abolished in 1914 by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 163, dated 8th January 1914, and which are proposed to be assessed now.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Bandhara.		Survey numbers to be assessed.	Remarks.
		No.	Kacha or Paoa.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Abhone ..	1	Kacha ..	16/2 to 16/13	Is being built continuously for over the last five years.
2	Vajgaon ..	1	Paoa ..	1/1 to 5, 2, 3, 4, 5/1 to 6, 6/1 to 5, 7/1 to 4, 9/1 and 2, 9/1 to 3, 10/1 to 6, 11/1 to 3, 12/1 to 9; 25, 26, 28, 98, 99, 100, 231/3 and 4; 240.	Water is being taken for crops the last eight years.
3	Rameshwar ..	2	Kachā ..	About two acres out of pot-hissa Nos. 3, 5 and 6 of S. No. 128.	Water is being taken for ragait crops for more than the last five years continuously.
4	Do. ..	3	Do. ..	167, 168, 169, 172, 175, 176, 181 to 186, 188 to 195, 198 to 206.	Do.
<i>Group II.</i>					
1	Kankapur ..	1	Kacha ..	73, 74, 75/1 to 4	Water is being taken for ragait crops for more than the last five years continuously.
2	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	4, 7/1, 2; 17, 18/1 to 3, 19, 25/1 to 10, 26/1 to 7, 27/1, 2; 29/1 to 9.	Do.
3	Varsi ..	1	Do. ..	1/1 to 4; 2, 4/1, 2; 5/2, 16/1 to 4, 17/1 to 12, 18/1, 2; 20/1 to 4, 105/1 to 4.	Do.
4	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	5/1, 6/1 to 3, 7, 102/1, 2; 104/1 to 8.	Do.
5	Do. ..	3	Do. ..	94/1, 2; 95, 96, 97, 98, 99/1 to 4.	Do.
6	Kharde ..	1	Do. ..	1/1 to 3, 2/1, 2, 3/1 to 3, 4/1 to 3, 5/1 to 10, 6/1 to 4, 7/1 to 7, 8, 8/1 to 4, 10/2 to 4, 11; 12; 13/1 to 5, 14/1 to 10, 15/1 to 3, 16/4, 8, 9; 17/1 to 5, 18/1 to 7, 23/1 to 5, 24, 27, 28, 44, 45, 314/2, 315, 335, 339/1 to 3.	Do.
7	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	246/1, 2; 247, 248/1, 2; 249/1 to 6, 250/1 to 6, 251, 252/1 to 5, 253/1 to 3, 254/1 to 5, 255/1 to 6, 256; 257/1 to 5, 258/1 to 6, 259/1 to 3, 260/1 to 8, 261/1 to 3, 262/1 to 3, 263/1 to 4, 264/1 to 4, 265/1 to 5, 340, 346/1 to 8.	Do.
8	Seri (Lohoner) ..	2	Do. ..	5, 6/1 to 3, 5 to 7, 64, 1 to 5, 65, 66/1 to 4, 67/1 to 3.	Do.
9	Mokbhangi ..	1	Do. ..	2 to 6, 46 to 51, 53, 55 to 77, 139, 140, 176, 180 to 191.	Do.
10	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	142 to 147	Do.
11	Pimpri Pale ..	12	Do. ..	37/3, 40 1-1, 40 1-4	Do.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Bandhara.		Survey numbers to be assessed.	Remarks.
		No.	Kacha.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group III.</i>					
1	Hanmantpada ..	1	Kacha ..	1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 4, 20 ..	Water is being taken for bagait crops for more than the last five years continuously.
2	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ..	Do.
3	Do. ..	3	Do. ..	73 ..	Do.
4	Do. ..	4	Do. ..	5/3 ..	Do.
5	Verule ..	2	Do. ..	162/1 ..	Do.
6	Do. ..	4	Do. ..	143 ..	Do.
7	Desgaon ..	7	Do. ..	4, 267, 268 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 269/2 to 5, 270/1, 3+4, 271, 272/1 to 3, 273 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 274 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 275, 276 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Do.
8	Ojhar ..	2	Do. ..	178/4/5/6 ..	Do.
<i>Group IV.</i>					
1	Bhadne (H) ..	3	Kacha ..	124 ..	Water is being taken for bagait crops for more than the last five years continuously.
2	Sarad ..	1	Do. ..	26 ..	Do.

*Notes.*—The area watered now and to be assessed out of each S. No. is nearly the same as was assessed in 1905.

74. *List No. 4.*—List of new bandharas i.e. bandharas which were not in existence in the past and which are proposed for being assessed for the first time.

Serial No.	Name of Village	Bandhara.		Location of Bandhara.	Survey numbers to be assessed.	Remarks.
		No.	Kacha or Paoca.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Group I.</i>						
1	Bagdu ..	1	Paoca ..	Lendi Nalla to the north of Survey No. 48 of Bej.	1 to 5, 8 to 15, 27 to 48, 57 to 65, 67 to 70 and parts of 6, 7, 16, 49, 56 and 66.	Water is being taken with permission for over the last five years and temporary water rates are being levied. There appears no objection to levy permanent patasthal assessment.
<i>Group II.</i>						
1	Warsi ..	4	Kacha ..	Adjoining Survey No. 28.	Part of 27 ..	Water is being taken for bagait crops for more than the last five years continuously.
<i>Group III.</i>						
1	Deoli Vani ..	5	Kacha ..	To the west of S. No. 258.	27/1 ..	Do.
2	Ojhar ..	3	Do. ..	Between Survey No. 162/3 and 163/2.	Parts of 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Do.

*Notes.*—At present the lands at Bagdu Village are watered by the surplus water of Bej Village and if Government decide to levy water under the Irrigation Act for Bej this village also will be covered by these rates and in that case no patasthal assessment will be necessary.

75. *List No. 5.*—List of bandharas from which some Survey Nos. are to be struck off and to which some Survey Nos. are to be added.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Number of bandhara.	Survey numbers to be struck off.	Survey numbers to be added.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Jirwade (O)	1	Nil.	Part of 9	Water is being taken for over the last five years. Occasional water assessment is being levied at present.
2	Bhadvan ..	1	Nil.	2/3 + 5, 2/4, 3/1 to 3.	Do.
3	Savki (Lohoner)	1	Nil.	Parts of 184, 186, 189 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 230.	Do.
<i>Group II.</i>					
1	Khedgason ..	1	Nil.	Part of 99	Water is being taken for over the last five years. Occasional water assessment is being levied at present.
2	Deerane ..	1	Nil.	30 gunthas in addition to the present area of Survey No. 121.	Do.
3	Otur ..	1	Nil.	Parts of 142, 144 ..	Do.
4	Gosrane ..	2	76/1 to 3, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 79/1 to 3, 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 82/1 to 3, 84, 85/2, 86/1 to 4.	Nil.	These lands have become water-logged and are lying waste. The assessment on them is at present being annually remitted as no crops can be grown on them.
<i>Group III.</i>					
1	Tirhal Budruk ..	1	12/1, 2	Nil.	Water does not reach the land owing to insufficient supply in the Nalla.

76. *List No. 6.*—List of bandharas which were assessed in 1905 but which are not in existence now and consequently the assessment of which is to be abolished.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Bandara		Survey numbers	Reasons.
		No.	Kacha or Paoca.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Savki (L) ..	2	Kacha ..	6/1	The Nalla had no water during the last six or seven years and no bandhara could, therefore, be built during that period.
<i>Group II.</i>					
1	Dahyane (Otur) ..	1	Kacha ..	1, 4	Bandhara was not built during 20/25 years as there was no water in the Nalla.
2	Nakode ..	2	Do. ..	112	Survey No. 112 has been washed away by flow water and no bandhara is being constructed for over ten years last.

Serial No.	Name of village	Bandhara		Survey Nos.	Reasons.
		No.	Kacha or Pacca		
1	2			3	4
	<i>Group III</i>				
1	Singasi .. .. .	4	Pacca ..	116, 117 and 181 ..	The place where the bandhara and the pat were being built has been washed away by flood water of 1938-39.
2	Do. .. .. .	1	Kacha ..	96, 144 ..	The nalla had no water during the last 10/12 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
	<i>Group IV.</i>				
1	Jirwade (Hatgad) ..	1	Kacha ..	22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 ..	Bandhara was not built during 10/15 years as the place where the bandhara and the pat were being built has been washed away by flood water.
	<i>Inam.</i>				
1	Bhutane .. .. .	1	Kacha ..	101/1/2 ..	Bandhara was not built during the last 10/12 years.
2	Dahyano (P) .. .. .	1	Do. ..	91 ..	Bandhara was not built during the last 20/25 years as there was no water in the nalla.
3	Do. .. .. .	2	Do. ..	95, 107 ..	Do.

Note.—The Survey Numbers have been given in this statement to identify the bandhara (which watered them) to be struck off.

77. (1) *Pacca bandhara at Sirasmani.*—When I visited this bandhara in December last it was found that there was adequate supply of water for irrigating lands which were assessed to patasthal in the past. The patasthal assessment in respect of this bandhara was abolished in 1937 in accordance with Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. S. 20/5721, dated 20th April 1937, because it was considered that the leaks in the foundation of the bandhara were irreparable except at great cost. In spite of the leaks, however, the supply was found to be adequate at the time of my inspection. Steps to levy temporary water assessment under section 55, Land Revenue Code, which are not being taken at present, will have to be taken by the Revenue Department whenever water is taken for irrigation from this bandhara which was repaired and maintained at Government cost for a long time.

(2) *Pacca bandhara at Kanashi.*—Patasthal assessment was levied on the lands under this bandhara but, as pointed out in paragraph 66 (3) above, the bandhara has been washed away and no repairs have been effected so far. The *pat* does not flow and, therefore, it is not possible to classify and assess the *pat* at this revision. This can be done during the currency of the settlement under section 117-Q of the Land Revenue Code.

#### Sales.

78. Statistics of patasthal land have been tabulated in Form A-8(ii). The following is an abstract of that form arranged according to groups:—

Group	Average Price per acre.	Price represented by multiple of assessment.	Average Assessment per acre.
	Rs.		Rs.
I .. .. .	495	59.64	8.5
II .. .. .	244	42.11	5.8
III .. .. .	37.91	54.55	0.71
IV .. .. .	No sales took place during the period of the last five years.		
V .. .. .	No bandharas or patasthal lands exist in this group.		

The price per acre in Group I is more than double that prevailing in Group II and this is due mainly to the fact that most of the patasthal villages in Group I with the exception of those lying to the north of the Girna river from its confluence with the Punand river are within 2 or 3 miles of the Kalwan-Deola or Kalwan-Dindori Roads and have, therefore, better facilities for reaching the markets of Kalwan, Deola and also Malegaon than those in Group II. The average value per acre of dry crop land in these two groups is Rs. 40.47 and Rs. 27.11 per acre which is nearly equal to 1/10th of the value of patasthal lands and this is natural considering the advantages the patasthal lands enjoy from an assured supply of water for growing irrigated and, therefore, more valuable crops throughout the year.

In Group III the value of patasthal land is Rs. 37.91 per acre and this is nearly twice the rate fetched by dry crop land in that group, which is Rs. 19.62 per acre. This is because all the bandharas except, in Group III are Kacha ones and are required to be constructed annually by the irrigators concerned at their cost and, besides, they do not flow perennially and consequently crops like sugarcane cannot be grown with their help. There were no sales of patasthal lands in Group IV during the last 5 years and Group V contains no bandharas.

#### Leases.

79. Statistics of leases of patasthal lands are recorded in Form A-7(ii). The following is an abstract of that form:—

Group	Area leased	Assessment	Rent	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Average per acre		Number of leases.
					Rent.	Assessment	
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	
I	374 23	3,518 11 9	11,650 6 3	3.30	31.11	9.38	556
II	156 3½	950 0 11	2,471 3 5	2.56	15.63	6.14	170
III	258 24	209 4 6	792 15 6	3.78	3.06	0.80	68

It will be seen that the rental value is not the same in the three groups. This is because patasthal conditions prevailing in the villages in each group are not alike. The facilities of communication with the Taluka Market of Kalwan are best in Group I, those in Group II are comparatively inferior, while in the villages in Group III these are almost non-existent. The higher rental average of Group III as compared to that of Group II or Group I is due to the fact that it is made up partly of leases in respect of lands which are assessed to patasthal and partly of lands which are not so assessed but which are at present getting *pat* water and which it is proposed to assess now.

#### Group I.

80. The villages in this group have been divided into two sections for the reasons given in paragraph 56 while discussing dry crop sales. The villages in section (i) have been further divided into 4 sub-sections (a), (b) (c) and (d) for the following reasons:—

Section (a) ... includes those villages in which the *pats* flow though out the year and are assessed;

Section (b) ... includes two villages in which the supply of *pat* water is supplemented by wells particularly in the hot weather and is assessed;

Sections (c) and (d)

... contains villages with pacca and kacha bandharas which are not at present assessed but which it is proposed to assess at this revision. The rental value of lands in these two sections is 22.82 and 17.85 times the dry crop assessment which is evidently very high and that is why it is necessary to secure for Government their proper share of this income.

The average rental of sub-section (a) is less than that of sub-section (b) because the rates of patasthal assessment are higher in section (a) than in section (b). And the reason for this difference is that the supply of water in the villages in sub-section (b) has to be supplemented by well water. Between the villages in sub-section (b) there is again a difference between the rental value of the two villages of Rameshwar and Deola because the supply of water in them was not alike and both villages have, therefore, different rates fixed for them.

As regards the villages in sub-section (a) it may be observed that it contains villages like Bej, and Pale Khurd which have adequate and unfailing water supply throughout the year as they stand on the banks of the Girna river below the Chankapur Dam. Between these two good patasthal villages also there is a difference in the average rental value and it is mostly due to the difference in the maximum patasthal rates of Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 now prevailing in them. This difference in rates is reflected in the rental value which for Bej is 2.65 multiples of assessment and for Pale Khurd 3.64 times the assessment. From these rental values it appears that the patasthal rate for Pale Khurd is capable of being increased while that for Bej requires to be reduced. Of the other villages in sub-section (a) the rental value of Manur, Kolhapur, Kalwan Budruk and Kalwan Khurd, appears to be normal and calls for no remarks; but that at Jirwade is very low due to the fact that the patasthal lands of this village which are mostly held by the Kalwan sawkars are annually leased and there is no competition between tenants for taking them on lease.

Section (ii) of Group I contains the villages of Gangvan and Bhadvan. The rent multiple of Bhadvan is 4 and calls for no remarks; but that for Gangvan is very low being 1.82. This is due to the fact that the number of leases on which it is based is meagre being only 4 and of these 4 leases 3 relate to an absentee land-lady who cannot cultivate the land herself and is, therefore, at the mercy of the tenant and the 4th lease also refers to the lands of a land-lord of Bej. As at Jirwade there is no competition between tenants and this explains the low figure of rent.

### Group II.

Like Group I the villages in this group have also been divided into two sections and each section has been further sub-divided into two sub-sections—Sub-section (a) showing villages which are at present assessed to patasthal and sub-section (b) those which are not so assessed.

Out of sub-section (i) (a) the rental value of patasthal lands at Desrana, Gosrana and Kanashi is less than 2 multiples of assessment being 1.94, 1.85 and 1.56 respectively. The present rates of patasthal assessment are pressing heavily on the profits of patasthal land and require to be reduced. The lease multiples for Jaypur and Hingve are better being 5.60, and 3.01 respectively and this is due mainly to the difference in the present patasthal rates which are Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 respectively. The lease multiple of Jaypur indicates that the profits of cultivation are higher in it than at Hingve and the patasthal rate, therefore, requires to be revised. As regards Otur which has a lease multiple of 3.45 it may be pointed out that it has three pacca bandharas one of which is perennial and is assessed at Rs. 12 per

acre while two flow till the commencement of the hot weather and have the rate of Rs. 10 fixed for them. Naturally the rental value of lands covered by the two rates is different but separate statistics for each bandhara have not been worked out. The combined lease multiple of 3.45, therefore, does not show what the profits of cultivation under each bandhara are; but it seems that the present rates of assessment do not press heavily on the land. There then remain the villages of Khedgaon, Kakana and Visapur which have lease multiples of 2.68, 2.20 and 2.11 respectively. The lease multiple of Khedgaon indicates that the profits of cultivation of patasthal land are low. The lease multiple of Kakana is low because people do not care to cultivate bagait crops like wheat, vegetables, methi, etc., as they find the cultivation of gram which they grow as dry crops as paying as wheat. It was found that on this account the bagaitdars did not repair the pat which is, therefore, in a very bad condition. The profits of cultivation of pat land are in consequence not adequate as compared with the patasthal rate but this is due to the indifference of the irrigators. Lastly, there remains the village of Visapur which has a lease multiple of 2.11. It appears that the profits of cultivation in this village are low as the patasthal lands are far away from the village, and, therefore, are not in great demand by tenants. Sub-section (b) of section (i) contains the village of Sirasmani which has a lease multiple of 4.42. The bandhara is out of order and yet this high rent is secured by the land-lords because the bandhara still irrigates the lands under its command though not as effectively as before and there is a very good case for levy of water rate under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code.

Section (ii) of Group II is also divided into two sections—section (a) having only one village, the village of Bhangi (Mok) in which patasthal assessment has not yet been struck off in accordance with the orders of 1914 but is being annually remitted. The pat is flowing again and a garden rate is to be proposed now. The rental value of 2.82 times the assessment shows that the profits of cultivation are not high and the old rate of Rs. 8 deserves to be slightly reduced.

Sub-section (b) of section (ii) includes the villages of Nakoda and Kankapur which have no patasthal assessment at present levied in them. There are Kacha bandharas at present flowing in them for over 5 years and the multiples of 4.24 and 7.08 refer to the rentals of lands watered by them.

### *Group III.*

This is divided into two sections:—

Section (i) ... contains the village of Hanmantpada, the lease multiple of which is 9.97. This is high due to the fact that there is at present no patasthal assessment fixed for this village;

Section (ii) is divided into two sub-sections as under:—

Sub-section (a) ... includes the villages of Singasi, Ozar (Pacca B.) and Bordaivat; and

Sub-section (b) ... comprises the villages of Desgaon and Verul.

There are no lease statistics for Ozar and Verul while Desgaon has no patasthal rate fixed for it at present. The lease multiple of this village, therefore, requires no remarks. The lease multiple of Bordaivat is 3.53 while that of Singashi is 3.24 and these indicate that the present rate of Rs. 6 fixed for them is reasonable.

### *Grouping.*

81. The existing 5 groups are homogeneous and closely follow the facilities of communication and accessibility to markets at the time of the

first revision settlement. I propose to retain the existing groups with some modifications necessitated by the changed conditions as detailed in the following paragraph.

*Group I.*

82. This is now made up of villages lying—

(a) between the Kalwan-Deola road and the Girna river and villages to the south of that road up to a limit of 5 miles excepting Nivana and Dahyana (Otur);

(b) to the west of the Deola-Chandor section of the Khandesh-Nizam Frontier road up to Bhavad and all the villages to the east of that Road up to the Taluka boundary;

(c) within three miles of the Kalwan-Dindori road up to Kolhapur;

(d) the five\* villages on the northern bank of the Girna river from its confluence with the Punand river.

These villages are 29 in number and excepting the first four villages out of the five referred to in (d) are homogeneous from the point of view of rainfall, climatic conditions and accessibility to the markets of Deola or Kalwan. The first four villages referred to in (d) suffer from want of access to these markets in the monsoon when the Girna river is flooded while the fifth can easily reach the market at Deola via Thengoda which adjoins it. This difference in the villages is reflected in the sale values as will be seen from sections (i) and (ii) of Group I in Form A-8 as section (i) includes the villages in (a), (b) and (c) above and section (ii) those in (d). The average sale value of lands in the villages in section (i) is 67.36 times the assessment while that in section (ii) is only 49.39 times the assessment. The rental values shown in Form A-7 under Group I which is also similarly divided into two sections, show the same difference, the lease multiple of the villages in section (i) being 2.93 times the assessment as against 2.51 of section (ii). From these figures it is clear that the villages in the two sections are not alike and must, therefore, be treated differently. It is on this account that I propose to put the first four villages referred to in (d) above and lying to the north of the Girna river in Group II. This reduces the number of villages in Group I from 29 (including Dahiwad originally settled in 1905) to 25. To this number I propose to add the following six villages from Group II:—

(e) Niwana and Dahyana (Otur);

(f) Athamba and Sakora; and

(g) Savki (K) and Kalamtha.

Niwana lies on the Kalwan-Deola road constructed during the currency of the present settlement while Dahyana lies within three miles of it and there is no doubt that the markets of Kalwan and Deola have come within easy reach of these two villages. The villages of Athamba and Sakora lie on the Kalwan-Dindori road and are within 8 miles of Kalwan Budruk. As regards Savki (K) and Kalamtha, they lie within five miles of Kalwan and they are as favourably situated as Pale Khurd and Pale Budruk. The lands of these villages are in the plains and like Pale Khurd and Pale Budruk the principal crop grown in them is Bajri. In fact, Pale Khurd, Pale Budruk and these two villages form a homogeneous tract which I consider should find place in Group I. Statistics of sales and leases of 4 out of the abovementioned 6 villages have been collected and are included in Forms A-8 and A-7 in a separate section (i) of Group II. The average sale value of land in the 4 villages visited comes to 59.12 times the assessment against 48.15 of the majority of the remaining villages of that group. The average sale value of lands in Group I is 65.66 and this indicates that these villages are more like the villages in Group I than those in Group II. The rental value of these villages is 2.93 times the assessment

\* (1) Gangavan. (2) Bhadvan. (3) Pilkos. (4) Khamkheda. (5) Savki (L).



as against 308 of the villages in section (ii). But as these villages naturally fall in Group I according to their location and facilities of communication, etc., and as Group I will become more homogeneous from all points of view by their inclusion therein, I have proposed this change. This brings the total number of villages in the proposed Group I to 31.

#### *Group II.*

This now consists of 59 villages situated to the south and west of the villages standing in the present and proposed Group I. 6 villages from this group have already been proposed for inclusion in Group I and four villages from Group I have been proposed to be transferred to Group II for the reasons given in the preceding paragraph. The total number of villages in Group II will, therefore, be 57. Of these 57, there are four viz. the villages of Ganora, Pimpale, Khadakvan and Sukapur which I propose to transfer to Group III. Ganora and Pimpale are far away from Kanashi and Kalwan markets. Ganora is separated from Desrane by a large section of the Forest area which makes communication with the eastern tract difficult in the monsoon and Pimpale, which was once a prosperous village has lost its importance and is now a decadent village its population being 510 in 1931 as against 747 in 1911. Before the construction of the Chankapur dam Kanashi was within easy reach of the people of Khadakvan but the old cart track is now submerged by the water of the lake and the new road for visiting the Kanashi bazaar lies through Varkhedi which stands in Group III. Varkhedi and Khadakvan should, therefore, be in the same group. As regards Sukapur (K) it is a deserted village and all its lands are held by the cultivators of Tirhal Budruk and Tirhal Khurd which lie in Group III. By the construction of the dam at Chankapur a part of the village lands and also the old cart track which was being used for reaching the market town of Kanashi have been submerged and, therefore, the people have to go to Kanashi via Chankapur. These four villages are similar to the villages in Group III from the point of view of accessibility to markets. It will be seen from Form A-8 and Form A-7 that the average sale value of lands prevailing in these villages [section (iii)] is 32.75 as against 48.15 times the assessment in villages in section (ii) of Group II. The lease multiples also disclose a similar difference, the multiple for these four villages [section (iii)] being 2.82 against 3.08 of the villages in section (ii) of Group II. I, therefore, propose to put the four villages mentioned above in Group III and retain the remaining 53 in proposed Group II which with the inclusion of the four villages of Kundana (K), Kachana, Kanherwadi and Narul, as proposed in the following paragraph will raise the total number of villages in the group to 57.

#### *Groups III and IV.*

The villages in Groups III and IV lie in the western half and southern portion of the Taluka which is full of hills, gets excessive rainfall, is very unhealthy and cannot grow crops like Bajri and Jowari. The principal crops grown in this area are Ragi, Khurasni, Varai and Sawa. Of these, Khurasni (Niger-seed) is the only money crop which can be sold in the market for payment of land revenue but this does not cover a large area. The villages in these two groups are with certain exceptions almost alike from the point of view of accessibility to the Taluka markets, climatic conditions and production of crops but differentiation has been made solely on the ground that the villages in Group IV are farther away from the Taluka town than those in Group III.

