

SÉLECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY  
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCXLIX—NEW SERIES.

---

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 237 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

BHUSÁVAL TÁLUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

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