As pointed out in paragraphs 56 and 59 the four villages of (1) Kundane (K), (2) Kachana, (3) Kanherwadi and (4) Narul which are now in Group III are situated on the border of the present and proposed Group II and enjoy facilities regarding accessibility to the market towns of the Taluka similar to those enjoyed by the villages in Group II. From

Forms A-8 and A-7 it will be seen that their sale and lease multiples are more like those of the villages in Group II and, therefore, they ought to go in that group. I accordingly propose that these four villages should be raised and put in the proposed Group II. This leaves 37 villages in Group III. Of these the six noted in the margin are situated at the bottom

- (1) Dari.
- (2) Hanmantpada.
- (3) Mehedar.
- (4) Mulaa.
- (5) Vadala (Vani).
- (6) Vikharyadongar.

or tops of hills and are more like the villages in Group IV from the point of view of communications and accessibility to the Taluka markets. I, therefore, propose that they should be put in Group IV. There would then remain 31 villages in the group which with the addition of the four villages proposed to be transferred from Group II to Group III and the five villages from Group IV proposed hereafter for being put in this group will make the total number of villages in the proposed Group III 40 as noted below.\*

There are the marginally noted 11 villages in existing Group IV which lie on the border of Group III and show high sale and lease figures. But of these,

- (1) Kosvan.
- (2) Bhadna (H).
- (3) Jirwada (H).
- (4) Tatani.
- (5) Jamla (H).
- (6) Daregaon.
- (7) Amdar.
- (8) Lingam.
- (9) Deoli Khurd.
- (10) Sukapur.
- (11) Khirad.

Kosvan, Bhadna, Jirwada, Tatani, Jamla (Tarf Hatgad) and Daregaon are separated from the Hatgad-Wani Road by series of hills and as they are at the extreme corner of their respective valleys, they had better be continued in Group IV as they have no access to any markets within 10 miles. As for the other five, they can, with a little difficulty, reach the Hatgad-Wani Road and reach the Wani market and as they are in

a better position than most of the villages of Group III as regards accessibility to market and have good rental and sale figures, I propose to transfer them to Group III. There is no improvement in any of the other villages of this group, in spite of the construction of the Hatgad-Wani Road as only poor crops like Ragi, and other hill millets are grown in these parts and these are mostly consumed locally. The villages are, moreover, separated by steep hills and a village like Kharude which appears to lie within a couple of miles from this road on the map cannot reach it except at Umerpada after travelling nearly 12 miles.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| *1. Ganora.        | 21. Karambhel (H). |
| 2. Khadakvan.      | 22. Kosurda.       |
| 3. Pimpla.         | 23. Lakhani.       |
| 4. Sukapur (K).    | 24. Mohomukh.      |
| 5. Amburdi Kd.     | 25. Mohobari.      |
| 6. Amburdi Bk.     | 26. Ojhar.         |
| 7. Bhakurda.       | 27. Palasdar.      |
| 8. Bordaivat.      | 28. Sula.          |
| 9. Bilwadi.        | 29. Singasi.       |
| 10. Chinchora.     | 30. Tirhal Bk.     |
| 11. Dalwat.        | 31. Tirhal Kd.     |
| 12. Desgaon.       | 32. Takbari.       |
| 13. Deoli-Vani.    | 33. Vadala (H).    |
| 14. Haladbarda.    | 34. Varkheda.      |
| 15. Jamla-Vani.    | 35. Verul.         |
| 16. Jamset.        | 36. Amdar.         |
| 17. Jaydar.        | 37. Devli Kd.      |
| 18. Khadki.        | 38. Khirad.        |
| 19. Karmala.       | 39. Lingam.        |
| 20. Karambhel (K). | 40. Sukapur.       |

Proposed Group IV will, therefore, consist of  $(31-5+6=)$  32 villages as noted below.\*

#### Group V.

This includes 10 villages which are either below the ghat or in the deep valley to the extreme west and which are unhealthy from the climatic point of view, have absolutely no facilities for reaching the Taluka markets and also suffer from dearth of water supply during the hot weather. The lease multiple of the villages visited in this group is 2.36 times the assessment. The value of land in this group is also very low being only 16.53 times the assessment or Rs. 2-13-0 per acre.

83. The result of the above proposals is that the present number of groups will remain unchanged but their constitution will be altered as shown below :—

Proposed Group	Total number of villages	How the number in column 2 is made up from the existing group	
		Group	Number
I	31	Group I	25
		.. II	6
II	57	.. I	4
		.. II	49
		.. III	4
III	40	.. II	4
		.. III	31
		.. IV	5
		.. V	0
IV	32	.. III	6
		.. IV	26
V	10	.. V	10
Total number	170		170

#### Inam Villages.

84. (a) Geographically the first four villages† form part of Group IV.

- †(1) Nagshedi.  
(2) Yirset.  
(3) Ghodamba.  
(4) Shinde.  
(5) Umberpada.

At present the first three villages have a maximum rate of Re. 1 and the same standard rate prevails in existing Group IV. The 4th village—Shinde—has a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4-0 which falls between the standard rate of Rs. 1-6-0 of Group III and of Re. 1-0-0 of Group IV. The village in question, however, forms the western boundary of the proposed Group IV, is above the ghats and should, therefore, go in that group.

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Dari.            | 17. Jamla (II).    |
| 2. Hanmantpada.     | 18. Kumsadi.       |
| 3. Mehedar.         | 19. Kosvan.        |
| 4. Mulana.          | 20. Kharuda.       |
| 5. Vadala Vani.     | 21. Machi.         |
| 6. Vikharya Dongar. | 22. Pendya Dongar. |
| 7. Bhadna (II).     | 23. Pohali.        |
| 8. Bamkheda.        | 24. Roti.          |
| 9. Bandya Dongar.   | 25. Rahud.         |
| 10. Chirai.         | 26. Singarwadi.    |
| 11. Daregaon (II).  | 27. Sanjola.       |
| 12. Dangrale.       | 28. Saptashring.   |
| 13. Dhanoli.        | 29. Sarad.         |
| 14. Hatgad.         | 30. Tatani.        |
| 15. Javlya Dongar.  | 31. Than.          |
| 16. Jirwade (H).    | 32. Umbrad.        |

The fifth village Umberpada lies on the south-eastern boundary of Group IV and has at present a standard rate of Rs. 1-6-0 which is also the standard rate for Group III which is adjacent to it. The forest road from Hatgad to Wani passes through the limits of this village and though the value of land is only 9.52 times the assessment the rent multiple is equal to 3.20 which shows that the existing assessment is quite suitable. I, therefore, propose to continue this village in Group III.

(b) In the original settlement these villages were treated as Government villages and put in Group V but later on they were restored to the Inamdar. Both are below ghat villages for which nothing has been done during the current settlement. I, therefore, propose to retain their present grouping which also appears to be correct geographically.

(c) Geographically, the villages of Dhadre and Bhutane form part of Group III and have the same standard rate. The sale value of land at Dhadre is equal to 25.69 times the assessment which is less than what is shown by Form A-8 for Group III. The rental value also is low, being 2.41 multiples of assessment as against the average of 3.48 for Government villages in the group. As, however, the villages geographically lie in Group III, I propose that they should be retained in that group. The village of Dahyane-digar lies between Pimple and Ganora which have been proposed for being put in Group III and on account of its geographical position as well as the fact that, like Ganora and Pimple, it is far away from Kanashi it should be put in Group III.

(d) Geographically all the three villages lie in present Group II and have the maximum rate of that group. The value of lands at Chacher and Darebhangi is rather low, 26.29 and 18.84 times the assessment, but the rental value which is 3.35 at Darebhangi and 2.68 times the assessment at Chacher shows that the villages are properly put in Group II and they should be continued in that group.

(e) There are Government lands in the Inam villages of Dahyane, Dhaner and Darebhangi which should be treated as being in the group in which the Inam village is included. The Government land in the Inam village of Sarule which is not being resettled now should be treated as being in Group III as geographically that village stands in that group.

#### *Rates (Dry Crop).*

65. From the discussion regarding population and the economic history of the Taluka contained in paragraphs 22 to 54 above it will be seen that the increase in population and in livestock and the increase in area under Cotton and Jowari show that there has been slight improvement in the condition of the Taluka during the period of the current settlement. The total area occupied for cultivation which in 1909-10 was 152,132 acres increased to 155,169, i.e., by only 2 per cent. in 1938-39. The area of Government waste fell from 9,243 acres to 5,604 acres during the same years and as pointed out in paragraph 41 what now remains is land unfit for cultivation. The area of occupied fallow has been reduced being 14,718 acres in 1938-39 as against 22,469 acres in 1909-10 and what now remains is either rotation fallow or land left waste purposely by owners for grazing cattle or on account of special circumstances of the owners concerned. As regards communications the construction of the Kalwan-Deola Road has improved the marketing facilities of the villages in Group I while the Kacha road constructed by the Forest Department from Hatgad to Wani has provided excess to the Wani market to the cultivators of a few villages of Group IV. The principal crop grown in villages in this group is Ragi which is grown for consumption at home. Wheat and gram are the money crops taken to the market for sale but the area covered by these

crops in this group is comparatively small being only 10 per cent. and 8 per cent. of the total occupied area in the group and hence the Forest road has not materially helped the economic condition of these villages. As regards prices, the price of Bajri which is the principal crop of the Taluka is nearly 12 per cent. higher than it was in 1887-1897 but that of wheat, the principal money crop, is only 3 per cent. higher. There is thus no large margin of profit enjoyed by the cultivators as compared with the prices prevailing in the 10 years preceding the current settlement. It will be seen from paragraph 69 that there were pats in 95 villages at the time of introduction of the current settlement while there are pats in only 41 villages now. The supply of water from nallas, etc., has either gone down or disappeared in nearly half the villages. As regards value of land it has risen almost in every group except in Group No. V. At the time the current settlement was introduced the value of land in the Taluka (consisting then of 159 survey settled Government villages divided into 4 groups) was 28 times the assessment. This has now risen by about 125 per cent. in Group I, 75 per cent. in Group II, 40 per cent. in Group III and 25 per cent. in Group IV. But the rental values are still low and these have been fully discussed in paragraphs 57 to 59. The standard rate according to the proviso to section 117G of the Land Revenue Code has to be such that the assessment on the occupied lands in group is not more than 35 per cent. of the average rental value of these lands, while the corresponding limit under the old settlements was 50 per cent. and even that could be exceeded at times as it was laid down by executive orders of Government and not prescribed by a Statute. There is, therefore, no scope for any increase in the assessment of the Taluka, except in case of a few villages which have been moved to a higher group, in consequence of improvement in communications, general economic conditions, etc.

#### *Proposed Group I.*

86. This includes 25 villages from the present Group I assessed at Rs. 2-4-0 and 6 villages from Group II assessed at Rs. 1-12-0. The index figure shown against section (i) of Group I in the statement included in paragraph 57 goes to show that at the most a rate of Rs. 2-4-10 can be fixed for it. The villages in this group are by far the best in the Taluka and there has been some improvement in communications consequent on the construction of the road from Kalwan to Deola. The cultivation of money crops like Cotton and Jowar has also considerably increased in these villages in recent years as the climatic conditions of the tract are suitable for growing these crops. The rental statistics, however, are rather low and will not permit any increase. The tract is the most prosperous tract in the Taluka and I recommend the continuance of the existing rate of Rs. 2-4-0 in view of the restriction imposed by the 35 per cent. limit.

#### *Proposed Group II.*

This consists of 49 villages of the present Group II assessed at Rs. 1-12-0, 4 villages to the north of the Girna river (with a standard rate of Rs. 2-4-0) proposed to be reduced from Group I to this group and 4 villages from Group III (with a rate of Rs. 1-6-0). The highest index for this group is Rs. 1-14-0. Considering, however, that there has been no material improvement in this group I propose to retain the present rate of Rs. 1-12-0. This will give necessary relief to the four villages of Group I transferred to Group II.

#### *Proposed Group III.*

This group will consist of 40 villages: 31 villages of existing Group III assessed at Rs. 1-6-0 per acre, 4 villages of Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 transferred to this group, and 5 villages of Group IV with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-0-0 per acre transferred to this group. It will be seen from the rental statistics that all these villages could easily bear a standard rate of Rs. 1-6-0 per acre and I propose that rate accordingly.

*Proposed Group IV.*

This will consist of 32 villages: 26 of these come from the present Group IV with a maximum rate of Re. 1-0-0 and 6 from the present Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. The villages have shown no improvement of any kind and it is desirable to continue the present assessment. I, therefore, propose a standard rate of Re. 1-0-0 for this group.

*Proposed Group V.*

These lie in the remotest north-western corner of the Taluka and are assessed at annas 12 per acre at present. Form A-7 shows that the rental value is equal to 2.36 times the assessment and this means that the existing rate is in excess of the 35 per cent. limit. The index-figure shown in column 10 of the statement referred to in the above paragraph is 0.61 which means that the rate for this group should not be more than annas 9 per acre. I, therefore, propose that the present rate of 12 annas should be reduced to annas 8 and this remote and backward area given a chance to develop.

87. The result of the above proposals will be as under:—

*Proposed Group I.*

The incidence of assessment will be reduced from 34.90 per cent. to 34.68 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

*Proposed Group II.*

The incidence of assessment will be reduced from 33.00 per cent. to 32.07 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

*Proposed Group III.*

The incidence of assessment will be raised from 28.68 per cent. to 29.71 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

*Proposed Group IV.*

The incidence of assessment will be reduced from 28.04 per cent. to 27.25 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

*Proposed Group V.*

The incidence of assessment will be lowered from 42.25 per cent. to 28.16 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

*Patasthal rates.*

88. The facilities provided by pat irrigation have been discussed in paragraphs 66 to 68 and the sale and lease values of land irrigated by pat water dealt with in paragraphs 78 to 80. As mentioned in paragraphs 63 and 64 the assessment of patasthal lands under the amended Land Revenue Code falls into two categories, e.g.—

(i) the proposal of a standard rate to be applied to the best class of soil having the highest irrigation facilities, i.e., 16 annas soil coupled with first class pat, and

(ii) the classification of the pats according to the duration and quantity of water supply, etc.

I have classified all the bandharas, Pacca as well as Kacha, according to the instructions of the Director of Land Records after personal examination of each pat and I would like to make it clear that the standard rate proposed for patasthal lands in each group does not mean the effective rate in its application to the lands concerned as the actual incidence of assessment on a particular patasthal S. No. will depend upon the quality of the soil and the class of pat. The standard rate, therefore, is the effective maximum and the actual assessment of the S. No. will depend on the relation of its soil to the maximum of 16 annas soil value and of the pat to the first class pat.

*Group I [See Form A-7 (ii)].*

89. Sections (i) (a) and (b).—As pointed out in paragraph 80, Bej and Pale Khurd are the two villages which are the best not only in this group but throughout the Taluka and there is no village which gets similar supply of water and which is so close to the market at Kalwan. At present the

rates fixed for them are Rs. 20 for Bej and Rs. 15 for the Girna supply at Pale Khurd and Rs. 9 for the Nalla supply at the same place. This difference in rates is reflected in the lease values, the multiple for Pale Khurd being 3.64 as against 2.65 for Bej. The rate for Pale Khurd, therefore, deserves to be raised while that for Bej deserves to be lowered. While determining the patasthal rates for the villages in Group I in this Taluka it is desirable to bear in mind that in Malegaon Taluka the proposed patasthal rate for Group I villages which have the big market of Malegaon in their vicinity is only Rs. 18 while the proposed patasthal rate for Group I of Baglan Taluka is Rs. 14-8-0. Bearing these two rates in mind and considering that Bej does not have the advantage of the proximity of a big market like Malegaon as is the case with Sangameshwar in Malegaon Taluka, and that its source of supply, viz., the Girna is better than that of Group I villages of Baglan Taluka, a rate between Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 18 should be adequate. I consider Rs. 16 to be a fair rate. It is Rs. 1-8-0 higher than that in Baglan and Rs. 2 lower than that in Sangameshwar of Malegaon Taluka. It is necessary to have the Garden standard rate higher in Kalwan than in Baglan because the supply of water in Kalwan Group I villages is more assured than in Baglan, the supply of water in the pats at Bej and Pale Khurd being kept constantly replenished by the water let in the bed of the Girna river from the Chankapur reservoir for feeding the Girna Left Bank Canal as pointed out in paragraph 61 above. If Rs. 16 is fixed as the rate for Group I the other Patasthal villages will be rated as given below according to the classification of their pats. The rates now prevailing in these villages are also given against them for facility of comparison :—

Serial No.	Name of village	Present rate.	Rate that will apply hereafter	Percentage of rent represented by assessment [Form A 7(ii)]	
				at the present rate	at the proposed rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.		
1	Bej .. .. .	20	16	37.68	30.14
2	Savki (L) .. .. .	17	16	33.13	31.18
3	Pale Khurd—				
	(a) Girna supply .. .. .	15	16	} 27.42	29.31
	(b) Nalla supply .. .. .	9	10		
4	Jirwade (Otur) .. .. .	14	13	48.83	44.69
5	Kalwan Budruk .. .. .	14	12	25.63	21.97
6	Kalwan Khurd .. .. .	14	13	33.00	31.55
7	Kolhapur .. .. .	11	13	33.36	39.37
8	Manur .. .. .	11	13	25.70	30.28
9	Rameshwar .. .. .	12	10	15.58	12.98
10	Deola .. .. .	8	9	35.44	39.89

It will be seen that by the new procedure of fixing one standard rate for a group and classifying the pats villages like Bej and Jirwade (Otur) get the relief required by them in view of the rental value of patasthal land prevailing in them while other villages like Kolhapur and Manur and Pale Khurd get their rates enhanced slightly and this is justified by the rentals mentioned against them. As regards the rentals at Rameshwar and Deola it has to be borne in mind that the high rents are due to the fact that the pat water is supplemented in every case by well water and the rates proposed will, therefore, be adequate. Kalwan Budruk will have a rate of Rs. 12 as against Rs. 13 for Kalwan Khurd and this is due to the distance between the pat lands and the source of water supply. In short, all the patasthal villages mentioned in sections (i) (a) and (b) get relief where

necessary in view of the rentals prevailing in them while others have their rates slightly enhanced for the same reason.

As regards the villages in section (i) (c) and (i) (d) they will have the rates of Rs. 7 and 6 respectively and these will be quite sufficient considering the quantity and duration of the water that is available for pat irrigation.

Section (ii).—The three villages in this section are proposed in paragraph 81 above to be lowered to Group II and they will, therefore, be considered while determining the rate for that group.

*Group II [See Sections (i) Form A-7 (ii)].*

90. From the discussion in paragraph 80, it will be noticed that no two villages included in the section are alike excepting perhaps Desrana and Gosrana. The supply of water in these 2 villages is adequate and constant and the lease multiple is 1.94 for Desrana and 1.85 for Gosrana. Their combined lease multiple is 1.87 and if this is adopted as the basis for determining the group Patasthal rate it would come to Rs. 9.81. When the rental statistics in respect of other villages with similar water supply are taken into consideration, it will be seen that a rate of Rs. 9.81 will be too low. For example, of the Patasthal villages of Bhadvan and Gangvan comprised in section (ii) of Group I which are proposed to be put in Group II, Bhadvan is better, has as good a water supply from the Punand river as Gosrana but is at present assessed at Rs. 12 per acre. The lease multiple of this village is 24.96 which indicates that the present rate of Rs. 12 is not high. In short, the statistics of rental values of different villages with different maximum rates, but possessing equally good facilities of water supply are divergent and it would be unsafe to adopt them for fixing the standard rate in the revision settlement.

The proposed Patasthal standard rate in Group II of Baglan Taluka is Rs. 12 and that in Group II of Malegaon is Rs. 16. The villages in Group II of Baglan are better situated as regards communications and marketing facilities and also enjoy a better climate though the water supply is not as plentiful as the Girna supply in Gosrana or the Punand supply at Bhadvan. Any rate above Rs. 12 will, therefore, be very heavy while a rate below that figure based on the statistics of Desrana and Gosrana alone will be too low. I consider a rate of Rs. 12 as suitable all round and accordingly propose it as the garden standard rate for Group II.

The rates in force now and those proposed according to the classification of the pats in Group II are as under:—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Rate		Percentage of rent represented by assessment	
		Present	Proposed	at the present rate	at the proposed rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Desrane .. .. .	15 0 0	12 0 0	51.36	41.08
2	Gosrane .. .. .	15 0 0	12 0 0	53.76	43.00
3	Gangvan .. .. .	13 0 0	10 4 0	54.70	46.27
4	Visapur .. .. .	12 0 0	9 4 0	47.25	36.42
5	Kakane .. .. .	10 0 0	9 4 0	45.35	44.85
6	Khedgaon .. .. .	10 0 0	9 4 0	37.22	34.42
7	Otur .. .. .	12 0 0	9 4 0	28.92	26.75
8	Bhadvan .. .. .	12 0 0	9 4 0	24.96	19.24
9	Hingave .. .. .	10 0 0	8 4 0	33.19	27.38
10	Khamkhede .. .. .	17 0 0	12 0 0	No statistics available.	
11	Bhagurdi .. .. .	15 0 0	12 0 0	Do.	
12	Jaypur .. .. .	8 0 0	9 4 0	17.85	20.62



From the figures of rental value given in column 5 it will be seen that the present patasthal rates are pressing heavily on the land in the villages of Desrana, Gosrane, Visapur and Gangvan. These villages have different rates fixed for them at present although the water supply is equally good in all of them. They get the relief required by the proposed rate of Rs. 12. Similarly the villages of Kakane and Khedgaon will have their present rate of Rs. 12 slightly reduced and the rental figures relating to them indicate that they deserve this reduction. The rental statistics of the village of Otur, Bhadvan and Hingave indicate that no reduction is necessary in the rates fixed for them. These rates, however, get some automatic reduction as the effective rate of these villages is considerably less than the present rate of Hingave and Bhadvan. No sale or rental statistics were available in the villages of Bhagurdi and Khamkheda. These villages also will have their present rates reduced from Rs. 15, and Rs. 17 to Rs. 12 as the water supply at these places is classed as first class.

There is only one village, e.g., Jayapur which will have its present rate of Rs. 8 slightly increased to Rs. 9-4-0 by the new method of assessing bandharas but this will be fair in view of the fact that the profits of cultivation in the village as represented by the rental value are high as compared with those prevailing in the other villages in the group. Even with this increased rate the village will be slightly assessed as the rental value would justify even the doubling of the present rate.

*Group III [vide Section (ii) (a), Form. A-7 (ii)].*

91. The village with a good water supply from a Pacca bandhara in this group is Ozar and a rate of Rs. 12 is now sanctioned for it. Rental statistics of Patasthal lands in this village are not available as no reliable leases of Patasthal land in this village are available. Singasi and Bordaivat are the two other villages included in this section which have a rate of Rs. 6 fixed for them. The combined rental value of these two villages is 3.43 times the assessment which indicates that the present rate is capable of being slightly raised. The bandharas of these two villages are Kacha and one flows till the end of May while the other flows till the middle of January and in spite of this fact both of the villages have been assessed at the same rate of Rs. 6 in the current settlement which does not seem to be fair.

Desgaon is included in section (ii) (b) of the group. It has no patasthal rate fixed at present and so the rental statistics are of no use in determining the group rate. Pat irrigation in Group III can certainly not be as profitable as that in Group II, as the villages are farther away from the Kalwan market and as the Girna supply is not as plentiful here as in Group II. I accordingly propose a rate of Rs. 10 for this group. The Ozar bandhara will thereby get a rate of Rs. 8 by classifying the pat and calculating the rate by Jantries. The village thus gets a reduction of Rs. 4 in its present rate of Rs. 12 and looking to the facilities now available to it for reaching the taluka market, this reduction does not seem to be excessive.

*Group IV.*

92. There are Kacha bandharas at Hanmantpada, Sarad and Bhadna in this group, but sale and lease statistics in respect of Patasthal lands are not available for the last two villages. The statistics for Hanmanpada are of no use as there is no Patasthal rate fixed for it at present. I propose a standard rate of Rs. 8 for this group.

93. The result of my proposals will be that in Group I, the incidence of assessment will be 26.53 per cent. of the average rental value of lands in the group and 23.85 per cent. in Group II. The percentages of Groups III and IV cannot be ascertained as reliable rental statistics are not available. I give below a statement (next page) showing the comparative rates and the incidence of the proposed rates on the average rental value of Patasthal lands in the various groups.

*Tari (Rice) Lands.*

94. Excepting the villages in Group I in which there are no Tari lands, every other group contains some villages with Tari lands scattered in them; the number of villages in each group being as under:—

Group.	No. of villages.
II	8
III	23
IV	20
V	10

The sale statistics collected in respect of these lands are tabulated in Form A-8 (iii). The following is an abstract of that form:—

Group No.	Area of land sold.	Assessment	Sale price	No. of genuine sales.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Average selling value per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.			
II	0 17	1 0 0	30	2	30.00	70.58
III	18 36	9 1 6	270	5	29.69	14.28
IV	0 12	0 8 0	13	1	26.00	43.33

It will be seen that the number of sales on which the group average value noted above is worked out is very small and this goes to show that these lands are rarely sold. The value in group II is, however, decidedly better than that prevailing in groups III and IV and this is natural considering the facilities of communication available to villages group II as compared with groups III and IV.

Group No.	S. No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Name of river or nalla.	Bandhara.		Maximum rate.		Proposed		Effective rate applicable after classification etc.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.		Remarks.
				Pacca or Kacha.	Old or New.	At Original Settlement.	Revision Settlement.	Group.	Standard rate.		At present rate.	At proposed rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	17	Fale Khurd	Girna river	Pacca	Old	Rs. 18	Rs. 15	I	16	Rs. 16-0	27.42	29.31	
I	2	Bej	Do.	Do.	Do.	18	20	I	16	16-0	37.68	30.14	
I	34	Khankheda	Do.	Do.	Do.	15	17	II	12	12-0	..	..	
I	31	Savki (L)	Do.	Do.	Do.	15	17	I	16	16-0	33.13	31.18	
II	45	Bhagurdi	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	15	II	12	12-0	..	..	
II	52	Goarane	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	15	II	12	12-0	53.76	43.00	
I	33	Gangvan	Punadd river	Do.	Do.	11	13	II	12	11-0	54.70	46.27	
I	32	Bhadvan	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	12	II	12	9-4	24.96	19.24	
I	59	Khedgaon	Do.	Do.	Do.	9	10	II	12	9-4	37.22	34.42	
II	49	Doarane	Do.	Do.	Do.	14	15	II	12	12-0	51.36	41.08	
II	60	Kakane	Do.	Do.	Do.	9	10	II	12	9-4	45.35	44.85	
II	57	Visapur	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	12	II	12	9-4	47.25	36.42	
II	74	Otur (1)	Markandi river	Do.	Do.	10	12	II	12	9-4	28.92	26.75	
II	--	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	10	II	12	7-4	..	..	
II	--	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	10	II	12	7-4	..	..	
I	8	Jirwade (Otur)	Do.	Do.	Do.	12	14	I	16	12-0	46.88	44.69	
I	10	Kalwan Khurd	Do.	Do.	Do.	12	14	I	16	12-0	33.90	31.55	
I	9	Kalwan Budruk	Do.	Do.	Do.	12	14	I	16	12-0	25.68	21.97	
I	13	Kolhapur	Behedi river	Do.	Do.	9	11	I	16	12-0	32.26	30.27	
I	14	Manur	Do.	Do.	Do.	9	11	I	16	12-0	25.70	30.38	
III	130	Hanmantpada (1)	Kothli river	Kacha	Do.	..	..	IV	8	4-8	..	..	
III	--	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	IV	8	4-8	..	..	
III	--	Do. (4)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	IV	8	4-8	..	..	
II	82	Warsi (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
II	--	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
II	--	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
II	--	Do. (4)	Do.	Do.	New	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
I	12	Kharde (1)	Do.	Do.	Old	..	..	I	16	7-4	..	..	
I	--	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	I	16	8-0	..	..	
I	20	Vajgaon	Do.	Pacca	Do.	5	..	I	16	8-0	..	..	
I	19	Rameshwar (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	10	12	I	16	10-0	15.68	12.96	
I	7	Deola (4)	Do.	Do.	Do.	6	8	I	16	9-0	36.44	39.87	
I	--	Do. (5)	Do.	Kacha	Do.	7	8	I	16	8-0	..	..	
III	96	Bordalvat	Mashad river	Do.	Do.	..	6	III	10	6-0	28.24	28.53	
III	--	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	6	III	10	6-0	..	..	

Group No.	S. No. In Form A-9.	Name of village.	Name of river or nalla.	Bhandara.		Maximum rate.		Proposed.		Effective rate applicable after classification etc.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.		Remarks.
				Pacca or Kacha.	Old or New.	At Original Settlement.	Revision Settlement.	Group.	Standard rate.		At present rate.	At proposed rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Rs. a.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a.			
III	114	Ozar (1)	Mashad river	Pacca	Old	10-0	12	III	10	8-0	..	..	
III	..	Do. (2)	Lendi Nalla	Kacha	Do.	..	..	III	10	6-0	..	..	
III	..	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	New	..	..	III	10	6-0	..	..	
II	55	Hingave	Hing Ohol	Pacca	Old	5-8	10	II	12	8-4	33.19	27.38	
I	17	Pale Khurd	Do.	Do.	Do.	7-0	9	I	16	12-0	..	..	
II	52	Goarane	Karoti Nalla	Do.	Do.	9-0	12	II	12	12-0	..	..	
II	58	Jaypur	Zamantari Nalla	Do.	Do.	7-0	8	II	12	9-4	17.85	20.63	
II	79	Sheri	Lendi Nalla	Kacha	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
I	19	Bameshwar (2)	Khair Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	I	16	9-0	..	..	
I	..	Do. (3)	Bhavadi Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	I	16	8-0	..	..	
II	62	Kankapur (1)	Whendari Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
II	..	Do. (2)	Gadhav Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
II	41	Bhangl (1)	Satohol	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-12	..	..	
II	..	Do. (2)	Manke Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
III	117	Singasi	Zaricha Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	6	III	10	6-8	30.81	33.44	
III	101	Devie Vanl	Shliveveril Nalla	Do.	New	..	..	III	10	5-0	..	..	
III	100	Desgaon	Parti Nalla	Do.	Old	..	..	III	10	6-0	..	..	
III	123	Verul (2)	Suphzaricha Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	III	10	5-0	..	..	
III	..	Do. (4)	Kalyaanbyacha Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	III	10	5-0	..	..	
IV	135	Bhadne (H)	Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	IV	8	4-12	..	..	
IV	157	Sarad ..	Nagzaricha Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	IV	8	4-8	..	..	
II	76	Pimpri Pale	Belicha Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	5-4	..	..	
II	70	Nakode	Ranjan Ohol	Do.	Do.	..	8	II	12	7-4	23.57	21.38	
II	37	Abhone	Chunebhati Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	..	II	12	7-4	..	..	
III	118	Tirhal Budruk	Bachnagacha Nalla	Do.	Do.	0-8	6	III	10	5-0	..	..	
I	1	Bagdu	Lendi Nalla	Pacca	New	..	..	I	16	12-0	..	..	
III	130	Hanmatpada (3)	Ambyacha Ohol	Kacha	Old	..	..	IV	8	4-8	..	..	
<i>Inam Villages.</i>													
IV	..	Ghodambe	Girna river	Kacha	Old	..	6	IV	8	4-8	..	..	
IV	..	Vinset	Galvati Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	6	IV	8	4-8	..	..	
II	..	Umbarpada	Lendi Nalla	Do.	Do.	..	8	III	10	5-8	..	..	

Lease statistics collected in respect of rice lands are tabulated in Form A-7(iii). The following is an abstract of that form :—

Group No.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Rent.	Per cent. of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple.	Number of genuine leases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
II .. ..	0 39	2 0 0	6 11 3	29.83	3.35	21
III .. ..	9 25	18 7 6	59 13 6	30.86	3.24	33
IV .. ..	9 10	15 4 0	62 5 9	24.45	4.08	50
V .. ..	6 15	12 6 0	31 12 0	38.97	2.56	6

The lease multiples of the villages in groups II, III and IV indicate that the present rate of Rs. 8 sanctioned for them does not press heavily on the rice land. The case for group V villages is different. Unfortunately two rates of Rs. 6 and 4 were proposed and sanctioned for them and the lease multiple of 2.56 which is made of the statistics of one village with a rate of Rs. 6 and the other with that of Rs. 4 goes to show that the present rate of Rs. 6 is rather high and must be lowered. All the villages in the fifth group are below the ghat and possess no means of communicating with the Taluka market and the rate of Rs. 4 sanctioned for the majority of them would be quite sufficient and, may, therefore, be retained for the whole group. As regards the other groups I propose that the present rate of Rs. 8 should be retained. It may appear that the garden and rice standard rates in group IV are the same and the rice lands are, therefore, overassessed but it will be seen from Form A-9, that the system of classification of rice and garden areas differ and with the same standard rate, the average assessment of an acre of rice land in Group IV is Rs. 1-9-0 while that of garden land is Rs. 1-14-0. There is, therefore, no overassessment of rice lands which yield almost the same profit in these tracts as garden lands.

95. *Inam villages.*—These should take the rates (Dry crop, Patasthal and Rice) proposed for the groups in which they are proposed for inclusion in paragraph 84. The same remarks apply to Government land in the Inam villages referred to in the same paragraph.

96. *Repairs to pats.*—I am submitting a separate report for repairs to Pacca bandharas in the Taluka and would suggest that prompt action be taken to carry out the repairs.

97. I have considered the advisability of application of section 117M to the present settlement proposals. Kalwan Taluka consists mostly of land-holders who cultivate their lands themselves and as pointed out in paragraph 26, 68 per cent. of the occupied area is cultivated by owners cultivators. Fluctuations in prices are likely to cause fluctuations in the cost of cultivation and also in the cost of maintaining the cultivator and his family and the exact effect of these on the cultivators' budget cannot be foreseen. The question would be different in an area where most of the area is held by non-cultivating land-lords as the cost of cultivation etc., would not affect their earnings, in the shape of rental value and very properly section 117M can be applied to the area. It seems desirable to give greater security to the owner cultivator class which predominates in Kalwan (as in Malgaon and Baglan) by fixing the standard rates independently of section 117M and guaranteeing them for the usual period. At present such a guarantee is considered to be their sheet anchor by the cultivating classes and it is desirable that this notion of their should not be disturbed.

98. By the rates proposed in the above paragraphs the incidence of assessment in each group will be as under :—

Group.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
I	27·31
II	26·28
III	29·82
IV	27·10
V	29·70

99. The financial effect of my proposals is worked out in detail in Form A-9 and it is summarized below for convenience of reference :—

	Present.	Proposed.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dry Crop assessment	74,946	74,715	— 231
Patasthal assessment	23,974	20,433	— 3,541
Motasthal assessment	3,568	3,816	+ 248
Rice assessment	1,009	953	— 56
Net Decrease	....	....	— 3,580

100. If the present proposals meet with the approval of Government I recommend that the standard rates proposed should be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

101. The present proposals do not apply to lands assessed for purposes other than agriculture.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## KALWAN TALUKA.

LIST OF FORMS.						Form No.
S. No.						
(1)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A
(2)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-1
(3)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-2
(4)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-3
(5)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-4
(6)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-5
(7)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-6 (With Graph).
(8)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-7
(9) to (13)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-7 (i) to A-7 (v)
(14)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-8
(15) to (19)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-8 (i) to A-8 (v).
(20)	..	..	..	..	..	.. A-9

## FORM A.

[RULE 19-A (ii)]

*Rainfall recorded at Kalwan, district Nasik, for the years 1900 to 1939.*

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (6th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1900	..	..	..	..	14.69	23	5.84	12	..	..	20.53	35	
1901	0.13	1	1.47	2	7.62	28	7.25	10	0.18	..	16.65	41	
1902	0.73	2	0.05	..	6.96	20	6.05	20	3.01	9	16.80	51	
1903	..	..	6.54	4	7.49	18	9.39	16	..	..	23.42	38	
1904	0.83	1	0.25	1	7.60	15	11.97	9	0.12	..	20.77	26	
1905	..	..	0.24	1	13.41	18	5.14	7	0.20	..	18.99	26	
1906	0.02	..	..	..	12.13	22	8.79	13	..	..	20.94	35	
1907	0.55	1	2.82	3	14.97	22	4.08	11	..	..	22.42	37	
1908	..	..	..	..	10.30	25	3.79	7	..	..	14.09	32	
1909	0.43	1	0.42	2	12.63	27	6.22	9	0.16	1	19.91	40	
Total ..	2.69	6	11.79	13	107.85	218	63.52	114	3.67	10	194.52	361	
Average for 10 years.	0.26	0.60	1.17	1.30	10.78	21.80	6.85	11.40	0.36	1.00	19.45	36.10	
1910	..	..	..	..	17.76	29	8.36	15	0.38	1	26.50	45	
1911	0.20	1	2.64	3	11.64	19	3.07	9	2.13	6	19.73	38	
1912	..	..	0.17	..	22.57	28	2.34	4	5.83	3	30.91	35	
1913	..	..	0.27	1	20.37	28	4.43	13	..	..	25.07	42	
1914	..	..	1.02	2	24.21	36	10.39	16	2.40	2	38.02	56	
1915	1.03	4	1.15	1	13.87	22	9.86	14	0.12	1	26.03	42	
1916	..	..	1.21	3	10.11	25	10.62	19	3.36	5	25.30	52	
1917	0.80	1	1.61	4	6.53	21	17.99	21	1.05	3	27.98	50	
1918	0.42	1	2.17	7	5.94	17	3.21	9	..	..	11.74	34	
1919	..	..	3.62	4	17.01	20	18.09	21	..	..	33.72	45	
Total ..	2.45	7	13.86	25	150.01	245	83.86	141	15.32	21	265.00	439	
Average for 10 years.	0.24	0.70	1.38	2.50	15.00	24.50	8.33	14.10	1.53	2.10	26.50	43.90	



## FORM A—contd.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October 31st December).		Total.		Remarks.
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
1920	2.13	5	..	..	4.16	10	6.08	7	..	..	12.37	22	
1921	..	..	..	..	10.53	26	4.63	8	0.33	1	15.49	35	
1922	..	..	0.05	2	7.41	21	7.13	12	0.02	3	16.41	38	
1923	8.30	2	..	..	10.13	19	10.01	12	0.04	..	28.53	33	
1924	0.79	1	..	..	6.06	15	16.97	21	0.08	..	23.90	37	
1925	0.07	..	1.65	3	12.24	18	4.03	6	2.00	5	20.04	31	
1926	1.50	3	..	..	8.70	19	9.31	13	1.20	1	20.71	36	
1927	..	..	..	..	13.72	24	9.01	15	2.83	3	30.56	42	
1928	..	..	..	..	9.39	17	14.23	14	1.88	3	25.55	34	
1929	0.51	2	2.28	4	16.23	19	5.94	11	..	..	25.01	36	
Total	8.30	18	4.88	8	103.67	188	87.44	119	9.28	16	213.57	344	
Average for 10 years.	0.83	1.30	0.48	0.80	10.36	18.80	8.74	11.90	0.92	1.60	21.35	34.40	
1930	..	..	1.98	3	15.61	34	9.09	15	2.12	5	28.75	57	
1931	..	..	..	..	14.57	28	12.59	25	4.64	5	31.80	58	
1932	..	..	1.70	2	15.24	31	14.10	16	0.15	1	31.19	50	
1933	..	..	4.24	7	15.92	26	19.74	21	0.27	1	40.17	55	
1934	..	..	..	..	10.80	23	4.03	6	2.37	3	17.50	32	
1935	0.10	1	0.05	..	10.64	25	8.13	16	1.11	2	20.03	44	
1936	..	..	..	..	8.13	15	4.71	15	7.57	9	20.41	39	
1937	..	..	0.17	1	10.12	23	8.75	18	1.28	3	20.32	45	
1938	1.00	1	4.23	5	11.96	36	22.07	18	0.13	1	39.39	61	
1939	0.10	1	..	..	14.82	17	9.89	16	0.56	1	25.17	35	
Total	1.20	3	12.32	18	127.61	256	112.90	166	20.70	31	274.73	476	
Average for 10 years.	0.12	0.30	1.23	1.80	12.76	25.80	11.29	16.60	2.07	3.10	27.47	47.60	
Grand total..	14.64	29	42.85	64	439.14	909	352.22	540	48.97	78	947.82	1020	
Average for 40 years.	0.36	0.72	1.07	1.60	12.22	22.72	8.80	13.50	1.22	1.95	23.69	40.50	

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

REMARKS WITH REGARD TO THE CHARACTER OF THE SEASON IN KALWAN TALUKA OF THE  
NASIK DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1900 TO 1939.

- 1900:—The aggregate rainfall of the year was below the normal amount. Ante-monsoon showers were absent and early rains also were deficient. August rains were more than three times the usual quantity and assisted field operations and crop growth. With some rain in September monsoon closed abruptly. As a result kharif crops suffered and rabi ones yielded poorly. The season was a fair kharif and a poor rabi.
- 1901:—The total rainfall of the year was only about two-thirds the average. Rainfall in June and July was much deficient and that in August a little in excess of the normal. September rains, however, were scanty and with some rain in the middle of October the season closed. As a result, kharif crops suffered seriously and rabi ones almost failed except on irrigation lands. Scarcity of fodder was experienced in parts. The season was poor.
- 1902:—The rainfall during the year was less than two-thirds the average amount. Rainfall in June was insufficient but that in July and the latter half of August and September was favourable for crop growth. October recorded scattered rains but November rains facilitated rabi cultivation and helped the development of crops. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory.
- 1903:—The year's total fall was somewhat in defect of the usual quantity. There were heavy ante-monsoon showers. June recorded moderate rains but seasonable falls in July facilitated kharif sowings. Rainfall in August and September though defective was useful for crop growth and stimulated rabi sowings. With adequate rain in the first week of October monsoon closed. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory.
- 1904:—The total rainfall of the year was below the normal. Rainfall in June and July was about half the usual amount and that in August only about one-third of it. This hindered field operations and deteriorated crops. Rain in September-October benefited the crops surviving the drought period and enabled rabi sowings to be started. However, later rains failed. The season, on the whole, was fair.
- 1905:—The aggregate rainfall of the year was much below the normal. Rainfall in June was defective but July recorded plentiful rains and facilitated sowing operations. Fall in August was below normal and that in September only light. This caused deterioration in the growth of crops. No rain occurred afterwards except scanty showers at the end of November and rabi crops in consequence yielded poorly. The season was much below normal.
- 1906:—The rainfall during the year was below the average. Pre-monsoon rains were absent but rainfall from June to August was favourable and kharif crops thrived well. Rainfall in September was received in small quantities and with negligible rain in October the season closed. Absence of late rains told severely on the growth of rabi crops. The season was a fairly satisfactory kharif and a moderate to fair rabi.
- 1907:—The year's total rainfall was somewhat below the normal. Rainfall in June and July was favourable for kharif sowings and crop growth. August rains besides being in excess of the average were continuous. After this, however, monsoon abruptly closed with the result that kharif crops were withering and rabi sowings were severely disturbed and crop gave unsatisfactory yields. The season was poor to moderate.
- 1908:—The total rainfall of the year was a little more than half the usual quantity. Ante-monsoon showers were absent. Rainfall in June was insufficient but that in July was fairly general. August rains were defective and with some moderate rain till about the middle of September monsoon practically closed. Kharif crops suffered considerably and rabi ones were much reduced in yield. The season was moderate to fair.
- 1909:—The rainfall during the year was in defect of the usual amount. June rains were plentiful but rainfall in July and August was deficient and crops did not show health development. Rainfall in September and October was useful for improving crop condition and for rabi sowing. Absence of late rains adversely affected late crops. The season on the whole was fair to fairly satisfactory.
- 1910:—The year's total rainfall somewhat exceeded the average. Pre-monsoon rains were absent. Rainfall from June to September was favourable and beneficial for crop growth although that in June being excessive hindered field operations. This rain gave a start to rabi sowings while showers in October and November helped rabi crops. Late crops suffered from frost in the first week of February. The season on the whole was favourable.
- 1911:—The total rainfall during the year was much below the average. June rains were substantial but rainfall from July till the end of October was much defective. As a result, crops suffered and rabi cultivation received a set-back. Rain in the latter half of November was useful for late crops. Due to inadequacy and irregularity of rainfall the season was only fair.
- 1912:—The aggregate rainfall of the year appreciably exceeded the normal. Rainfall from June to August was favourable and field operations and crops made satisfactory progress. September fall was scanty but that in October was useful for kharif crops and rabi sowings. Rain received in the latter half of November benefited rabi crops which thrived well. The season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1913:—The rainfall during the year was somewhat below the average. Pre-monsoon rains were absent. Rainfall in June and July was plentiful but that in August, September and October was defective which adversely affected the growth of crops. Absence of late rains gave a set-back to rabi crops. The season on the whole was fair.
- 1914:—The year's total rainfall was appreciably in excess of the average. Rainfall during the season was favourable and generally up to requirements except that heavy falls in July proved somewhat injurious to crops. September rains helped kharif crops and stimulated rabi sowings while rains in October and November were useful for rabi crops. The season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1915:—The total rainfall of the year was a little below the normal amount. Kharif sowings were carried on under favourable rains of June-July and though August rains were deficient, substantial falls in September proved of great benefit to crops and facilitated rabi sowings. October rains greatly helped rabi crops. The season was satisfactory.
- 1916:—The year's total rainfall was somewhat below the average. Rainfall in June was fairly satisfactory but that in July was deficient. August and September rains were generally up to requirements and crops progressed well. Rainfall in October was defective but November recorded heavy rains and rabi crops thrived well. The season was good.
- 1917:—The total rainfall of the year was slightly in excess of the average. Ante-monsoon showers helped preparatory tillage but rainfall in June and July was insufficient. Substantial rain in August, September and October considerably improved the situation and facilitated rabi operations. Rabi crops did well. The season on the whole was fairly satisfactory.
- 1918:—The aggregate rainfall of the year was much less than half the average quantity. Ante-monsoon showers were useful for preparatory tillage but rains in June and July were much deficient. Rainfall in August was about the average and that in September and October was negligible or scanty. As a result crops withered and rabi sowings received a serious check. The season on the whole was moderate to fair.
- 1919:—The year's total rainfall was somewhat in excess of the average. Ante-monsoon rains were satisfactory and rainfall from June to the end of October was generally favourable (though a little short of the average in June and August). Field operations and crops in consequence progressed well. The season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1920:—The total rainfall of the year was less than half the average quantity. Rainfall from June to October was below the average and retarded field operations and told seriously on the growth of crops. Due to the deficiency of the rains during the monsoon period and absence of late rains both kharif and rabi crops were considerably reduced in yields. The season was unsatisfactory.
- 1921:—The aggregate rainfall of the year was a little over half the usual amount. Ante-monsoon showers were absent. From June to September rainfall was below normal and adversely affected yield of kharif crops. With light rain in October the season closed. Due to the absence of late rains rabi crops also suffered to a great extent. The season was moderate to fair.
- 1922:—The rainfall during the year was less than two-thirds the average. Rainfall from June till the end of October was in defect of the normal and as a result field operations were retarded and crop also suffered in growth. November rain was useful for rabi crops. Owing to the general deficiency of rains yields of both kharif and rabi crops were much reduced. The season on the whole was moderate to fair.
- 1923:—The aggregate rainfall of the year was much below the average. There was no rain in June but fall in July was about the average, was useful for sowing and crop growth. August rains were below normal but good rain in September considerably improved the situation and facilitated rabi operations. There was practically no rain after this and this adversely affected the growth of rabi crops. The season was a fairly good kharif and a moderate rabi.
- 1924:—The year's total rainfall was below the average. Rainfall from June till the middle of August was defective and as a result sowings were retarded and crops suffered in growth. Splendid rain in the latter half of August and September considerably improved crop condition and gave an impetus to rabi operations. October recorded some rain. Rabi crops were damaged to some extent by frost in January. The season was fairly good on the whole.
- 1925:—The rainfall during the year was about three-fourths of the average. Rainfall in June was sufficient for kharif sowings but that from July to September was below normal and more was needed. October was dry but November recorded substantial rain useful for rabi seedlings. The season was fairly satisfactory.

- 1926 :—The total rainfall of the year was only about three-fourths of the average. There were no pre-monsoon showers. Rainfall in June was below normal and that in July meagre and more, therefore, was needed. Rains in August and September being substantial appreciably improved the crop condition and enabled rabi sowing being undertaken. Absence of late rains, however, gave a set back to rabi crops. The season was a fair kharif and a poor rabi.
- 1927 :—The rainfall during the year exceeded the normal. Pre-monsoon showers were absent but June and July brought fairly substantial rain. Rainfall in August and the first half of September was negligible but that received at the end of September and in early October immensely benefited crops and stimulated rabi operations. Rainfall in November was beneficial to rabi crops. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1928 :—The total rainfall during the year was less than the average. Rainfall from June till the middle of August was deficient and consequently crops suffered. Good rain in the last week of August considerably brightened the outlook. Rains in September-October further benefited crops and helped rabi cultivation. Some rain occurred in November-December. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1929 :—The total rainfall during the year was below the average. Rainfall in June was sufficient but that from July to October was only moderate and was marked with breaks. This had a very bad effect on the growth of crops. After the first week of October there was no rain and this caused reduction in rabi yields. The season was moderate.
- 1930 :—The total rainfall of the year was in excess of the average. Rainfall in June and July was seasonable and enough for sowing and crop growth. August fall was deficient but plentiful rain in September considerably improved the outlook. Some rain occurred in October but November rain proved rather untimely while rainfall in December was negligible or scanty. The season on the whole was satisfactory.
- 1931 :—The year's total rainfall was above the average. Ante-monsoon showers were absent. Rainfall in June was inadequate but that from July to September was favourable for field operations and crop growth. Heavy falls in the first half of October damaged crops resulting in the reduction of kharif outturn and spoiling the quality of the grain. The heavy rain provided ample moisture for rabi crops which reached successful maturity. The season was a moderate kharif and a fairly satisfactory rabi.
- 1932 :—The year's total rainfall was in excess of the average. Rainfall in June was below normal but that in July was favourable for sowing. August rains being somewhat excessive re-sowing was found necessary in some places. Seasonable rains in September and October helped crops to successful maturity and also stimulated rabi operations. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1933 :—The rainfall during the year much exceeded the average. Pre-monsoon showers facilitated preliminary field operations. June rains were just up to requirements while rainfall in July was deficient. Heavy rain in August and September though injurious to crops in places appreciably brightened the outlook and improved crop prospects. With some rain in October the season closed. Cold wave in the latter half of January caused considerable damage to rabi crops and reduced their yields. The season was moderate to fairly satisfactory.
- 1934 :—The year's aggregate fall was in defect of the normal amount. Pre-monsoon rains were absent. Rainfall in June and July was short of requirements. General rain occurred in August but rains in September and October were inadequate. Good rain in early November improved crop condition and facilitated rabi operations. Crops were badly hit by cold wave in the middle of January. The season on the whole was fair.
- 1935 :—The rainfall during the year was below the normal. Pre-monsoon rains were practically absent but rainfall from June to September was generally favourable. October rains though somewhat injurious to kharif crops stimulated rabi sowings and benefited rabi crops. The season was generally satisfactory.
- 1936 :—The year's total rainfall was below the normal amount. Rainfall in June was favourable for sowing but that in July and August was deficient and crops suffered in growth. Plentiful rains in September revived withering crops and facilitated rabi operations. But October recorded scanty rain and crops again deteriorated. November brought copious rains and as a result rabi crops thrived well. The season was a moderate kharif and a fairly good rabi.
- 1937 :—The total rainfall of the year was below the average. Pre-monsoon rains were absent but rainfall in June and July was sufficient and crops progressed well. Fall in August was deficient but September rains considerably improved the situation. Some rain occurred in subsequent months and helped rabi crops. The season on the whole was fairly good.
- 1938 :—The rainfall during the year was considerably in excess of the average. There were fairly substantial ante-monsoon showers and rainfall during the season was generally up to requirements of field operations and crop growth except for the heavy falls in September-October which damaged crops, decreased their yield and lowered the quality of the produce. Bagait crops were affected by "Mawa" in places. The season was fairly good.
- 1939 :—The year's total rainfall was below the average. There were no pre-monsoon showers and June rains were deficient. July and August recorded plentiful rains useful for sowing and crop growth. Rain in September and October, however, was below normal which proved detrimental to the growth of crops. Later rains were either negligible or scanty. Due to absence or deficiency of late rains season was somewhat below normal.

W. J. JENKINS,

Director of Agriculture, Bombay Province, Poona.

[True copy]

D. G. SHALIGRAM,

Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-1.

[Rule 19-A (vi).]

*Details of Population according to occupation, Kalwan Taluka.*

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total.	
Tenants and sub-sharers.	Other land holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
1897-98.				
35,748*		7,479	43,227	3,810
1940-41.				
6,710	16,792	12,867	36,369	24,246

\* Separate figures for these two columns are not available.

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-2.

[Rule 19-A (vii).]

*Agricultural Stock of the 170 Government Villages in the Kalwan Taluka of the Nasik District during the year 1939-40.*

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.	
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.			
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalocalves.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1897-98.												
159 ..	13,576	801	764	37	2,172	89	12,799	2,073	5,185	859	38,355	
1939-40.												
170 ..	18,941	1,115	495	76	393	8	6,707	1,487	22,060	3,394	54,676	

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e. of over two cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1897-98.								
159 ..	1,026	5,441	11,576	6,279	..	440	1,476	16 acres.
1939-40.								
170 ..	992	12,758	21,018	8,963	117	382	3,183	14 acres.

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

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**FORM A-3**

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## Details of cultivation and crops of the Kalwan Taluka

Number of villages in each group.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.							Cultivable waste unoccupied.	
	Gross area sown (T.F.XX)	Deduct twice cropped area.	Deduct unassessed land sown.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallow land.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Assessed.	Unassessed.	
							8	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
174 1897-98. ..	117,702	3,658	....	114,044	19,525	133,569	13,224	....	
170 1909-10. ..	133,360	3,697	....	129,663	22,469	152,132	9,240	3	
170 1938-39. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
29 Group I. ..	61,497	35,38	18	57,941	2,650	60,591	3,242	2	
59 Group II. ..	45,135	1,567	1,024	42,544	5,260	47,804	1,203	58	
41 Group III. ..	22,194	525	59	21,610	3,050	24,660	283	....	
31 Group IV. ..	14,060	139	141	13,780	2,065	15,845	405	....	
10 Group V. ..	4,953	7	370	4,576	1,693	6,269	471	....	
(1938-39). Total—170 ..	147,839	5,776	1,612	140,451	14,718	155,169	5,604	60	

Number of villages in each group.	Cereals and Pulses.								
	Udid.	Chavli.	Val.	Math.	Kulthi.	Wetana.	Masur.	Other Cereals and pulses.	Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
174 1897-98. ..	....	....	....	11,219 9.83	....	....	....	4,734 4.15	93,522 82.0
170 1909-10. ..	1,987 1.48	2 0.001	1 0.0007	455 0.34	17,189 12.88	636 0.47	1,149 0.80	3,728 2.79	112,330 84.23
170 1938-39. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29 Group I. ..	23 0.03	....	2	412 0.71	6,346 10.95	15 0.02	....	44 0.67	48,721 84.08
59 Group II. ..	613 1.44	3 ....	1 ....	205 0.48	5,760 13.63	146 0.34	225 0.52	1,524 3.58	38,651 90.84
41 Group III. ..	1,014 4.69	....	....	5 0.02	1,670 7.72	240 1.11	240 1.11	867 4.01	18,628 86.20
31 Group IV. ..	239 1.53	....	....	....	467 3.38	260 1.88	197 1.42	1,113 8.07	9,287 87.39
10 Group V. ..	447 9.76	....	....	....	65 1.42	16 0.39	....	512 11.18	3,767 62.32
(1938-39). Total—170 ..	2,336 1.66	3 0.002	3 0.002	622 0.44	14,308 10.18	679 0.48	602 0.47	4,057 2.88	119,054 84.76

1-3.

9-A (viii)]

of the Nasik District for the year 1933-39.

Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Details of column 2.								
Forest.	Other including uncultivable.		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juwar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
96,388 .....	23,460 .....	206,641 .....	3,058 2·68	7,304 6·40	..	8,967 7·86	42,424 37·19	8,225 7·21	..	6,056 5·31	1,537 1·34
108,046 .....	30,634 .....	300,955 .....	3,983 2·98	4,884 3·66	..	6,174 4·77	55,914 41·92	7,863 5·89	841 0·63	7,491 5·61	33 0·02
8,905 .....	10,484 .....	83,224 .....	182 0·31	2,136 3·68	..	7,281 12·56	30,977 53·46	..	101 0·17	1,174 2·02	31 0·05
33,673 .....	10,217 .....	92,955 .....	88 0·20	1,373 3·22	..	3,171 7·45	11,294 26·54	12,004 28·21	215 0·50	1,985 4·66	44 0·10
23,341 .....	4,096 .....	52,380 .....	1,439 6·65	2,043 9·45	..	3,867 17·89	1,997 9·24	3,568 16·51	155 0·71	1,522 7·04	1 ..
27,380 .....	3,258 .....	46,888 .....	1,345 9·76	1,379 10·00	..	829 6·01	181 1·31	2,055 14·91	44 0·31	1,178 8·54	..
16,638 .....	454 .....	23,832 .....	956 20·89	8 0·17	..	..	..	1,708 37·32	5 0·10	48 1·04	..
109,937 .....	28,509 .....	299,279 .....	4,010 2·85	6,939 4·94	..	15,148 10·78	44,449 31·64	12,335 13·76	520 0·37	5,907 4·20	76 0·05

mom.	Condiments and Spices.									Starches—Arrowroot.		Sugars.	
	Chillies.	Ginger.	Turmeric.	Fennel.	Coriander.	Cumin.	Garlic.	Others.	Starches—Arrowroot.	Cane.	Palm trees.		
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	688 0·60	.....	532 0·46	.....		
173 0·12	..	..	..	..	279 0·20	..	26 0·01	133 0·09	.....	431 0·32	.....		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....		
70 0·12	..	..	..	..	285 0·49	..	67 0·13	269 0·46	.....	160 0·27	.....		
88 0·20	..	..	..	..	60 0·14	..	3	11 0·02	.....	1	.....		
49 0·22	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4 0·01	.....	.....	.....		
23 0·16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0·01	.....	.....	.....		
7 0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....		
237 0·16	..	..	..	..	346 0·24	..	72 0·05	286 0·20	.....	161 0·11	.....		





A-3—contd.

			Fibres.				Dyes.	
Nigerseed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Others.
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
7,721 6.77	536 0.47	20,444 17.92	946 0.82	1,319 1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,654 7.5	129 30.09	17,884 13.41	1,748 1.31	113 0.08	7 0.005	.....	.....	.....
49 0.08	37 0.06	3,920 6.42	4,864 8.04	8 0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
937 2.20	37 0.08	3,069 7.21	1,980 4.65	32 0.07	3 .....	.....	.....	.....
2,657 12.29	8 0.03	2,974 13.76	.....	77 0.35	4 0.01	.....	.....	.....
3,789 27.49	3 0.02	3,861 28.01	.....	3 0.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,168 25.62	.....	1,175 25.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,600 6.12	85 0.06	14,999 10.67	6,844 4.87	120 0.08	7 0.004	.....	.....	.....

Fruits and Vegetables including Root crop.		Miscellaneous.		Grass and Babuls.	Fallow details (as required).					Total	Remarks.
Gavar.	Others.	Food.	Non-food.		Short rain.	Prickly pear and weeds.	Salt Efflorescence.	True Rotation fallow.	Others.		
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	77-A.	78
..	227	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,525	..
..	0.109 0.07	68.0 0.05	168 0.05	..	4,798 3.59	177 0.13	12,263 9.19	1,777 1.33	3,454 2.59	22,469 16.84	..
..	439 0.75	97 0.16	79 0.13	..	..	..	626 1.08	69 0.11	1,955 3.37	2,650 4.57	..
..	128 0.30	131 0.30	14 0.03	..	..	..	464 1.09	97 0.22	4,699 11.04	5,260 12.36	..
..	70 0.32	7 0.03	3 0.01	..	..	..	285 1.31	732 3.38	2,033 9.40	3,050 14.11	..
..	4 0.02	..	10 0.07	..	..	..	267 1.93	99 0.71	1,699 12.32	2,065 14.98	..
..	1 0.02	..	3 0.06	..	..	..	210 4.58	..	1,483 32.40	1,693 36.99	..
..	642 0.46	235 0.16	109 0.07	..	..	..	1,852 1.31	997 0.70	11,869 8.45	14,718 10.47	..

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, Central Division.

## FORM A-4.

[RULE 19A (viii).]

*Details of occupied, cultivated, fallow, etc., lands in the Government villages of the Kalwan Taluka, District Nasik, year by year from 1909-10 to 1938-39.*

Year 1	Occupied area of which—			Government waste 5	Forest 6	Other 7	Gross 8	Remarks. 9
	Total 2	Cultivated 3	Fallow 4					
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
(1897-98)	1,83,569	1,14,044	19,525	13,224	96,388	23,400	2,66,641	
1909-10	1,52,133	1,29,663	22,469	9,248	1,08,946	30,634	3,00,955	
1910-11	1,51,983	1,31,721	20,262	9,394	1,08,946	30,632	3,00,953	
1911-12	1,51,529	1,27,511	24,018	9,899	1,08,884	30,644	3,00,956	
1912-13	1,51,964	1,30,356	21,608	9,614	1,08,702	30,673	3,00,953	
1913-14	1,52,319	1,26,948	25,371	9,202	1,08,495	30,937	3,00,953	
1914-15	1,52,612	1,28,827	23,785	8,943	1,08,497	31,001	3,00,953	
1915-16	1,52,311	1,26,762	26,049	8,254	1,08,513	31,375	3,00,953	
1916-17	1,52,419	1,30,923	21,496	8,379	1,08,716	32,139	3,01,708	
1917-18	1,52,404	1,27,148	25,256	8,391	1,08,068	32,199	3,01,662	
1918-19	1,62,347	1,15,199	47,148	8,476	1,08,146	32,200	3,11,169	
1919-20	1,52,409	1,18,840	33,569	8,516	1,08,139	32,204	3,01,268	
1920-21	1,52,409	1,11,602	40,717	8,518	1,08,139	32,208	3,01,269	
1921-22	1,52,379	1,09,777	42,602	8,528	1,08,166	32,197	3,01,270	
1922-23	1,52,356	99,898	52,453	8,538	1,08,180	32,196	3,01,270	
1923-24	1,52,400	1,13,484	38,916	8,510	1,08,166	32,194	3,01,270	
1924-25	1,32,336	1,15,606	66,730	8,574	1,08,166	32,194	3,01,270	
1925-26	1,52,323	1,15,844	36,479	8,588	1,08,166	32,193	3,01,270	
1926-27	1,52,480	1,22,164	30,266	8,472	1,08,174	32,195	3,01,269	
1927-28	1,52,384	1,22,776	29,608	8,566	1,08,172	32,147	3,01,269	
1928-29	1,52,628	1,28,776	23,852	8,530	1,08,165	32,146	3,01,469	
1929-30	1,52,413	1,21,762	20,651	8,545	1,08,267	32,043	3,01,268	
1930-31	1,52,408	1,20,691	22,717	8,550	1,08,267	32,043	3,01,268	
1931-32	1,52,395	1,31,789	20,306	8,550	1,08,267	32,056	3,01,268	
1932-33	1,52,354	1,39,101	22,163	8,513	1,06,678	31,734	2,99,279	
1933-34	1,52,384	1,32,451	19,933	8,449	1,09,949	28,497	2,99,279	
1934-35	1,52,387	1,27,716	24,671	8,446	1,09,949	28,497	2,99,279	
1935-36	1,52,360	1,31,153	21,207	8,471	1,09,949	28,499	2,99,279	
1936-37	1,52,373	1,34,135	13,742	8,023	1,09,931	28,443	2,99,279	
1937-38	1,54,676	1,42,099	12,577	8,195	1,09,931	28,477	2,99,279	
1938-39	1,55,160	1,46,451	14,718	5,004	1,09,937	28,509	2,99,219	

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-5.

[RULE 19-A (ix).]

Statement showing agricultural wages prevalent in Kalwan Taluka from 1910 to 1939.

Years	Agricultural wages.			
	Man	Woman	Child	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1910	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 1 6	
1911	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1912	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1913	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1914	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1915	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1916	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1917	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1918	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1919	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1920	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1921	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1922	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	Up to September.
	0 5 0	.....	.....	From October.
1923	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
1924	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
1925	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
1926	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
1927	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
1928	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
1929	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
1930	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	
1931	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	Up to September.
	0 6 0	.....	0 2 0	From October.
1932	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
1933	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	
1934	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1935	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1936	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1937	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1938	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	
1939	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-6.

[RULE 19-A (x).]

Prices prevalent in the Kalwan Taluk, District Nasik, from 1905 to 1939.

Year.	Retail Prices			Wholesale prices (as recorded at Dhulia)			Remarks
	Sears of 80 Tolas per Rupee			Rupees per maund of 5,200 Tolas.			
	Bajri (Gavthi)	Wheat (Mondhya)	Jaggery (Gul)	Bajri (Gavthi)	Wheat (Mondhya)	Jaggery (Gul)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	
<b>1887-88 to 1897-98</b>							
Average for 11 years ..	17 0	13 8	....	....			
1905 ..	16 4	14 12					
1906 ..	12 1	11 10					
1907 ..	13 14	10 8					
1908 ..	10 0	8 13					
1909 ..	13 13	9 4					
1910 ..	17 2	9 11					
1911 ..	14 4	11 8					
1912 ..	11 4	10 2					
1913 ..	12 0	11 11					
1914 ..	11 7	11 2					
1915 ..	11 8	9 11					
1916 ..	11 14	10 13					
1917 ..	11 2	9 5					
Average for 13 years ..	12 13	10 10					
1918 ..	6 14	6 5					
1919 ..	5 1	4 7					
1920 ..	6 13	5 5					
1921 ..	5 4	4 9					
1922 ..	8 9	5 1					
1923 ..	9 6	7 5					
1924 ..	8 9	6 10					
1925 ..	7 9	6 14					
1926 ..	7 9	6 2					
1927 ..	8 8	5 11					
1928 ..	9 8	6 11					
1929 ..	9 1	6 9					
1930 ..	8 9	5 11					
Average for 13 years ..	7 12	5 15					
1931 ..	10 9	12 10					
1932 ..	15 1	13 9					
1933 ..	12 10	12 5					
1934 ..	12 4	13 5					
1935 ..	16 6	15 9	3 0 10	3 4 8	5 15 6		
1936 ..	16 15	13 10	3 2 9	3 11 10	4 9 8		
1937 ..	12 15	10 11	3 11 7	4 7 6	3 15 5		
1938 ..	15 15	13 2	3 0 9	3 10 4	6 1 0		
1939 ..	14 5	12 12	3 7 10	3 10 1	7 13 7		
Average for 9 years ..	15 1	13 1	3 4 9	3 12 1	5 11 0	*Average for 6 years.	
Average for 25 years ..	11 9	9 8					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-7.

[RULE 19-A (xiii).]

Leases of Dry Crop Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP I.							
[Section (i).]							
2	Bej .. ..	1,271 38	1,118 3 0	3,211 7 9	34.81	2.87	209
3	Bhaur .. ..	795 6	690 5 6	2,136 1 7	32.31	3.09	99
4	Bhendi .. ..	254 11	158 9 0	440 4 6	36.01	2.77	35
7	Deola .. ..	10 36	5 7 0	16 1 6	33.78	2.95	2
8	Jirwade (Otur) .. ..	21 36	32 0 0	94 8 0	33.86	2.95	4
9	Kalwan (Budruk) .. ..	415 29½	378 4 0	1,332 10 9	28.38	3.52	83
10	Kalwan (Khurd) .. ..	294 22	247 7 6	607 1 3	40.76	2.45	42
11	Khadaktale .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kharde .. ..	294 27	148 13 0	356 9 3	41.73	2.39	30
13	Kolhapur .. ..	92 8	96 1 0	450 3 9	21.33	4.68	20
14	Manur .. ..	462 25	410 11 0	1,438 4 3	28.55	3.50	75
15	Mastane .. ..	799 27	429 14 0	984 13 6	43.64	2.29	70
17	Pale Khurd .. ..	236 36	263 11 0	539 12 9	48.84	2.04	33
18	Pimpalgaon .. ..	129 15	122 15 0	397 3 3	30.95	3.23	16
19	Rameshwar .. ..	199 9	109 7 0	341 6 0	32.05	3.11	22
20	Vajgaon .. ..	289 33½	129 0 0	355 1 9	36.32	2.75	28
21	Vakharj .. ..	320 12	154 0 0	452 3 0	34.05	2.93	30
23	Vithewadi (L) .. ..	662 3	415 4 0	1,208 2 0	34.35	2.90	61
31	Savki (L) .. ..	300 33	128 14 0	433 12 0	29.71	3.39	44
	Total ..	6,852 4	5,038 14 0	14,795 10 10	34.05	2.93	903
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 2.15					
[Section (ii).]							
32	Bhadvan .. ..	149 24	182 0 0	410 7 6	44.33	2.25	14
33	Gangvan .. ..	127 33	71 4 0	161 3 3	44.19	2.26	21
34	Khamkhede .. ..	371 24	191 3 0	409 14 0	46.64	2.14	44
35	Pilkos .. ..	949 2	589 9 0	1,619 10 3	36.40	2.74	89
	Total ..	1,598 3	1,034 0 0	2,601 3 0	39.75	2.51	168
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.62					
	Group Total ..	8,450 7	6,072 14 0	17,396 13 10	34.90	2.86	1,071
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 2.05					

## FORM A-7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP II.</b>							
[Section (i).]							
25	Athambe .. ..	1,014 35½	544 7 0	1,595 8 9	34·12	2·93	275
27	Kalamthe .. ..	157 20	149 11 0	467 6 6	32·02	3·12	5
28	Nivane .. ..	1,442 33	681 7 0	1,737 9 0	39·21	2·54	110
30	Sakore .. ..	920 30	593 7 0	1,980 8 3	29·06	3·33	203
	Total ..	3,625 38½	1,969 0 0	5,781 0 9	34·05	2·93	593
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1·59					
[Section (ii).]							
36	Asoli .. ..	159 39	105 1 0	341 5 6	30·77	3·24	25
37	Abhone .. ..	200 11	173 15 0	593 11 6	29·29	3·41	31
39	Bhavade .. ..	551 1	187 15 6	622 7 3	30·19	3·31	37
40	Bhilwad .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
41	Bhangi .. ..	287 33	102 8 0	319 4 6	32·10	3·11	31
43	Dahyane .. ..	53 39	25 3 0	80 7 0	31·31	3·19	7
49	Dearane .. ..	180 15	140 7 0	429 2 3	32·71	3·05	35
51	Daregaon (Vani) .. ..	91 23	48 0 0	193 4 0	23·83	4·02	9
52	Gosrane .. ..	423 25	460 0 0	1,265 0 6	36·36	2·75	66
53	Golakhal .. ..	1,320 11	855 10 6	2,700 2 0	31·68	3·15	233
55	Hingve .. ..	568 31	349 5 0	1,129 11 3	30·75	3·25	109
56	Insi .. ..	872 28	391 11 0	1,373 3 9	28·52	3·50	102
57	Jamne (Pale) .. ..	474 15	185 9 0	678 13 6	27·33	3·65	92
58	Jaypur .. ..	416 30	405 0 0	1,138 8 3	35·57	2·81	80
59	Khedgaon .. ..	354 26	392 2 0	1,248 7 9	31·40	3·18	47
60	Kakane .. ..	849 33	276 0 0	1,007 3 3	27·40	3·64	30
62	Kankapur .. ..	291 15	92 6 0	276 2 6	33·45	2·98	30
64	Kanashi .. ..	1,594 15	1,598 9 0	5,026 1 3	31·80	3·11	274
66	Kundane (O) .. ..	94 13	35 7 0	79 12 0	44·43	2·15	13
68	Katalgaon .. ..	317 34	131 6 0	500 7 6	26·24	3·80	76
69	Mohodari .. ..	179 16	95 8 0	195 11 9	48·79	2·04	33
70	Nakode .. ..	1,072 11½	592 9 6	1,494 9 6	39·64	2·52	122
71	Nalid .. ..	152 33	100 13 0	305 15 9	32·94	3·03	27
72	Nanduri .. ..	760 7	398 3 0	1,283 1 3	31·03	3·22	104
74	Otur .. ..	300 0	138 7 0	431 12 9	32·06	3·11	48
76	Pimpri Pale .. ..	531 13	252 1 0	814 5 3	30·95	3·23	182
77	Bavalji .. ..	294 21	115 8 3	398 8 7	28·98	3·45	47

## FORM A-7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	%		
<b>GROUP II—contd.</b>							
[Section (ii).]							
79	Sheri .. ..	295 36	104 12 0	264 12 6	39.56	2.52	21
80	Shirasmani .. ..	158 21	87 10 0	187 2 3	46.82	2.13	25
82	Warsi .. ..	538 3	187 3 0	602 9 3	31.06	3.21	46
84	Wadi Budruk .. ..	1,632 13½	572 2 0	1,498 10 0	38.17	2.61	169
85	Waghohol .. ..	4 4	4 5 6	10 11 0	40.64	2.46	2
86	Vithewadi (S) .. ..	84 15	52 4 0	264 3 3	19.77	5.05	15
87	Visapur .. ..	454 26	178 1 0	508 1 0	34.68	2.85	51
88	Vanjari .. ..	253 31	138 15 0	400 8 6	34.65	2.88	26
	Total ..	15,866 25	8,974 7 3	27,663 14 4	32.44	3.08	2,254
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.74					
[Section (iii).]							
89	Ganore .. ..	1,092 15	573 9 9	1,547 14 6	37.05	2.69	189
90	Khadakvan .. ..	333 15	136 14 0	564 6 3	33.11	3.02	69
91	Pimple .. ..	856 15	526 12 0	1,499 5 6	35.13	2.84	181
92	Sukapur .. ..	148 33	94 0 6	287 10 0	32.69	3.05	45
	Total ..	2,430 38	1,381 4 3	3,899 4 3	35.42	2.82	484
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.60					
	Group Total ..	21,923 21½	12,324 11 6	37,344 3 4	33.00	3.03	3,331
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.70					
<b>GROUP III.</b>							
[Section (i).]							
63	Kanhervadi .. ..	113 23	47 8 0	235 3 9	20.19	4.95	26
65	Kundane (K) .. ..	63 26	33 2 0	147 8 0	22.45	4.45	33
67	Kachano .. ..	631 20	171 15 6	602 12 3	23.52	3.50	72
73	Narul .. ..	576 00	229 11 0	919 2 3	24.98	4.00	141
	Total ..	1,384 29	482 4 6	1,904 10 3	25.32	3.94	272
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.37					



## FORM A-7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of leases.
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP III—contd.</b>							
[Section (ii).]							
129	Dari .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
130	Hanmantpada .. ..	73 18	24 5 0	78 9 9	30.92	3.23	15
131	Mohedar .. ..	329 9	121 8 0	353 6 3	34.38	2.90	66
132	Mulane .. ..	226 19	99 8 6	335 2 3	29.69	3.30	54
133	Vadale (Vani) .. ..	288 7	171 10 0	632 4 6	27.14	3.68	73
	Total ..	917 13	416 15 6	1,399 6 9	29.79	3.35	208
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.52					
[Section (iii).]							
93	Amburdi Khurd .. ..	513 1	269 2 0	1,313 14 0	20.48	4.88	98
95	Bhakurde .. ..	551 33	285 1 0	860 0 0	33.14	3.01	110
96	Bordaivat .. ..	100 35	69 12 0	176 9 0	30.50	2.53	31
97	Billwadi .. ..	102 20	48 12 0	146 10 0	33.24	3.00	22
98	Chinchore .. ..	146 27	81 8 0	286 12 6	28.41	3.51	33
99	Dalvat .. ..	829 32	538 14 0	1,787 15 0	30.13	3.31	228
100	Desgaon .. ..	1,530 29	910 7 0	3,253 14 0	27.98	3.57	357
101	Deoli (Vani) .. ..	289 26	165 0 6	631 5 3	26.14	3.82	70
102	Halad-barda .. ..	237 35	133 0 0	338 14 9	39.25	2.54	60
104	Jamsot .. ..	221 37	103 14 6	260 15 0	39.62	2.51	69
105	Jaydar .. ..	1,813 29½	797 15 6	2,840 11 6	28.08	3.56	400
106	Khadki .. ..	759 6	508 10 0	1,783 5 0	28.48	3.51	315
114	Ojhar .. ..	1,162 22	677 12 6	2,708 8 9	25.02	3.99	235
115	Palasdar .. ..	641 23	301 8 0	1,115 4 8	32.41	3.08	153
116	Sule .. ..	1,259 26½	569 0 0	2,146 3 9	26.51	3.77	225
117	Singasi .. ..	1,146 31	672 0 0	2,096 0 3	32.06	3.11	211
118	Tirhal Budruk .. ..	459 14	251 4 0	779 2 9	32.24	3.10	84
119	Tirhal Khurd .. ..	205 9	130 9 0	690 14 3	19.22	5.20	90
120	Takbari .. ..	152 18	57 6 0	98 11 6	58.11	1.72	17
121	Vadale (H) .. ..	324 33	189 12 0	607 13 9	31.21	3.20	91
122	Varkhede .. ..	682 14	423 10 0	1,280 6 3	33.09	3.02	155
123	Verule .. ..	1,354 25	543 2 0	1,790 13 6	30.32	3.29	259
	Total ..	14,477 5	7,788 0 0	26,984 13 6	28.66	3.46	3,313
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.86					
<b>Group Total ..</b>							
		16,779 7	8,687 4 0	30,288 14 6	28.68	3.48	3,703
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.80					

## FORM A-7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP IV.</b>							
[Section (i).]							
124	Amḍar .. ..	454 29½	169 15 0	721 9 3	23·54	4·25	98
125	Deoli (K) .. ..	456 26	179 11 0	585 10 6	30·68	3·26	109
126	Khirad .. ..	97 19	37 8 0	145 6 6	25·79	3·88	23
135	Bhadne (H) .. ..	1,578 9	681 0 0	2,617 12 0	26·01	3·84	312
139	Daregaon (H) .. ..	307 1	161 2 0	626 9 3	25·72	3·89	72
144	Jirwade (H) .. ..	592 34	330 10 0	1,121 12 9	29·47	3·39	142
145	Jamle .. ..	856 10	344 1 6	1,497 15 9	22·97	4·35	188
147	Kosvan .. ..	1,969 24	689 14 0	2,528 3 3	27·29	3·66	387
158	Tatani .. ..	217 29	104 5 0	418 0 9	24·95	4·00	52
	Total .. ..	6,530 21½	2,698 2 6	10,263 0 0	26·29	3·80	1,383
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 1·57					
[Section (ii).]							
140	Dongrale .. ..	161 12	36 4 0	104 15 0	34·57	2·89	25
141	Dhanoli .. ..	693 8	346 10 0	1,063 0 3	32·66	3·07	161
142	Hatgad .. ..	400 36	136 14 0	431 5 6	31·79	3·15	108
146	Kusmadi .. ..	421 30	206 0 0	692 2 0	29·76	3·36	92
151	Pohali .. ..	84 11	40 0 0	133 8 3	29·96	3·33	28
154	Shringarwadi .. ..	446 24	199 6 0	826 7 6	24·12	4·15	100
156	Saptashring .. ..	144 32	79 4 0	349 13 0	22·66	4·41	45
157	Sarad .. ..	850 32	530 9 0	1,391 4 0	38·13	2·62	156
160	Umbarde .. ..	129 11	30 0 0	88 13 9	33·76	2·96	23
	Total .. ..	3,332 36	1,604 15 0	5,081 5 3	31·58	3·16	738
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 1·52					
	Group Total .. ..	9,863 17½	4,303 1 6	15,344 5 3	28·04	3·56	2,121
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 1·55					
<b>GROUP V.</b>							
163	Guijambulpada .. ..	21 2	3 8 0	8 12 6	39·85	2·50	2
164	Gondune .. ..	113 12	18 0 0	37 11 3	47·74	2·09	7

## FORM A-7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.		Assessment,	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A.	g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP V—contd.								
165	Karanjul .. ..	40	1	7 4 0	17 13 6	40.63	2.46	5
167	Pimpalsond .. ..	148	30	27 10 0	60 15 3	45.32	2.20	10
169	Shribhuvan .. ..	342	5	61 4 0	169 10 9	36.09	2.77	43
170	Songir .. ..	90	37	15 4 0	19 8 3	78.14	1.27	10
	Total ..	756	7	132 14 0	314 7 6	42.25	2.36	76
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 0.41.						
	Grand Total ..	57,772	19½	51,520 13 0	1,00,688 12 5	31.30	3.19	10,392
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.74						

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-7 (i)  
[RULE 19-A (xiii)]

Leases of Motasthal Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of  
1934-35 to 1938-39

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment	Multiple of assessment represented by assessment.	No. of leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP I</b>							
[Section (i)]							
3	Bhaur .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	..
4	Bhendi .. .. .	24 0	29 12 6	162 9 0	18.31	5.45	13
7	Deola .. .. .	23 15½	31 8 6	262 6 9	12.01	8.32	14
9	Kalwan Budruk .. .. .	12 8	11 14 0	169 0 6	7.02	14.23	10
11	Khadaktale .. .. .	46 27	38 14 0	479 8 6	8.10	12.33	16
12	Kharde .. .. .	6 14	5 13 0	179 10 0	3.23	30.90	7
14	Manur .. .. .	....	....	....	....	....	..
15	Matane .. .. .	33 6	37 4 6	276 4 9	13.49	7.41	13
18	Pimpalgaon .. .. .	49 9	47 7 6	274 3 6	17.31	5.77	17
19	Rameshwar .. .. .	72 9	65 7 6	610 15 0	10.71	9.33	21
20	Vajgaon .. .. .	65 30	57 0 0	250 11 9	22.73	4.39	5
21	Vakhari .. .. .	192 9	158 5 0	1,856 11 3	8.52	11.72	40
24	Vithewadi (L) .. .. .	22 18½	22 15 0	264 7 6	8.67	11.52	27
	Total ..	547 26	506 5 6	4,786 8 6	10.57	9.45	183
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 8.74					
[Section (ii)]							
34	Khamkhede .. .. .	52 9	29 12 0	102 8 3	29.01	3.44	10
35	Pilkos .. .. .	2 9	3 10 0	26 15 0	13.45	7.43	3
	Total ..	54 18	33 6 0	129 7 3	25.78	3.87	13
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 2.37					
	Group Total ..	602 4	539 11 6	4,915 15 9	10.97	9.10	186
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 8.16					
<b>GROUP II</b>							
[Section (i)]							
28	Niwane .. .. .	67 10	130 8 6	1,110 7 9	11.75	8.50	44
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 16.51					

## FORM A-7 (i)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by assessment.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP II—contd.</b> [Section (ii) (a)]						
37	Abhone .. ..	8 29	8 10 0	37 13 0	22.84	4.37	4
41	Bhangi .. ..	3 0	2 8 0	50 8 9	4.94	20.21	2
62	Kankapur .. ..	2 23	0 12 6	103 13 0	0.75	132.80	5
66	Kundane (O) .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
80	Shirasmani ... ..	17 13	12 11 6	92 1 0	13.81	7.23	14
84	Wadi Budruk .. ..	2 0	2 11 0	27 7 0	9.79	10.20	4
	Total .. ..	33 25	27 5 0	311 8 9	8.76	11.40	29
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 9.26					
	[Section (ii) (b)]						
66	*Kundane (O) .. ..	14 35	16 2 0	246 1 9	6.55	15.26	23
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 16.54					
	Total Section (ii) .. ..	48 20	43 7 0	557 10 6	7.78	12.83	52
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 11.49					
	Group Total excluding Kundane (O).	100 35	157 13 6	1,422 0 6	11.09	9.00	73
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 14.09					
	Group Total including Kundane (O).	115 30	173 15 6	1,668 2 3	10.42	9.58	96
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 14.41					
	(GROUP III) [Section (i) ]						
73	Narul .. ..	35 35	16 4 0	98 10 3	16.47	6.07	10
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 2.74					
	Grand Total .. ..	753 20	720 15 0	6,682 12 0	10.92	9.15	302
	Average rent per acre .. ..	Rs. 8.80					

\* Watered by patasthal also.

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-7 (ii).

[RULE 19-A (xiii).]

Leases of Patasthal Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.

Serial No. in Form A 9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP I.</b>							
[Section (i) (a).]							
2	Bej	89 23	1,206 8 0	3,201 3 3	37.68	2.65	157
8	Jirwade (O)	9 7½	90 1 0	184 6 9	48.83	2.04	12
9	Kalwan Budruk	53 1½	608 6 6	2,373 5 6	25.63	3.90	93
10	Kalwan Khurd	13 5½	146 6 0	431 12 0	33.90	2.94	19
13	Kolhapur	1 23	10 11 0	32 0 6	33.36	2.99	2
14	Manur	79 29½	657 7 9	2,557 6 0	25.70	3.88	94
17	Pale Khurd	48 32½	376 14 0	1,373 15 6	27.42	3.64	91
31	Savki (L)	23 14½	222 8 0	671 6 6	33.13	3.01	41
	Total	317 17½	3,318 14 3	10,825 8 0	30.65	3.26	509
	Average rent per acre	Rs. 34.10.					
[Section (i) (b).]							
7	Deola	30 39½	62 12 0	177 0 9	35.44	2.82	5
10	Rameshwar	5 19	37 15 0	243 7 6	15.58	6.41	19
	Total	36 18½	100 11 0	420 8 3	23.94	4.17	24
	Average rent per acre	Rs. 11.63.					
[Section (i) (c).]							
20	Vajgaon	0 39	1 5 0	29 15 3	4.38	22.82	3
	Average rent per acre	Rs. 30.72.					
[Section (i) (d).]							
12	Kharde	9 24	10 8 6	188 0 0	5.60	17.85	11
	Average rent per acre	Rs. 19.58.					
	Total, Section (i)	364 19	3,431 6 9	11,463 15 6	29.93	3.34	547
	Average rent per acre	Rs. 31.45.					

## FORM A-7 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP I—contd.</b>							
[Section (ii).]							
32	Bhadvan .. ..	1 38	12 5 0	49 5 0	24.96	4.00	5
33	Gangvan .. ..	8 6	75 0 0	137 1 9	54.70	1.83	4
	<b>Total, Section (ii) ..</b>	<b>10 4</b>	<b>87 5 0</b>	<b>186 6 9</b>	<b>46.83</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 18.45.</b>					
	<b>Group Total ..</b>	<b>374 23</b>	<b>3,518 11 9</b>	<b>11,650 6 3</b>	<b>30.29</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>556</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 31.10.</b>					
<b>GROUP II.</b>							
[Section (i) (a).]							
49	Dearane .. ..	4 20	42 7 0	82 10 0	51.36	1.94	6
52	Gosrane .. ..	14 29½	176 3 0	327 11 3	53.76	1.85	14
55	Hingve .. ..	29 0	156 7 0	471 4 3	33.19	3.01	33
58	Jaypur .. ..	7 00½	29 3 0	163 7 6	17.85	5.60	7
59	Khedgaon .. ..	9 3½	85 9 0	220 14 0	37.22	2.68	13
60	Kakane .. ..	5 28	47 6 0	104 7 3	45.35	2.20	8
64	Kanashi .. ..	8 7	106 0 0	166 4 6	63.74	1.56	6
74	Otur .. ..	5 2½	42 2 0	145 10 3	28.02	3.45	13
87	Visa pur .. ..	14 27	118 9 0	250 14 3	47.25	2.11	20
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>97 38</b>	<b>803 14 0</b>	<b>1,942 3 3</b>	<b>41.38</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>120</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 19.82.</b>					
[Section (i) (b).]							
80	Shiramani .. ..	11 13	37 0 6	163 12 3	22.61	4.42	14
	<b>Average rent per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 14.46.</b>					
	<b>Total, Section (i) ..</b>	<b>109 11</b>	<b>840 14 6</b>	<b>2,105 15 6</b>	<b>39.92</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>134</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 19.27.</b>					

## FORM A-7 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent	No. of Leases
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP II—contd.</b>						
	[Section (ii) (a).]						
41	Bhangi .. .. .	27 19	105 0 0	296 2 6	35.45	2.82	24
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 10.77.					
	[Section (ii) (b).]						
62	Kankapur .. .. .	8 23½	4 11 0	33 3 0	14.12	7.08	3
70	Nakode .. .. .	10 30	8 7 5	35 14 5	23.57	4.24	9
79	Sheri .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	Warsi .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	19 13½	13 2 5	69 1 5	19.03	5.25	12
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 3.57.					
	Total, Section (ii) ..	46 32½	118 2 5	365 3 11	32.34	3.09	36
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 7.80.					
	Group Total ..	156 3½	959 0 11	2,471 3 5	33.80	2.56	170
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 15.83.					
	<b>GROUP III.</b>						
	[Section (i).]						
130	Hanmantpada .. .. .	12 21	6 1 0	60 8 0	10.02	9.97	8
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 4.83.					
	[Section (ii) (a).]						
96	Bordaiyat .. .. .	4 28	10 15 6	38 13 3	28.24	3.53	6
114	Ojhar .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	Singasi .. .. .	5 4	6 0 0	19 7 6	30.81	3.24	2
	Total ..	9 32	16 15 6	58 4 9	29.10	3.43	8
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 5.94.					



## FORM A-7 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>Group III—contd.</b> [Section (ii) (b) .]						
100	Desgaon .. ..	236 11	186 4 0	674 2 9	27.62	3.61	72
114	Ojhar (KB) .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
123	Verule .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>236 11</b>	<b>186 4 0</b>	<b>674 2 9</b>	<b>27.62</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>72</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 2.85.</b>					
	<b>Total, Section (ii)</b> ..	<b>246 3</b>	<b>203 3 6</b>	<b>732 7 6</b>	<b>27.74</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>80</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 2.97.</b>					
	<b>Group Total</b> ..	<b>258 24</b>	<b>209 4 6</b>	<b>792 15 6</b>	<b>26.39</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>88</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 3.06.</b>					
	<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>818 27½</b>	<b>4,852 9 8</b>	<b>15,318 5 5</b>	<b>31.67</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>832</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 18.71.</b>					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-7 (iii).

[RULE 19-A (xiii).]

Leases of Rice Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP II.</b>						
	[Section (i).]						
	[Section (ii).]						
69	Mohodari .. ..	0 21	1 8 0	3 10 3	41.20	2.42	2
72	Nanduri .. ..	0 18	0 8 0	3 1 0	16.32	6.12	19
76	Pimpri Pale .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
	<b>Group Total</b> ..	<b>0 39</b>	<b>2 0 0</b>	<b>6 11 3</b>	<b>29.83</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 6.87</b>					
	<b>GROUP III.</b>						
	[Section (i).]						
	[Section (ii).]						
133	Vadale (Vani) .. ..	1 00	2 8 0	7 11 8	32.32	3.09	5
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 7.73</b>					
	[Section (iii).]						
7	Bilwadi .. ..	0 17	0 12 0	2 13 0	26.66	3.75	1
99	Dalwat .. ..	2 25	3 12 0	14 2 3	26.51	3.77	10
100	Desgaon .. ..	0 30	1 0 0	2 1 6	47.76	2.09	2
107	Deoli (Vani) .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
115	Palasdar .. ..	4 33	10 7 6	33 1 0	31.66	3.15	14
	<b>Total, Section (iii)</b> ..	<b>8 25</b>	<b>15 15 6</b>	<b>52 1 9</b>	<b>30.64</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>27</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 6.04</b>					
	<b>Group Total</b> ..	<b>9 25</b>	<b>18 7 6</b>	<b>59 13 6</b>	<b>30.86</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>32</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 6.21</b>					

## FORM A-7 (iii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.			
	<b>GROUP IV.</b>						
	[Section (i).]						
124	Amdar .. ..	0 15	1 0 0	3 5 9	29.76	3.35	1
126	Khired .. ..	3 5	5 8 0	20 4 3	27.13	3.68	11
135	Bhadne (H) .. ..	0 27	1 0 0	2 5 3	42.95	2.34	1
145	Jamle (H) .. ..	0 36	2 4 0	9 15 0	22.64	4.41	3
	<b>Total, Section (i)</b> ..	<b>5 3</b>	<b>9 12 0</b>	<b>35 14 3</b>	<b>27.16</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 7.07</b>					
	[Section (ii).]						
142	Hatgad .. ..	4 7	5 8 0	26 7 6	20.79	4.81	14
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 6.83</b>					
	<b>Group Total</b> ..	<b>9 10</b>	<b>15 4 0</b>	<b>62 5 9</b>	<b>24.45</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 6.74.</b>					
	<b>GROUP V.</b>						
167	Pimpalsond .. ..	0 15	0 6 0	0 13 0	46.15	2.16	2
169	Shribhuvan .. ..	6 00	12 0 0	30 15 0	38.78	2.57	4
	<b>Total</b> ..	<b>6 15</b>	<b>12 6 0</b>	<b>31 12 0</b>	<b>38.97</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 4.98.</b>					
	<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>26 9</b>	<b>48 1 6</b>	<b>160 10 6</b>	<b>20.93</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>99</b>
	<b>Average rent per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 6.12</b>					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-7 (iv).

[RULE 19-A (xiii).]

*Leases of Dry Crop Lands in the Inam Villages of the Kahoan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-8.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
	<b>GROUP II.</b>	<b>A. g.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>			
	Chacher .. ..	694 1	306 7 0	824 2 0	37.36	2.68	60
	Darebhangi .. ..	243 4	143 12 6	482 1 9	29.82	3.35	48
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>937 5</b>	<b>450 3 6</b>	<b>1,306 3 9</b>	<b>34.46</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>108</b>
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.39					
	<b>GROUP III.</b>						
	Dhadre .. ..	279 16½	213 9 0	515 12 9	41.40	2.41	89
	Umberpada .. ..	292 27	156 0 0	500 6 6	31.17	3.20	108
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>572 3½</b>	<b>369 9 0</b>	<b>1,016 3 3</b>	<b>36.36</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>197</b>
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.77					
	<b>GROUP V.</b>						
	Malgavan .. ..	275 5	48 0 0	161 6 9	29.73	3.36	22
	Raghatvihir .. ..	25 19	4 8 0	9 2 9	49.06	2.03	4
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>300 24</b>	<b>52 8 0</b>	<b>170 9 6</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>26</b>
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 0.56					
	<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>1,809 32½</b>	<b>872 4 6</b>	<b>2,493 0 6</b>	<b>34.99</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>331</b>
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.37					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-7 (v).

[RULE 19-A (xiii).]

*Leases of Rice Lands in the Inam Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
	<b>GROUP III.</b>	<b>A. g.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>	<b>Rs. a. p.</b>			
	Umberpada .. ..	1 16	3 10 0	7 15 0	45.66	2.18	4
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 5.66					
	<b>GROUP V.</b>						
	Malgavan .. ..	6 20	14 0 0	51 4 9	27.29	3.66	6
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 7.89					
	<b>Grand Total</b> .. ..	<b>7 36</b>	<b>17 10 0</b>	<b>59 3 9</b>	<b>29.75</b>	<b>3.36</b>	<b>10</b>
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 7.49					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-8.

[RULE 19-A (xiv).]

*Selling Value of Dry Crop Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka Nasik District during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g. .	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP I.</b> [Section (i).]						
2	Boj	104 14	84 6 0	8,200 0 0	07.18	29	
3	Bhaur	51 31	36 14 0	3,535 0 0	95.86	11	
4	Bhendi	13 31	6 0 0	100 0 0	16.66	1	
7	Deola	142 26	103 8 6	7,292 0 0	70.43	28	
8	Jirwade (Otur)	12 37	13 0 0	700 0 0	53.84	2	
9	Kalwan Budruk	30 24½	30 10 6	2,425 0 0	79.10	8	
10	Kalwan Khurd	23 27	22 7 0	1,156 0 0	51.52	8	
11	Khadaktale	15 33	8 0 0	600 0 0	75.00	1	
12	Kharde	157 10	89 2 4	5,789 0 0	64.93	26	
13	Kolhapur	5 8	2 8 0	40 0 0	16.60	1	
14	Manur	27 27	24 8 0	2,660 0 0	108.57	7	
15	Matane	44 22	26 6 0	1,346 0 0	51.03	7	
17	Pale Khurd	30 24½	31 9 0	2,696 0 0	85.41	9	
18	Pimpalgaon	220 39	127 10 0	7,876 0 0	61.71	28	
19	Rameshwar	139 8	58 3 6	2,646 0 0	45.44	19	
20	Vajgaon	87 36½	36 14 0	950 0 0	25.76	10	
21	Vakhari	52 10	27 8 0	2,020 0 0	73.45	11	
23	Vithewadi (L)	140 23½	77 5 0	4,249 0 0	54.95	21	
31	Savki (L)	76 30	52 8 0	3,586 0 0	68.30	13	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,378 22</b>	<b>858 15 10</b>	<b>57,876 0 0</b>	<b>67.36</b>	<b>240</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b>	<b>Rs. 41.97</b>					
	<b>[Section (ii).]</b>						
32	Bhadvan	2 26	3 8 0	85 0 0	24.28	1	
33	Gangvan	18 0½	7 12 0	229 0 0	29.54	3	
34	Khamkhede	86 29	44 12 0	1,815 0 0	40.55	12	
35	Pilkos	53 9½	33 14 0	2,310 0 0	68.19	9	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160 25</b>	<b>89 14 0</b>	<b>4,439 0 0</b>	<b>49.39</b>	<b>25</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b>	<b>Rs. 27.63</b>					
	<b>Group Total</b>	<b>1,539 7</b>	<b>948 13 10</b>	<b>62,305 0 0</b>	<b>65.66</b>	<b>265</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b>	<b>Rs. 40.47</b>					

## FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>Group II.</b>							
[Section (i).]							
25	Athambe .. ..	58 23	28 12 0	1,059 0 0	36.93	18	
27	Kalamthe .. ..	23 34	23 0 0	2,500 0 0	108.69	1	
28	Nivane .. ..	185 37	94 6 0	5,020 0 0	53.19	26	
30	Sakore .. ..	14 19½	11 12 0	755 0 0	64.25	5	
	Total ..	282 32½	157 14 0	9,334 0 0	59.12	50	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 33					
[Section (ii).]							
36	Asoli .. ..	4 5	2 8 0	300 0 0	120.00	1	
37	Abhone .. ..	17 37	11 4 0	550 0 0	48.88	3	
39	Bhavade .. ..	67 27	25 12 0	1,280 0 0	49.70	8	
40	Bhilwad .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
41	Bhangi .. ..	54 35	20 15 0	895 0 0	42.74	10	
48	Dahyane .. ..	25 8	9 0 0	148 0 0	16.44	2	
49	Desrane .. ..	21 29	17 12 6	1,194 0 0	67.14	7	
51	Daregaon (Vani) ..	25 25	17 10 0	270 0 0	15.31	4	
52	Gosrane .. ..	9 15	4 0 0	200 0 0	50.00	2	
54	Golakhal .. ..	10 27	8 8 0	430 0 0	50.58	2	
55	Hingve .. ..	54 8	42 15 6	3,214 0 0	74.79	12	
56	Insi .. ..	4 11	1 8 0	90 0 0	60.00	1	
57	Jamne-Pale .. ..	18 3	8 0 0	144 0 0	18.00	3	
58	Jaypur .. ..	32 25	30 8 0	1,440 0 0	47.21	7	
59	Khedgaon .. ..	11 12	9 11 0	650 0 0	67.09	3	
60	Kakane .. ..	16 16	6 11 0	865 0 0	129.34	2	
62	Kankapur .. ..	36 31	11 9 0	1,040 0 0	89.94	6	
64	Kanashi .. ..	38 2	36 15 6	2,461 0 0	66.56	12	
68	Kundane (Otur) ..	70 30	28 0 0	887 0 0	31.67	10	
68	Katalgaon .. ..	18 00	8 4 0	270 0 0	32.72	4	
69	Mohodari .. ..	3 25	2 0 0	100 0 0	50.00	1	
70	Nakode .. ..	99 31½	62 0 0	2,100 0 0	33.87	16	
71	Nalid .. ..	15 33	13 14 0	900 0 0	64.86	5	
72	Nanduri .. ..	20 28	10 3 0	245 0 0	24.04	3	
74	Otur .. ..	8 3	2 8 0	75 0 0	30.00	1	

## FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP II—contd.</b>							
[Section (ii)]—contd.							
76	Pimpri-Pale .. ..	26 26	13 14 0	411 0 0	29.62	5	
77	Ravalji .. ..	44 00	17 10 9	1,100 0 0	101.85	6	
79	Sheri (L) .. ..	101 7	42 13 0	1,100 0 0	25.69	11	
80	Shirasmani .. ..	54 22	35 8 0	997 0 0	28.08	7	
82	Warsi .. ..	49 5	23 8 0	1,250 0 0	53.19	4	
84	Wadi Budruk .. ..	87 24½	43 9 0	1,716 0 0	39.39	11	
85	Waghohol .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
86	Vithew-adi .. ..	3 32	2 0 0	129 0 0	64.50	3	
87	Visapur .. ..	54 32	23 13 0	653	27.42	6	
88	Vanjari .. ..	24 19	14 11 6	1,545	104.96	5	
	Total ..	1,131 33	609 7 9	29,340 0 0	48.15	183	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 25.93					
[Section (iii).]							
89	Ganore .. ..	24 16	12 11 0	455 0 0	35.86	5	
90	Khadakvan .. ..	4 27	2 11 0	145 0 0	53.95	2	
91	Pimple .. ..	21 36	17 0 0	417 0 0	24.52	6	
92	Sukapur .. ..	0 35	0 13 0	70 0 0	86.15	1	
	Total ..	51 34	33 3 0	1,087 0 0	32.75	14	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 20.96					
	Group Total ..	1,466 19½	800 8 9	39,770 0 0	49.67	247	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 27.11					
<b>GROUP III</b>							
[Section (i).]							
63	Kanherwadi .. ..	5 36	2 0 0	76 0 0	38.00	2	
65	Kundane (K) .. ..	9 34	4 2 0	485 0 0	117.57	3	



## FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP III—contd.</b>							
<b>[Section (i)]—contd.</b>							
67	Kaohane .. ..	34 24	0 12 0	540 0 0	55.38	7	
73	Narul .. ..	35 24	13 15 6	807 0 0	57.76	9	
	<b>Total, Section (i)</b> ..	<b>85 38</b>	<b>29 13 6</b>	<b>1,908 0 0</b>	<b>63.03</b>	<b>21</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 22.19</b>					
<b>[Section (i).]</b>							
129	Dari .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	
130	Hanmantpada .. ..	41 17	16 4 0	295 0 0	18.15	7	
131	Mehedar .. ..	18 21	5 4 0	105 0 0	20.00	3	
132	Mulane .. ..	38 10	15 0 0	350 0 0	23.33	7	
133	Vadale (Vani) .. ..	4 24	1 8 0	20 0 0	13.33	1	
	<b>Total, Section (ii)</b> ..	<b>102 32</b>	<b>38 0 0</b>	<b>770 0 0</b>	<b>20.26</b>	<b>18</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b> ..	<b>Rs. 7.49</b>					
<b>[Section (iii).]</b>							
93	Amburdi Khurd .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	
95	Blakurdi .. ..	10 11	6 0 0	90 0 0	15.00	1	
96	Bordaivat .. ..	5 27	4 0 0	115 0 0	28.75	2	
97	Bilwadi .. ..	21 25	12 15 0	225 0 0	17.39	3	
98	Chinchore .. ..	6 3	3 8 0	80 0 0	22.85	1	
99	Daivat .. ..	2 39	3 0 0	91 0 0	30.33	1	
100	Desgaon .. ..	58 9	34 1 0	1,784 0 0	52.37	16	
101	Devli (Vani) .. ..	1 5	0 15 6	16 0 0	16.51	1	
102	Halal Barda .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	
104	Jamset .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	
105	Jaydar .. ..	2 21	0 13 0	36 0 0	44.30	1	
106	Khalki .. ..	3 38	2 0 0	31 0 0	15.50	1	
114	Ojhar .. ..	40 0	23 4 9	784 0 0	33.65	7	
115	Palsadar .. ..	11 9	0 0 0	350 0 0	38.88	2	
116	Sule .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	
117	Singasi .. ..	16 18	9 0 0	310 0 0	34.44	4	
118	Tirhal Budruk .. ..	14 20	6 4 0	340 0 0	54.40	3	
119	Tirhal Khurd .. ..	7 31	5 2 0	319 0 0	61.40	4	
120	Takbari .. ..	5 34	2 8 0	50 0 0	20.00	1	

## FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP II—contd.</b>							
<i>[Section (ii)]—contd.</i>							
121	Vadale (H)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
122	Varkhede	18 25	16 8 0	770 0 0	46.66	7	
123	Verule	19 22	6 12 0	471 0 0	69.77	3	
	Total	246 15	145 12 3	5,862 0 0	40.21	53	
	Average price per acre	Rs. 23.79					
	Group Total	435 5	213 9 9	8,540 0 0	39.97	97	
	Average price per acre	Rs. 19.62					
<b>GROUP IV.</b>							
<i>[Section (i).]</i>							
124	Amdar	4 18	1 8 0	73 0 0	48.66	1	
125	Deoli (Karhad)	6 2	1 2 0	40 0 0	35.55	1	
126	Khirad	7 35	2 4 0	82 0 0	36.44	2	
135	Bhadne (H)	2 16	1 3 0	61 0 0	51.36	1	
139	Daregaon (H)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
144	Jirwade (H)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
145	Jamle	14 36	5 8 0	180 0 0	32.72	3	
147	Kosvan	12 0	5 0 0	173 0 0	34.60	3	
158	Tatani	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	47 27	16 9 0	609 0 0	36.76	11	
	Average price per acre	Rs. 12.77					
<i>[Section (ii).]</i>							
140	Dongrale	10 12	2 0 0	55 0 0	27.50	2	
141	Dhanoli	7 1	3 0 0	110 0 0	36.66	2	
142	Hatgad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
146	Kusma-di	5 33	3 4 0	134 10 0	41.42	3	
151	Pohali	6 20	4 0 0	200 0 0	50.00	1	
154	Shringarwadi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

## FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP IV—contd.</b>							
[Section (ii)]—contd.							
156	Saptashring .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	
157	Sarad .. ..	3 35	3 12 6	60 0 0	15.80	1	
160	Umbardhe .. ..	9 0	2 0 0	47 0 0	23.50	1	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42 21</b>	<b>18 0 6</b>	<b>606 10 0</b>	<b>33.64</b>	<b>9</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 14.26</b>					
	<b>Group Total ..</b>	<b>90 8</b>	<b>34 9 6</b>	<b>1,215 10 0</b>	<b>35.14</b>	<b>20</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 13.47</b>					
<b>GROUP V.</b>							
163	Guijambhulpada ..	2 7	0 8 0	30 0 0	60.00	1	
165	Karanjul .. ..	3 25	0 12 0	6 0 0	6.66	1	
169	Shribhuvan .. ..	6 6	1 0 0	15 0 0	15.00	1	
170	Songir .. ..	10 5	1 8 0	12 0 0	8.00	1	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22 3</b>	<b>3 12 0</b>	<b>62 0 0</b>	<b>16.53</b>	<b>4</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 2.80</b>					
	<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>3,553 2½</b>	<b>2,001 5 10</b>	<b>1,11,892 10 0</b>	<b>55.90</b>	<b>633</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 31.49</b>					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-8 (i).

[RULE 19-A (xiv).]

*Selling Value of Motasthal Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP I.</b>						
	[Section (i).]						
3	Bhaur .. ..	7 20½	7 15 6	1,480 0 0	185.72	6	
7	Deola .. ..	17 1	12 2 0	2,820 0 0	232.57	15	
11	Khadaktale .. ..	1 15	0 14 0	100 0 0	114.28	1	
12	Kharde .. ..	9 23½	6 10 3	2,299 0 0	346.20	5	
15	Matane .. ..	13 14	7 15 6	1,100 0 0	138.03	4	
18	Pimpalgaon .. ..	47 29½	49 10 0	13,490 0 0	271.83	31	
19	Rameshwar .. ..	40 17	27 7 3	4,670 0 0	170.10	12	
20	Vajgaon .. ..	17 10	18 0 0	1,000 0 0	55.55	1	
21	Yakhari .. ..	62 35½	44 15 6	10,025 0 0	222.93	26	
23	Vithewadi (L.) .. ..	27 11	27 7 0	1,300 0 0	47.38	4	
	<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>244 17</b>	<b>203 1 0</b>	<b>38,284 0 0</b>	<b>188.53</b>	<b>103</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b> .. ..	<b>Rs. 156.62.</b>					
	[Section (ii).]						
34	Khamkhede .. ..	4 39½	3 9 0	1,000 0 0	280.70	5	
35	Pilkos .. ..	10 26	7 0 0	200 0 0	28.57	1	
	<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>15 25½</b>	<b>10 9 0</b>	<b>1,200 0 0</b>	<b>113.60</b>	<b>6</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b> .. ..	<b>Rs. 76.73</b>					
	<b>Group Total</b> .. ..	<b>260 2½</b>	<b>213 10 0</b>	<b>39,484 0 0</b>	<b>184.82</b>	<b>111</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre</b> .. ..	<b>Rs. 151.82.</b>					
	<b>GROUP II.</b>						
	[Section (i).]						
28	Niwane .. ..	30 9	33 2 0	7,981 0 0	240.93	32	
	<b>Average price per acre</b> .. ..	<b>Rs. 264.05.</b>					

## FORM A-8 (i)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	Number of sales.	Remarks.
	<b>GROUP II—contd.</b>						
	[Section (ii).]	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
48	Dahyane .. ..	0 23	0 7 0	150 0 0	342.85	1	
62	Kankapur .. ..	3 26	1 6 0	750 0 0	545.45	5	
66	Kundane (Otur) .. ..	0 36	0 10 0	100 0 0	160.00	1	
80	Shirasmani .. ..	5 1	4 0 0	325 0 0	81.25	2	
84	Wadi Budruk .. ..	0 38	2 2 0	250 0 0	115.94	2	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11 11</b>	<b>8 9 6</b>	<b>1,575 0 0</b>	<b>183.27</b>	<b>11</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 139.68.</b>					
	<b>Group Total ..</b>	<b>41 20</b>	<b>41 11 6</b>	<b>9,556 0 0</b>	<b>229.05</b>	<b>43</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 230.26.</b>					
	<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>301 22½</b>	<b>255 5 6</b>	<b>49,040 0 0</b>	<b>192.05</b>	<b>154</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 162.61.</b>					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-8 (ii).

[RULE 19-A (xiv).]

*Selling Value of Patasthal Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
<b>GROUP I.</b>							
[Section (i) (a).]							
2	Bej .. .. .	6 26½	96 11 0	3,871 0 0	40·03	26	
8	Jirwade (Otur) .. .. .	6 23	65 10 6	2,235 0 0	34·04	8	
9	Kalwan Budruk .. .. .	2 2½	23 5 0	1,545 0 0	66·26	7	
10	Kalwan Khurd .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Msnur .. .. .	3 25	30 14 0	2,300 0 0	74·48	14	
17	Pale Khurd .. .. .	3 17	21 8 0	1,321 0 0	61·44	5	
31	Savki (L) .. .. .	4 32½	49 11 0	2,200 0 0	44·27	7	
	Total ..	27 6½	287 11 6	13,472 0 0	46·82	67	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 495·97					
[Section (i) (b).]							
7	Deola .. .. .	4 39	30 0 0	2,004 0 0	66·80	9	
19	Rameshwar .. .. .	7 30	46 15 0	4,871 0 0	103·77	21	
	Total ..	12 29	76 15 0	6,875 0 0	89·36	30	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 540·27.					
[Section (i) (c).]							
20	Vajgaon .. .. .	0 28	0 14 6	330 0 0	362·64	2	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 471·43					
[Section (i) (d).]							
12	Kharde .. .. .	3 8½	2 6 6	1,480 0 0	615·06	8	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 460·70					
	Total Section (i) ..	43 32	367 15 6	22,157 0 0	60·21	107	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 505·86					

## FORM A-8 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP I—contd.</b>						
	<b>[Section (ii).]</b>						
32	Bhadvan .. ..	4 16½	33 4 0	1,010 0 0	57.44	8	
33	Gangvan .. ..	0 23	4 0 0	100 0 0	25.00	1	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4 38½</b>	<b>37 4 0</b>	<b>201 0</b>	<b>53.95</b>	<b>9</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 404.52</b>					
	<b>Group Total ..</b>	<b>48 30½</b>	<b>405 3 6</b>	<b>24,167 0 0</b>	<b>59.64</b>	<b>116</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 495.53</b>					
	<b>GROUP II.</b>						
	<b>[Section (i) (a).]</b>						
49	Desrane .. ..	0 8	3 0 0	180 0 0	60.00	1	
52	Gosrane .. ..	0 12½	3 8 0	75 0 0	21.43	1	
55	Hingve .. ..	2 2	14 4 0	400 0 0	28.07	2	
58	Jaypur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
59	Khedgaon .. ..	0 24	6 0 0	200 0 0	33.33	1	
60	Kakane .. ..	2 38½	26 5 0	1,200 0 0	45.61	2	
64	Kanashi .. ..	3 7	41 0 0	445 0 0	10.85	3	
74	Otur .. ..	4 17	39 13 0	2,060 0 0	51.75	6	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13 28½</b>	<b>133 14 0</b>	<b>4,560 0 0</b>	<b>34.06</b>	<b>16</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 332.39</b>					
	<b>[Section (i) (b).]</b>						
80	Shirasmani .. ..	6 10	29 9 0	1,883 0 0	63.70	8	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 301.28</b>					
	<b>Total [Section (i)] ..</b>	<b>19 38½</b>	<b>163 7 0</b>	<b>6,443 0 0</b>	<b>39.42</b>	<b>24</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 322.63</b>					
	<b>[Section (ii) (a).]</b>						
70	Nakode .. ..	0 2	0 5 0	26 0 0	83.20	1	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 520.</b>					

## FORM A-8 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP II—contd.</b> [Section (ii) (b).]						
41	Bhangi (Mok) .. ..	5 11½	14 1 0	415 0 0	29.51	3	
62	Kankapur .. ..	2 34½	1 9 0	195 0 0	124.80	1	
79	Sheri (L) .. ..	3 1	1 12 6	550 0 0	309.77	3	
	Total ..	11 7	17 6 6	1,160 0 0	66.64	7	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 103.80					
	Total Section (ii) ..	11 9	17 11 6	1,186 0 0	66.93	8	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 105.65					
	Group Total ..	31 7½	181 2 6	7,629 0 0	42.11	32	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 244.56					
	<b>GROUP III.</b> [Section (ii).]						
130	Hanmantpada .. ..	7 15	3 4 0	400 0 0	123.07	1	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 54.23					
	[Section (iii).]						
96	Bordaivat .. ..	1 2	2 8 0	40 0 0	16.00	1	
100	Desgaon .. ..	20 14	14 4 0	651 0 0	45.68	4	
	Total ..	21 16	16 12 0	691 0 0	41.25	5	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 32.28					
	Group Total ..	28 31	20 0 0	1,091 0 0	54.55	6	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 37.91					
	Grand Total ..	108 29½	606 6 0	32,887 0 0	54.23	154	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 302.44					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.



## FORM A-8 (iii).

[RULE 19-A (xiv).]

*Selling Value of Rice Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP II.</b>						
	[Section (ii).]						
69	Mohodari .. ..	0 7	0 8 0	20 0 0	40.00	1	
72	Nanduri .. ..	0 10	0 8 0	10 0 0	20.00	1	
	Group Total ..	0 17	1 0 0	30 0 0	30.00	2	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 70.58					
	<b>GROUP III.</b>						
	[Section (iii).]						
93	Amburdi Khurd ..	....	....	....	....	....	
104	Jamset .. ..	18 20	8 5 6	245 0 0	29.36	4	
115	Palasdar .. ..	0 16	0 12 0	25 0 0	33.33	1	
	Group Total ..	18 36	9 1 6	270 0 0	29.69	5	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 14.28					
	<b>GROUP IV.</b>						
	[Section (i).]						
126	Khirad , .. ..	0 12	0 8 0	13 0 0	26.00	1	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 43.33					
	Grand Total ..	19 25	10 9 6	313 0 0	29.54	8	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 15.94					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-8 (iv).

[RULE 19-A (xiv).

*Selling Value of Dry Crop Lands in Inam Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-9	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	<b>GROUP II.</b>						
	Chacher .. ..	144 20	41 14 0	1,101 0 0	26.29	8	
	Darebhangi .. ..	26 23	16 3 0	305 0 0	18.84	3	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>171 3</b>	<b>58 1 0</b>	<b>1,406 0 0</b>	<b>24.21</b>	<b>11</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 8.21</b>					
	<b>GROUP III.</b>						
	Dhadre .. ..	33 2½	23 10 0	607 0 0	25.69	3	
	Umberpada .. ..	17 4	7 14 0	75 0 0	9.52	2	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50 6½</b>	<b>31 8 0</b>	<b>682 0 0.</b>	<b>21.65</b>	<b>10</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 13.59</b>					
	<b>GROUP V.</b>						
	Malgavan .. ..	99 3	21 2 0	414 0 0	18.40	15	
	Raghat-vihir .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>99 3</b>	<b>21 2 0</b>	<b>414 0 0</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>15</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 4.17</b>					
	<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>320 12½</b>	<b>110 11 0</b>	<b>2,502 0 0.</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>36</b>	
	<b>Average price per acre ..</b>	<b>Rs. 7.81</b>					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## FORM A-8 (v).

[RULE 19-A (iv).]

*Selling Value of Rice Lands in the Villages of the Kalwan Taluka, Nasik District, during the period of 1934-35 to 1938-39.*

Serial No. in Form A-9	Name of Village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	GROUP V.						
	Malgavan .. .. .	0 25	1 8 0	16 0 0	10.66	1	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 25-6.					

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

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**FORM A-9.**

**Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied land in  
the Taluka of Kalwan in the District of Nasik.**

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Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied

1 Serial No.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
	Ra. a.	Ra.	Ra.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Ra.	Ra. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Ra. a. p.		
	<b>New Group No. I. (31 villages).</b>																
1	Bagdu	I	2 4	--	--	652	544	--	--	--	M 5	9	--	657	553	--	
2	Bej	I	2 4	--	20	2,112	2,214	--	--	--	M 3 P 579 S 848 W 7,017	2	--	2,094	10,081	--	
3	Bhaur	I	2 4	--	--	2,573	2,223	--	--	--	M 58	77	--	2,631	2,300	--	
4	Bhendli	I	2 4	--	--	1,040	746	--	--	--	M 59	82	--	1,099	828	--	
5	Bhusbhl	I	2 4	--	--	1,052	859	--	--	--	M 26	32	--	1,078	891	--	
6	Dahivad	I	2 4	--	--	7,011	2,745	--	--	--	M 301	440	--	7,312	3,185	--	
7	Devia	I	2 4	--	8	2,480	1,808	--	--	--	M 209 P 402 S 296 W 1,290	296	--	3,091	3,784	--	
8	Jirwada (Otur)	I	2 4	--	14	115	122	--	--	--	M 10 P 79 S 114 W 814	14	--	194	1,050	--	
9	Kaiwan Budruk	I	2 4	--	14	1,211	1,232	--	--	--	M 10 P 166 S 242 W 1,712	14	--	1,887	2,250	--	
10	Kaiwan Khurd	I	2 4	--	14	906	809	--	--	--	M 5 P 57 S 71 W 573	5	--	968	1,458	--	
11	Khadaktale	I	2 4	--	--	841	447	--	--	--	M 44	49	--	885	487	--	
12	Kharde	I	2 4	--	--	1,765	1,577	--	--	--	M 142	151	--	1,907	1,728	--	
13	Kolhapur	I	2 4	--	11	418	302	--	--	--	M 1 P 7 S 8 W 43	1	--	425	353	--	
14	Manur	I	2 4	--	11	601	651	--	--	--	M 1 P 96 S 154 W 756	1	--	698	1,562	--	
15	Matane	I	2 4	--	--	1,169	674	--	--	--	M 39	46	--	1,208	720	--	
16	Pale Budruk	I	2 4	--	--	1,056	1,206	--	--	--	M 28	52	--	1,084	1,258	--	
17	Pale Khurd	I	2 4	--	15 9	909	1,029	--	--	--	M 131 P 181 S 182 W 795	15 9	--	1,040	2,007	--	
18	Pimpalgaon	I	2 4	--	--	4,130	2,750	--	--	--	M 605	778	--	4,735	3,528	--	
19	Rameshwar	I	2 4	--	12 8	3,487	1,851	--	--	--	M 165 P 154 S 100 W 905	12 8	--	3,600	3,191	--	
20	Vajgaon	I	2 4	--	--	2,510	1,432	--	--	--	M 46	37	--	2,556	1,469	--	

A-9.

19-B).

land in the Taluka of Kalwan in the District of Nasik.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		New Group No. I. (31 villages).		
2	4	16	587	490	..	..	..	..	M 5 P 65 W 295	S 11 S 68	..	657	864	..	+56.23	Bagdu	1	
2	4	16	2,112	2,214	..	..	..	..	M 3 P 579 W 5,430	S 4 S 848	..	2,694	3,502	..	-15.66	Bej	2	
2	4	..	2,573	2,222	..	..	..	..	M 58	S 77	..	2,631	2,299	..	-0.04	Bhaur	3	
2	4	..	1,040	746	..	..	..	..	M 59	S 86	..	1,099	832	..	+0.48	Bhendf	4	
2	4	..	1,052	859	..	..	..	..	M 26	S 32	..	1,078	891	..	..	Bhushni	5	
2	4	..	7,006	2,743	..	..	..	..	M 306	S 445	..	7,312	3,188	..	+0.09	Dahivad	6	
2	4	16	2,457	1,791	..	..	..	..	M 232 P 402	S 329 S 390	..	3,091	3,849	..	+1.71	Devla	7	
2	4	16	111	118	..	..	..	..	P 83	S 120 W 732	..	194	1,020	..	-0.28	Jirwada (Otur)	8	
2	4	16	1,205	1,276	..	..	..	..	M 16 P 166	S 21 S 242	..	1,387	2,960	..	-8.92	Kalwan Budruk	9	
2	4	16	906	809	..	..	..	..	M 5 P 57	S 5 S 71	..	968	1,408	..	-3.36	Kalwan Khurd	10	
2	4	..	841	447	..	..	..	..	M 44	S 50	..	885	497	..	+2.05	Khadaktale	11	
2	4	16	1,660	1,483	..	..	..	..	M 142 P 105	S 153 S 92	..	1,907	1,946	..	+12.61	Kharde	12	
2	4	16	418	302	..	..	..	..	P 7	S 8 W 53	..	425	363	..	+2.83	Kolhapur	13	
2	4	16	598	647	..	..	..	..	M 4 P 96	S 2 S 154	..	698	1,732	..	+10.88	Manur	14	
2	4	..	1,158	668	..	..	..	..	M 50	S 52	..	1,208	720	..	..	Matane	15	
2	4	..	1,056	1,206	..	..	..	..	M 23	S 52	..	1,084	1,258	..	..	Pale Budruk	16	
2	4	16	908	1,026	..	..	..	..	M 3 P 131	S 4 S 183	..	1,040	2,200	..	-0.84	Pale Khurd	17	
2	4	..	4,122	2,745	..	..	..	..	M 613	S 792	..	4,735	3,537	..	+0.25	Pimpalgaon	19	
2	4	16	3,415	1,813	..	..	..	..	M 165 P 22	S 216 S 235	..	3,806	3,129	..	-1.04	Rameshwar	19	
2	4	16	2,453	1,399	..	..	..	..	M 46 P 57	S 48 S 43	..	2,556	1,600	..	+8.91	Vajgaon	20	

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																	
1. Postal No.	Name of village.	3. No. of Group.	Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Gardens.			Total.		
			4. Dry crop.	5. Rice.	6. Garden.	7. Area.	8. Assessment.	9. Average.	10. Area.	11. Assessment.	12. Average.	13. Area.	14. Assessment.	15. Average.	16. Area.	17. Assessment.	18. Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<b>New Group No. I—contd.</b> (11 villages)—contd.																	
21	Vakbari ..	I	2 4	..	..	3,580	1,701	..	..	..	M 614	607	..	4,194	2,308	..	
22	Varvandi ..	I	2 4	..	..	1,544	993	..	..	..	M 18	27	..	1,562	1,020	..	
23	Vithvadi (Lohoner).	I	2 4	..	..	2,400	1,510	..	..	..	M 68	56	..	2,468	1,560	..	
24	Yekibara ..	I	2 4	..	..	838	589	..	..	..	M 0	5	..	844	544	..	
25	Atamba ..	II	1 12	..	..	836	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	836	369	..	
26	Dahyane (Otur) ..	II	1 12	..	..	854	256	..	..	..	{ P 2	S 8	2	..	856	261	..
												W 3					
27	Kalamthe ..	II	1 12	..	..	308	283	..	..	..	M 3	4	..	309	287	..	
28	Nivana ..	II	1 12	..	..	2,400	1,296	..	..	..	M 196	196	..	2,596	1,492	..	
29	Savki (Kansahl) ..	II	1 12	..	..	229	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	172	..	
30	Sakora ..	II	1 12	..	..	1,120	799	..	..	..	M 13	15	..	1,133	814	..	
31	Savki (Lohoner) ..	I	2 4	..	17 8	1,644	899	..	..	..	{ M 4	2		..	1,750	1,727	..
												S 101					
												W 725					
	<b>Total</b> ..	..	..	..	..	51,789	34,088	0 10 6	..	..	{ M 2,608	3,189	1 8 1	..	56,212	54,243	0 15 5
												S 2,273	1 4 9				
												W 14,693					
<b>New Group No. II.</b> (57 villages).																	
32	Bhadvan ..	I	2 4	..	12	485	621	..	..	..	{ P 77	S 92		..	602	1,214	..
												W 501					
33	Gangavan ..	I	2 4	..	13	314	172	..	..	..	{ P 66	S 64		..	390	672	..
												W 436					
34	Khamkheda ..	I	2 4	..	17 10 8	1,881	1,039	..	..	..	{ M 54	41		..	1,941	1,107	..
												S 4	4				
												W 23					
35	Pihos ..	I	2 4	..	..	1,707	1,152	..	..	..	M 27	26	..	1,734	1,178	..	
36	Asoh ..	II	1 12	..	..	337	227	..	..	..	M 3	2	..	340	229	..	
37	Abhona ..	II	1 12	..	..	425	345	..	..	..	M 4	4	..	429	340	..	
38	Barda ..	II	1 12	..	..	429	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	429	340	..	
39	Bhavada ..	II	1 12	..	..	1,106	424	..	..	..	M 6	5	..	1,115	429	..	
40	Bhivad ..	II	1 12	..	..	323	116	..	..	..	M 8	6	..	331	122	..	
41	Bhangi (Mok) ..	II	1 12	..	8	732	390	..	..	..	{ M 8	8		..	806	923	..
												S 115					
												W 401					
42	Bhadne (Pimple) ..	II	1 12	..	..	515	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	515	265	..	
43	Belapur ..	II	1 12	..	..	294	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	294	167	..	
44	Belbara ..	II	1 12	..	..	108	78	..	..	..	M 4	5	..	113	78	..	
45	Bhagurdi ..	II	1 12	..	15	970	705	..	..	..	M 7	5	..	980	713	..	

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Social Number.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
			3,580	1,701	--	--	--	--	M 614	601	--	4,194	2,302	--	- 0-21	Vakhari	21		
			1,544	903	--	--	--	--	M 19	27	--	1,562	1,020	--	--	Varvandi	22		
			2,400	1,510	--	--	--	--	M 68	56	--	2,468	1,566	--	--	Vithvadi (Lohner)	23		
			888	539	--	--	--	--	M 6	5	--	844	544	--	--	Yeklahare	24		
			886	474	--	--	--	--			--	836	474	--	+28-45	Atamba	25		
			855	329	--	--	--	--	M 1	1	--	856	330	--	+26-43	Dahyane (Otur)	26		
			806	364	--	--	--	--	M 9	5	--	809	369	--	+28-57	Kalamthe	27		
			2,393	1,661	--	--	--	--	M 203	288	--	2,596	1,949	--	+30-63	Nivana	28		
			229	221	--	--	--	--			--	229	221	--	+29-48	Savkia (Kanashi)	29		
			1,118	1,026	--	--	--	--	M 15	22	--	1,133	1,048	--	+28-74	Sakora	30		
		16	1,886	894	--	--	--	--	M 4 P 90	2 S 110 W 742	--	1,730	1,748	--	+ 1-21	Savki (Lohner)	31		
			51,411	34,716	0 10 10	--	--	--	M 2,737 P 2,064	3,386 S 2,564 W 13,701	1 3 10 1 3 10	56,212	54,367	0 15 6	+ 0-22	Total			
1 12		12	482	450	--	--	--	--	P 80	S 75 W 401	--	562	956	--	-20-48	Bhadvan	32		
1 12		12	314	134	--	--	--	--	P 66	S 51 W 375	--	590	560	--	-16-66	Gangavan	33		
1 12		12	1,881	808	--	--	--	--	M 54 P 4	S 35 S 3 W 16	--	1,939	862	--	-22-13	Khamkheda	34		
1 12			1,707	896	--	--	--	--	M 27	S 25	--	1,734	921	--	-21-81	Pilkos	35		
1 12			337	227	--	--	--	--	M 3	S 6	--	340	230	--	+ 0-43	Asoli	36		
1 12		12	422	343	--	--	--	--	M 4 P 5	S 4 W 13	--	429	364	--	+ 4-29	Abhona	37		
1 12			429	340	--	--	--	--			--	429	340	--	--	Barda	38		
1 12			1,109	424	--	--	--	--	M 6	S 8	--	1,115	429	--	--	Bhavada	39		
1 12			323	116	--	--	--	--	M 8	S 6	--	331	122	--	--	Bhilwad	40		
1 12		12	732	399	--	--	--	--	M 8 P 156	S 9 S 115 W 246	--	896	769	--	-16-63	Bhangi (Mok)	41		
1 12			515	265	--	--	--	--			--	515	265	--	--	Bhadans (Pimple)	42		
1 12			294	167	--	--	--	--			--	294	167	--	--	Balapur	43		
1 12	8		108	73	--	--	--	--	M 4	S 6	--	112	79	--	+ 1-23	Belbare	44		
1 12		12	979	705	--	--	--	--	M 7	S 8	--	986	713	--	--	Bhagurdi	45		



BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Mos.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<p><b>New Group No. II—contd.</b> (57 villages)—contd.</p>																	
46	Bijora	II	1 12	..	..	587	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587	217	..
47	Borpada	II	1 12	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..
48	Dahyana (Pala)	II	1 12	..	..	264	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	193	..
49	Desrana	II	1 12	..	19	1,083	1,043	..	..	..	..	M 1 P 20 S 27 W 277	..	1,710	1,348	..	
50	Dhekale	II	1 12	..	..	419	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	185	..	
51	Daregaon Vaul.	Tarf II	1 12	8 0	..	609	282	..	8	14	..	..	..	617	296	..	
52	Georana	II	1 12	..	15 12	482	358	..	..	..	..	P 46 S 60 W 482	..	527	900	..	
53	Golakhal	II	1 12	..	..	1,090	674	..	..	..	..	M 4 S 6	..	1,094	679	..	
54	Gobspuz	II	1 12	8 0	..	732	329	..	1	2	..	..	..	733	331	..	
55	Hingave	II	1 12	..	10	844	600	..	..	..	..	P 50 S 50 W 256	..	894	806	..	
56	Insi	II	1 12	..	..	776	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	776	353	..	
57	Janna	II	1 12	..	..	475	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	475	189	..	
58	Jayspur	II	1 12	..	8	889	607	..	..	..	..	P 30 S 34 W 173	..	619	614	..	
59	Khedgaon	II	1 12	..	10	660	698	..	..	..	..	M 2 P 11 S 14 W 89	..	673	804	..	
60	Kakana	II	1 12	..	10	708	260	..	..	..	..	P 80 S 28 W 102	..	738	450	..	
61	Kapal	II	1 12	..	..	805	298	..	..	..	..	M 42 S 25	..	847	323	..	
62	Kankapur	II	1 12	..	..	648	231	..	..	..	..	M 47 S 33	..	690	264	..	
63	Kanbervadi	III	1 6	..	..	390	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	119	..	
64	Kanshi	II	1 12	..	13	2,007	1,667	..	..	..	..	P 172 S 236 W 1,692	..	2,179	3,714	..	
65	Kundana (Kanshi)	III	1 6	..	..	280	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	118	..	
66	Kundana (Otur)	II	1 12	..	..	1,120	800	..	..	..	..	M 54 S 23	..	1,174	523	..	
67	Kachane	III	1 6	..	..	408	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	408	120	..	
68	Katalgaon	II	1 12	8 0	..	409	157	..	8	4	..	..	..	412	161	..	
69	Mohodari	II	1 12	8 0	..	404	262	..	2	4	..	..	..	468	260	..	
70	Nakod	II	1 12	..	8	2,559	1,613	..	..	..	..	M 9 P 7 S 6 W 26	..	2,575	1,649	..	
71	Nalid	II	1 12	..	..	537	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	376	..	
72	Nanduri	II	1 12	8 0	..	642	401	..	16	34	..	..	..	658	435	..	
73	Narul	III	1 6	..	..	915	384	..	..	..	..	M 3 S 2	..	918	386	..	



BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																		
Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
<b>New Group No. II--contd.</b> (57 villages)--contd.																		
74	Otur	II	1 12	--	{ 12 10 }	1,063	446	--	--	--	--	{ M 3 P 130 W 919 }	8	8	--	1,195	1,492	--
75	Pimpri-Marbada	II	1 12	--	--	862	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	862	180	--
76	Pimpri-Pale	II	1 12	8 0	--	703	343	--	4	8	--	--	--	--	--	707	351	--
77	Bawalji	II	1 12	--	--	1,075	557	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,075	557	--
78	Sadavibhr	II	1 12	--	--	203	98	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	204	99	--
79	Seri	II	1 12	--	--	904	340	--	--	--	--	M 9	9	--	--	913	349	--
80	Siraamani	II	1 12	--	--	719	452	--	--	--	--	M 119	111	--	--	638	563	--
81	Umberpada	II	1 12	--	--	69	47	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	47	--
82	Yani	II	1 12	--	--	972	362	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	972	362	--
83	Vadala Vakharl	II	1 12	--	--	1,251	476	--	--	--	--	M 16	8	--	--	1,267	484	--
84	Vadi Budruk	II	1 12	--	--	1,248	548	--	--	--	--	M 31	30	--	--	1,279	578	--
85	Vagohol	II	1 12	--	--	65	55	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	55	--
86	Vithewadi	II	1 12	--	--	152	102	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	152	102	--
87	Viaspur	II	1 12	--	12	829	371	--	--	--	--	{ P 87 W 234 }	87	27	--	800	632	--
88	Vanjari	II	1 12	--	--	866	223	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	866	223	--
Total			--	--	--	40,720	22,607	0 8 11	35	67	1 14 8	{ M 461 P 841 W 6,970 }	363	0 12 7	1 0 9	42,057	29,787	0 11 4
<b>Government land in Inam villages.</b>																		
	Darebhangl	II	1 12	--	--	14	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14	7	--
	Dhoner	II	1 12	--	--	18	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18	7	--
Total			--	--	--	32	14	0 7 0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32	14	0 7 0
Total of New Group II.			--	--	--	40,752	22,621	0 8 11	35	67	1 14 8	{ M 461 P 841 W 6,970 }	363	0 12 7	1 0 9	42,089	29,801	0 11 4
<b>New Group No. III.</b> (49 villages.)																		
89	Ganora	II	1 12	--	--	1,395	700	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,395	700	--
90	Khadakvan	II	1 12	--	--	201	121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	201	121	--

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial Number.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 12	..	12	1,059	445	..	..	..	..	{ M 3 P 193	S 8 W 127	64f	1,195	1,220	..	-18-23	Otur	74	
1 12	..	..	862	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	862	186	..	..	Pimpri-Markanda	75	
1 12	8	12	697	340	..	4	8	..	{ P 6	S 8 W 6	..	707	357	..	+ 1-70	Pimpri-Pala	76	
1 12	..	..	1,075	557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	557	..	..	Ravalji	77	
1 12	8	..	203	98	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	204	99	..	..	Sadagvihir	78	
1 12	..	12	892	336	..	..	..	..	{ M 9 P 12	S 10 W 19	38	913	408	..	+18-83	Seri	79	
1 12	..	..	719	452	..	..	..	..	M 119	124	..	838	576	..	+ 2-30	Sirasmani	80	
1 12	..	..	69	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	47	..	..	Umbarpada	81	
1 12	..	12	916	341	..	..	..	..	{ P 56	S 30 W 60	..	972	431	..	+19-06	Varsi	82	
1 12	..	..	1,251	476	..	..	..	..	M 16	9	..	1,267	485	..	+ 0-20	Vadala Vakhari	83	
1 12	..	..	1,248	548	..	..	..	..	M 31	32	..	1,279	580	..	+ 0-34	Vadi Budruk	84	
1 12	..	..	65	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	55	..	..	Vagohol	85	
1 12	..	..	152	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	102	..	..	Vithevadi	86	
1 12	..	12	829	371	..	..	..	..	{ P 37	S 27 W 171	..	866	569	..	- 9-96	Visapur	87	
1 12	..	..	366	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	223	..	..	Vanjari	88	
..	..	..	40,700	22,237	0 8 9	35	67	1 14 8	{ M 461 P 801	S 411 W 3,156	0 14 3 0 13 9	42,057	26,561	0 10 1	-10-83	Total.		
1 12	..	..	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	..	..	Government land in Inam villages.		
1 12	..	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	Darebhangi		
..	..	..	32	14	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	14	0 7 0	..	Total.		
..	..	..	40,792	22,251	0 8 9	35	67	1 14 8	{ M 461 P 801	S 411 W 3,156	0 14 3 0 13 9	42,089	26,575	0 10 1	-10-83	Total of New Group No. II.		
1 6	..	..	1,395	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,395	550	..	-21-42	Ganora	89	
1 6	..	..	201	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	95	..	-21-48	Khadakvan	90	

By FORMER SETTLEMENT.																		
Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
NEW GROUP No. III—contd. (49 villages)—contd.																		
91	Pimpale	II	1 12	..	..	954	608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	608
92	Sukapur	II	1 12	..	..	57	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	54
93	Ambardi Khurd	III	1 6	..	..	219	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	117
94	Ambardi Badruk	III	1 6	..	..	282	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	127
95	Bhakurda	III	1 6	..	..	321	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	164
96	Bordalvat	III	1 6	8 0	6	363	227	..	9	17	..	P 38	S 26 W 46	..	..	..	410	318
97	Bilvadi	III	1 6	8 0	..	1,106	490	..	22	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,128	539
98	Chinchore	III	1 6	8 0	..	245	122	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	246	124
99	Dalvat	III	1 6	8 0	..	692	434	..	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	447
100	Dergaon	III	1 6	8 0	..	1,393	767	..	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,403	788
101	Devil Tarf Vanl	III	1 6	8 0	..	947	424	..	20	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	967	461
102	Haladbarde	III	1 6	8 0	..	140	74	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	76
103	Jambale Tarf Vanl	III	1 6	8 0	..	1,554	553	..	15	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,569	577
104	Jamsot	III	1 6	..	..	209	91	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	209	92
105	Jayadar	III	1 6	..	..	1,070	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	465
106	Khadki	III	1 6	..	..	537	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	324
107	Karmala	III	1 6	..	..	337	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	187
108	Karambhel Tarf Kanashi	III	1 6	..	..	209	116	..	..	..	..	M 6	6	..	..	..	217	122
109	Karambhel Tarf Hatgad.	III	1 6	..	..	423	339	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	424	341
110	Kourda	III	1 6	..	..	528	399	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	404
111	Lakhani	III	1 6	..	..	521	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521	207
112	Mohomukh	III	1 6	..	..	363	225	..	..	..	..	M 6	5	..	..	..	369	230
113	Mohobari	III	1 6	..	..	554	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	188
114	Osar	III	1 6	8 0	12	1,191	647	..	2	3	..	P 12	S 19 W 37	..	..	..	1,306	756
115	Palsedar	III	1 6	8 0	..	617	409	..	15	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	436
116	Sala	III	1 6	..	..	599	277	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	..	..	601	278
117	Singal	III	1 6	..	6	667	516	..	..	..	..	P 25	S 23 W 22	..	..	..	692	560
118	Tirhal Badruk	III	1 6	..	6	458	233	..	5	9	..	P 3	S 3 W 6	..	..	..	466	250
119	Tirhal Khurd	III	1 6	..	..	213	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	128
120	Takbari	III	1 6	..	..	92	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	32
121	Vadala Hatgad.	Tarf III	1 6	..	..	322	180	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	187
122	Varkheda	III	1 6	..	..	665	414	..	..	..	..	M 2	2	..	..	..	667	416

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percent- age increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.		Rice.			Garden.			Total.								
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33	34	35			
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 0	..	..	954	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	954	478	..	-21.38	Pimple'	91		
1 0	..	..	57	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	27	..	-20.58	Sukapur	92		
1 0	..	..	219	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	219	117	..	..	Amburdi Khurd	93		
1 0	..	..	282	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	127	..	..	Amburdi Budruk	94		
1 0	..	..	321	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	164	..	..	Bhakurda	95		
1 0	8	10	363	227	..	9	17	..	P	38	{ S 26 } { W 36 }	410	306	..	- 3.16	Bordaivat	96		
1 0	8	..	1,106	490	..	22	40	..	..	..	..	1,128	539	..	..	Bilvadi	97		
1 0	8	..	245	122	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	246	124	..	..	Chinchora	98		
1 0	8	..	692	484	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	700	447	..	..	Dalvat	99		
1 0	..	10	1,363	750	..	10	21	..	P	30	{ S 17 } { W 57 }	1,408	845	..	+ 7.23	Desgaon	100		
1 0	8	10	944	423	..	20	37	..	P	3	{ S 3 } { W 8 }	967	471	..	+ 0.21	Devli Tari Vani	101		
1 0	8	..	140	74	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	150	75	..	..	Haladbarda	102		
1 0	8	..	1,554	553	..	15	24	..	..	..	..	1,569	577	..	..	Jambla Tari Vani	103		
1 0	8	..	208	91	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	209	92	..	..	Jamset	104		
1 0	..	..	1,070	465	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	465	..	..	Jayadar	105		
1 0	..	..	537	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	324	..	..	Khadki	106		
1 0	..	..	337	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	337	187	..	..	Karmala	107		
1 0	..	..	209	116	..	..	..	..	M	8	8	217	124	..	+ 1.63	Karambhel Tarf Kanshi.	108		
1 0	8	..	423	339	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	424	341	..	..	Karambhel Tarf Hatgad.	109		
1 0	8	..	528	399	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	531	404	..	..	Kosurda	110		
1 0	..	..	521	207	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521	207	..	..	Lakhani	111		
1 0	..	..	363	225	..	..	..	..	M	6	5	369	230	..	..	Mohomukh	112		
1 0	..	..	554	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	188	..	..	Mohobari	113		
1 0	8	10	1,139	646	..	2	8	..	P	15	{ S 22 } { W 61 }	1,206	732	..	- 3.17	Ozar	114		
1 0	8	..	817	409	..	15	27	..	..	..	..	832	436	..	..	Palasdar	115		
1 0	..	..	590	277	..	..	..	..	M	2	1	601	278	..	..	Sula	116		
1 0	..	10	872	518	..	..	..	..	P	20	{ S 18 } { W 20 }	892	556	..	- 0.71	Singasi	117		
1 0	8	10	460	234	..	5	9	..	P	1	{ S 1 } { W 2 }	466	246	..	- 1.60	Tirhal Budruk	118		
1 0	..	..	213	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	128	..	..	Tirhal Khurd	119		
1 0	..	..	92	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	32	..	..	Takbari	120		
1 0	8	..	322	180	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	326	187	..	..	Vadala Hatgad.	Tarf 121		
1 0	..	..	665	414	..	..	..	..	M	2	2	667	416	..	..	Varkheda	122		

New Group  
No. III—contd.  
(40 villages)—contd.

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																	
Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<p><b>New Group No. III—contd.</b> (40 villages)—contd.</p>																	
123	Verul	III	1 6	..	..	1,135	431	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,136	472	..
124	Amdar	IV	1 0	8 0	..	294	104	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	297	109	..
125	Devil Karhad	IV	1 0	8 0	..	796	296	..	9	13	..	..	..	..	805	309	..
126	Khhrad	IV	1 0	8 0	..	498	154	..	18	32	..	..	..	..	516	186	..
127	Lingam	IV	1 0	8 0	..	548	195	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	552	200	..
128	Sukapur	IV	1 0	8 0	..	754	305	..	27	60	..	..	..	..	781	365	..
Total		..	..	..	..	23,877	11,863	0 7 11	179	334	1 13 10	M 18 P 79 W 100	14 71 100	0 12 5 0 14 5	24,153	12,442	0 8 3
<p><b>Government land in Inam villages.</b></p>																	
	Dahyane Digar	II	1 12	..	..	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..
	Sarula	III	1 6	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..
Total		..	..	..	..	17	11	0 10 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	0 10 4
Total of New Group No. III.		..	..	..	..	23,894	11,874	0 7 11	179	334	1 13 10	M 18 P 79 W 100	14 71 100	0 12 5 0 14 5	24,170	12,453	0 8 3
<p><b>New Group No. IV.</b> (32 villages).</p>																	
129	Darl	III	1 6	..	..	77	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	25	..
130	Hanmantpada	III	1 6	..	..	256	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	86	..
131	Mehedar	III	1 6	..	..	747	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	252	..
132	Mulane	III	1 6	..	..	780	286	..	..	..	..	M 3	2	..	783	288	..
133	Vadala Tarf Vani	III	1 6	..	..	291	126	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	293	128	..
134	Vikharya Dongar	III	1 6	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	..
135	Bhadga (Hatgad)	IV	1 0	8 0	..	921	357	..	9	13	..	..	..	..	930	370	..
136	Bamkhed	IV	1 0	8 0	..	451	211	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	454	218	..
137	Bandya Dongar	IV	1 0	..	..	57	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	19	..
138	Chiral	IV	1 0	8 0	..	202	53	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	203	54	..
139	Darepoo (Hatgad)	IV	1 0	8 0	..	209	97	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	209	100	..
140	Dangraia	IV	1 0	8 0	..	320	220	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	325	226	..

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial Number.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
19 Dry crop.	20 Rice.	21 Garden.	22 Area.	23 Assessment.	24 Average.	25 Area.	26 Assessment.	27 Average.	28 Area.	29 Assessment.	30 Average.	31 Area.	32 Assessment.	33 Average.					
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 0	8	10	1,132	470	..	1	1	..	P 3	S 3	8	1,130	482	..	+ 2-12	Verul	123		
1 0	8	..	294	143	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	297	143	..	+ 35-78	Amdar	124		
1 0	8	..	796	407	..	9	13	..	..	..	..	805	420	..	+ 85-92	Devli Karhad	125		
1 0	8	..	408	212	..	18	32	..	..	..	..	516	244	..	+ 31-18	Khirad	126		
1 0	8	..	548	268	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	552	273	..	+ 36-50	Lingam	127		
1 0	8	..	754	419	..	27	60	..	..	..	..	781	479	..	+ 31-23	Sukapur	128		
..	..	..	23,846	11,929	0 8 0	179	334	1 13 10	M 18 S 90 P 110	18 90 102	0 14 3 0 13 1	24,153	12,561	0 8 4	+ 0-95	Total.			
1 0	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	..	-25-00	Dahyana Digar			
1 0	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	Sarula			
..	..	..	17	9	0 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	0 8 6	..	Total			
..	..	..	23,863	11,938	0 8 0	179	334	1 13 10	M 18 S 90 P 110	18 90 192	0 14 3 0 13 1	24,170	12,570	0 8 4	+ 0-94	Total of New Group No. III.			
1 0	..	..	77	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	18	..	-28-00	Dari	129		
1 0	..	..	241	59	..	..	..	..	P 15	S 10 W 25	..	256	94	..	+ 9-30	Hanmantpada	130		
1 0	..	..	747	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	183	..	-27-38	Mehedar	131		
1 0	..	..	780	208	..	..	..	..	M 3	3	..	783	211	..	-26-73	Mulane	132		
1 0	..	..	291	92	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	293	94	..	-20-56	Vadala Tari Vanj..	133		
1 0	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	-20-00	Vikharya Dongar..	134		
1 0	8	8	920	357	..	9	13	..	P 1	S 0 W 1	..	930	371	..	+ 10-27	Bhadna (Hatgad)..	135		
1 0	8	..	451	211	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	454	218	..	..	Bamkhed	136		
1 0	..	..	57	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	19	..	..	Bandya Dongar	137		
1 0	8	..	202	53	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	203	54	..	..	Chirai	138		
1 0	8	..	209	97	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	214	106	..	..	Daregaon (Hatgad).	139		
1 0	8	..	830	220	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	835	226	..	..	Dangraja	140		



BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.																	
1 Serial No.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	4 Standard rates.			5 Dry crop.			6 Rice.			7 Garden.			8 Total.		
			4 Dry crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
<b>New Group No. IV—contd.</b> (32 villages)—contd.																	
141	Dhanoh	IV	1 0	8 0	..	391	183	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	394	186	..
142	Hatgad	IV	1 0	8 0	..	896	250	..	26	35	..	..	..	..	922	285	..
143	Javlya Dongar	IV	1 0	..	..	55	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	26	..
144	Jirwade (Hatgad)	Tarif IV	1 0	..	6	271	143	..	1	1	..	P 25	S 10 W 17	..	300	171	..
145	Jamla Tarif Hatgad	IV	1 0	8 0	..	429	168	..	4	10	..	..	..	..	433	178	..
146	Kunsadi	IV	1 0	8 0	..	258	116	..	7	12	..	..	..	..	265	128	..
147	Koswan	IV	1 0	8 0	..	924	826	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	927	832	..
148	Kharuda	IV	1 0	8 0	..	792	245	..	11	17	..	..	..	..	803	262	..
149	Machi	IV	1 0	..	..	67	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	20	..
150	Pandhya Dongar	IV	1 0	..	..	45	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	13	..
151	Pohali	IV	1 0	8 0	..	637	175	..	17	23	..	..	..	..	654	200	..
152	Roti	IV	1 0	..	..	235	73	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	236	74	..
153	Rahud	IV	1 0	8 0	..	884	444	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	886	448	..
154	Singarvadi	IV	1 0	8 0	..	198	89	..	7	14	..	..	..	..	205	102	..
155	Sanjola	IV	1 0	8 0	..	854	286	..	7	11	..	..	..	..	861	297	..
156	Saptashring	IV	1 0	..	..	138	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	82	..
157	Sarad	IV	1 0	8 0	..	1,869	785	..	19	35	..	..	..	..	1,888	820	..
158	Tatani	IV	1 0	..	..	250	110	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	251	111	..
159	Than	IV	1 0	..	..	32	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	6	..
160	Umbrad	IV	1 0	8 0	..	136	84	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	137	85	..
Total			..	..	..	14,090	5,310 0 6 0	..	135	214 1 9 4	..	M 3 P 28	S 2 W 17	0 10 8 0 5 9	14,256	5,553 0 6 3	..
<b>New Group No. V.</b> (10 villages).																	
161	Amadgavhan	V	0 12	6 0	..	429	89	..	17	28	..	..	..	..	446	117	..
162	Chinchale	V	0 12	4 0	..	690	114	..	52	68	..	..	..	..	742	182	..
163	Guljamupada	V	0 12	4 0	..	404	78	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	410	85	..
164	Gondume	V	0 12	4 0	..	543	82	..	19	28	..	..	..	..	562	105	..
165	Karanjul	V	0 12	4 0	..	359	66	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	369	76	..
166	Ladgaon	V	0 12	6 0	..	724	127	..	39	74	..	..	..	..	763	201	..
167	Pimpalsond	V	0 12	4 0	..	296	57	..	21	27	..	..	..	..	317	84	..
168	Surgana	V	0 12	4 0	..	668	107	..	35	73	..	..	..	..	703	180	..
169	Shribhuvan	V	0 12	6 0	..	1,387	266	..	37	67	..	..	..	..	1,404	333	..
170	Bongir	V	0 12	4 0	..	365	67	..	15	17	..	..	..	..	380	84	..
Total of New Group No. V.			..	..	..	5,845	1,053 0 2 11	..	251	394 1 9 1	..	..	..	..	6,096	1,447 0 8 10	..
Total of Government villages.			..	..	..	136,370	74,946 0 8 10	..	600	1,009 1 10 11	..	M 3,150 P 2,708	S 3,568 W 20,740	1 2 1 1 3 2	142,323	1,03,497 0 11 7	..



Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			4 Dry crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
<b>INAM VILLAGES</b>																	
<b>New Group No. II. (3 villages).</b>																	
	Chacher	II	1 12	--	--	530	254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	530	254	--
	Darebbangi	II	1 12	--	--	1,008	608	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,008	608	--
	Dhaner	II	1 12	--	--	999	472	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	999	472	--
	<b>Total</b>	--	--	--	--	2,537	1,334	0 8 5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,537	1,334	0 8 5
<b>New Group No. III. (4 villages).</b>																	
	Bhutana	III	1 6	8 0	--	328	200	--	1	2	--	{ P 1	S 1	1	330	213	--
	Dahyana Digar	II	1 12	--	--	764	404	--	--	--	--	{ M 1	S 1	1	767	413	--
	Dhadre	III	1 6	--	--	908	787	--	--	--	--	{ P 2	S 2	2	908	787	--
	Umbarpada	III	1 6	8 0	8	878	411	--	86	125	--	{ P 8	S 8	8	917	553	--
	<b>Total</b>	--	--	--	--	2,873	1,761	0 9 10	87	127	8 6 11	{ M 1	S 1	1 0 0	2,917	1,910	0 10 6
												{ P 6	S 6	1 0 0			
													W 21				
<b>New Group No. IV. (4 villages).</b>																	
	Ghodamba	IV	1 0	8 0	6	869	215	--	21	34	--	{ P 1	S 1	1	891	251	--
	Kagshedi	IV	1 0	--	--	2,498	794	--	46	81	--				2,544	876	--
	Shinda	IV	1 4	--	--	3,056	1,190	--	42	74	--				3,098	1,264	--
	Vinot	IV	1 0	8 0	6	1,484	836	--	3	4	--	{ P 2	S 1	1	1,490	842	--
	<b>Total of New Group No. IV.</b>	--	--	--	--	7,907	2,535	0 5 2	112	193	1 11 7	{ P 4	S 2	2	8,023	2,732	0 5 5
													W 2				
<b>New Group No. V.</b>																	
	Malgavan	V	0 12	6 0	--	1,968	844	--	102	202	--				2,070	846	--
	Raghatvhir	V	0 12	4 0	--	695	134	--	68	78	--				753	213	--
	<b>Total</b>	--	--	--	--	2,663	479	0 2 11	100	280	1 13 0				2,823	759	0 4 4
	<b>Total of Inam villages.</b>	--	--	--	--	15,980	6,109	0 6 1	309	600	1 15 1	{ M 1	S 1	1 0 0	16,300	6,741	0 6 7
												{ P 10	S 8	0 12 10			
													W 23				

A-9—concl'd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
<b>INAM VILLAGES</b>																		
<b>NEW GROUP No. II.</b>																		
(3 villages).																		
1 12	..	..	530	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	530	254	..	..	..	Chachaz.	
1 12	..	..	1,008	608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,008	608	..	..	..	Darebhangl.	
1 12	..	..	999	472	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	999	472	..	..	..	Dhaner.	
..	..	..	2,537	1,334	0 8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,537	1,334	0 8 5	..	..	Total.	
<b>NEW GROUP No. III.</b>																		
(4 villages).																		
1 6	8	..	329	210	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	330	219	..	..	..	Bhutana.	
1 6	..	..	766	319	..	..	..	..	M	1	1	767	319	..	..	..	Dahyans Digar.	
1 6	..	..	903	737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	903	737	..	..	..	Dhadre.	
1 6	8	10	878	411	..	36	125	..	P	3	S 3 W 9	917	548	..	..	..	Umbarpada.	
..	..	..	2,876	1,070	0 9 1	37	127	8 6 11	M 1 S 3 P 3	1	S 3 W 9	2,917	1,816	0 10 0	..	..	Total.	
<b>NEW GROUP No. IV.</b>																		
(4 villages).																		
1 0	8	8	869	215	..	21	34	..	P	1	S 1 W 1	891	251	..	..	..	Ghodamba.	
1 0	8	..	2,498	794	..	46	81	..	..	..	..	2,544	875	..	..	..	Nagshvedi.	
1 0	8	..	3,056	952	..	42	74	..	..	..	..	3,098	1,026	..	..	..	Shinde.	
1 0	8	8	1,484	336	..	3	4	..	P	3	S 1 W 1	1,490	342	..	..	..	Virset.	
..	..	..	7,907	2,297	0 4 8	112	193	1 11 7	P	4	S 2 W 2	8,023	2,494	0 5 0	..	..	Total of New Group No. IV.	
<b>NEW GROUP No. V.</b>																		
(2 villages).																		
0 8	4	..	1,969	229	..	102	135	..	..	..	..	2,070	364	..	..	..	Malgavan.	
0 8	4	..	695	90	..	58	78	..	..	..	..	753	168	..	..	..	Raghatvihir.	
..	..	..	2,663	319	0 1 11	160	213	1 5 4	..	..	..	2,823	532	0 3 0	..	..	Total.	
..	..	..	15,983	5,626	0 5 8	309	533	1 11 7	M 1 P 7	1	S 5 W 11	16,300	6,176	0 6 1	..	..	Total of Inam villages.	

(Signed) D. G. SHALIGRAM,  
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

## APPENDICES.

*Katwan Taluka.*

	Appendix No.
WATER SUPPLY .....	1
PRESSES AND INDUSTRIES .....	2
STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE COST OF CULTIVATION PER ACRE .....	3
STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE YIELD PER ACRE ..	4
COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENT IN GOVERNMENT VILLAGES .....	5
LIST OF NEW KACHA BANDHARAS NOT ASSESSED .....	6
MAP OF THE TALUKA SHOWING GROUPS AND THE RATES PROPOSED ...	7

## APPENDIX 1.

*Wells, Bhudkis and other sources of water supply, taluka Kalwan, district Nasik, 1937-38.*

Group.	Number of villages.	For Irrigation.		For drinking.		For Cattle.	
		Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I .. ..	29	967	438	406	21	20	6
II .. ..	59	208	118	173	18	8	5
III .. ..	41	13	11	21	28	6	10
IV .. ..	31	3	7	39	45	12	6
V .. ..	10	..	..	5	12	..	..
Total ..	170	1,191	574	644	124	46	27

Group.	In dis-use.		Tanks and Bandharas.				Remarks.
	Pacca.	Kacha.	For Irrigation.		For drinking.		
			Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I .. ..	5	2	7	18	..	..	
II .. ..	32	6	8	25	..	..	
III .. ..	..	..	2	3	..	..	
IV .. ..	11	1	3	7	..	..	
V .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	52	9	20	53	..	..	

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Settlement Officer, Central Division, Nasik.

## APPENDIX 2.

*Presses and Industries etc., in the villages of Kalwan Taluka, district Nasik, 1940-41.*

Number of villages.	Hand Industries.								Mechanical power.	
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Woolen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Sugarcane Presses.		Sugar cane pans for boiling juice.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.
						Wooden.	Iron.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(1897-1898).										
159	70	8	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1940-41).										
170	67	40	35	..	..	5	20	20	..	1

Number of villages.	Mechanical power—contd.								
	Cotton presses.	Steam ploughs.	Grinding Mills.			Sugar-cane crushers.	Sugar factory.	Oil Mills.	Power Looms.
			Steam.	Oil Engine.	Water Engine.				
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
(1897-1898.)									
159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1940-41.)									
170	..	..	..	7	8	Steam 2. By bullocks 23.	..	..	..

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Settlement Officer, Central Division, Nasik.

## APPENDIX 3.

*Cost of Cultivation, Kahun Taluka.*

Item of expenditure.	Bajri.	Cotton.	Remarks.
	Estimated cost per acre.	Estimated cost per acre.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1. Preparatory tillage—			
(a) Home labour .. .. .	4 0	5 0	
2. Sowing—			
(a) Home labour .. .. .	.....	.....	
3. Manuring—			
(a) Home labour .. .. .	.....	.....	
4. Interculturing—			
(a) Home labour .. .. .	1 0	.....	
(b) Hired labour .. .. .	.....	2 0	
5. Harvesting—			
(a) Home labour .. .. .	1 0	.....	
(b) Hired labour .. .. .	0 4	3 0	
6. Preparing for market—threshing—			
(a) Home labour .. .. .	1 0	.....	
(b) Hired labour .. .. .	3 0	.....	
7. Marketing—			
(a) Home labour .. .. .	.....	0 8	
(b) Hired labour .. .. .	.....	.....	
(c) Ginning .. .. .	.....	2 0	
8. Market charges .. .. .	.....	0 8	
9. Seed .. .. .	0 4	0 8	
10. Manures .. .. .	.....	10 0	
11. Land Revenue and Local Fund cess ..	1 8	1 8	
12. Rent of land .. .. .	4 8	4 8	
Total ..	17 0	30 0	
Value of crop expected ..	32 0	41 0	

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## APPENDIX 4.

*Statement showing the results of crop experiments made in Kalwan Taluka, district Nasik, during the year 1940-41.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	Group No.	Classification value of the land in annas.	Out-put in pounds per acre actually noticed.
			Rs. a. p.	Lbs.
	BABRI.			
1	Rameshwar .. .. .	I	0 13 0	640
2	Pilkos .. .. .	I	0 8 0	600
3	Niwane .. .. .	I	0 10 0	560
4	Viaspur .. .. .	II	0 9 0	360
5	Genore .. .. .	II	0 5 0	440
6	Deorane .. .. .	II	0 10 0	520

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## APPENDIX 5.

Collection of assessment on Government land in the villages of the Kalwan Taluka, district Nasik, year by year from 1909-10 to 1938-39.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or subsequent year.	Outstanding at the end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1909-10	1,20,336	12,826	....	3,256
1910-11	1,13,736	11,294	....	560
1911-12	1,21,967	7,717	....	4,477
1912-13	1,25,845	6,306	....	2,757
1913-14	1,24,393	6,375	....	2,442
1914-15	1,24,178	5,878	....	643
1915-16	1,18,192	....	<i>Information not available.</i>	
1916-17	1,21,410	3,259	35	....
1917-18	1,18,560	2,309	39	....
1918-19	1,17,867	2,896	38,709	....
1919-20	1,59,689	2,396	11,614	....
1920-21	1,32,474	5,262	57,791	....
1921-22	1,78,557	14,759	42,995	....
1922-23	1,58,625	5,265	59,509	....
1923-24	1,61,806	18,560	24,014	....
1924-25	1,42,373	2,510	3,244	....
1925-26	1,21,032	3,751	....	....
1926-27	1,21,085	5,923	....	....
1927-28	1,18,777	2,440	....	....
1928-29	1,18,846	2,446	....	....
1929-30	1,18,165	3,109	....	....
1930-31	1,18,749	2,445	....	....
1931-32	1,18,636	2,445	....	....
1932-33	1,18,663	2,500	....	....
1933-34	Not available.	7,827	17,166	....
1934-35	1,40,798	5,602	17,502	7
1935-36	1,35,131	5,265	....	....
1936-37	1,22,895	5,301	....	....
1937-38	1,22,557	5,015	5	....
1938-39	1,22,882	4,405	17	....

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Settlement Officer, Central Division, Nasik.

## APPENDIX G.

*List of new bandharas found flowing at the time of Second Revision but which it is not proposed to assess as they were found to be of less than 5 years' duration. Kalwan Taluka.*

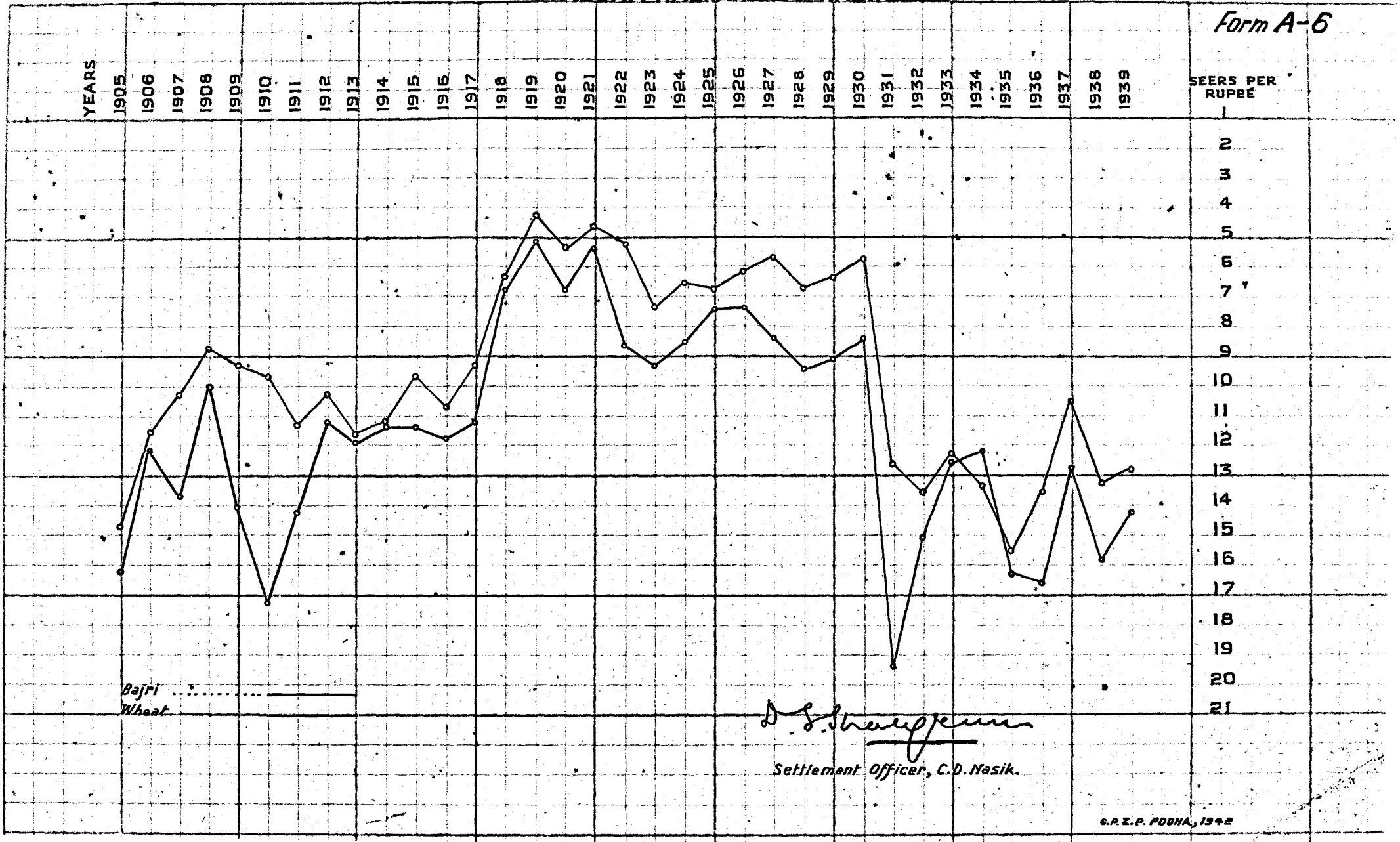
Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Kacha or Paooa.	Reasons.
<i>Group I.</i>				
1.	Rameshwar .. ..	4	Kacha ..	First built in 1939-40.
2	Do. .. ..	5	Do. ..	Do.
3	Do. .. ..	6	Do. ..	First built in 1938-39.
<i>Group II.</i>				
1	Nakode. .. ..	3	Kacha ..	Built in 1934-35 and 1936-37 during the last 8 years.
2	Kakane .. ..	2	Do. ..	Built in 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1936-37 only during the last years.
3	Kundane (Otur) .. ..	5	Do. ..	Built in 1939-40 for the first time.
4	Desrane .. ..	2	Do. ..	Built in 1934-35, 1935-36 and 1938-39 during the last 8 years.
<i>Group III.</i>				
1	Singai .. ..	2	Kacha ..	Is being built for the last three years only. There was no water in the nalla before that and, therefore, no bandhara was being built.
2	Bhakurdi .. ..	1	Do. ..	Is being built for the last 2 years only.
3	Viret (Inam) .. ..	2	Do. ..	Built in 1940-41 for the first time.
4	Varkhede .. ..	4	Do. ..	Built in 1939-40 for the first time.
5	Narul .. ..	5	Do. ..	Built in 1940-41 for the first time.
<i>Group IV.</i>				
1	Jamle (Hatgad) .. ..	3	Kacha ..	Is being built for the last 2 years only.
2	Do. .. ..	4	Do. ..	Built first in 1940-41.

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Settlement Officer, Central Division, Nasik.

# PRICE CHART

## TALUKA KALWAN DIST: NASIK

Form A-5



Bajri  
Wheat

*A. S. Shergunn*  
Settlement Officer, C.D. Nasik.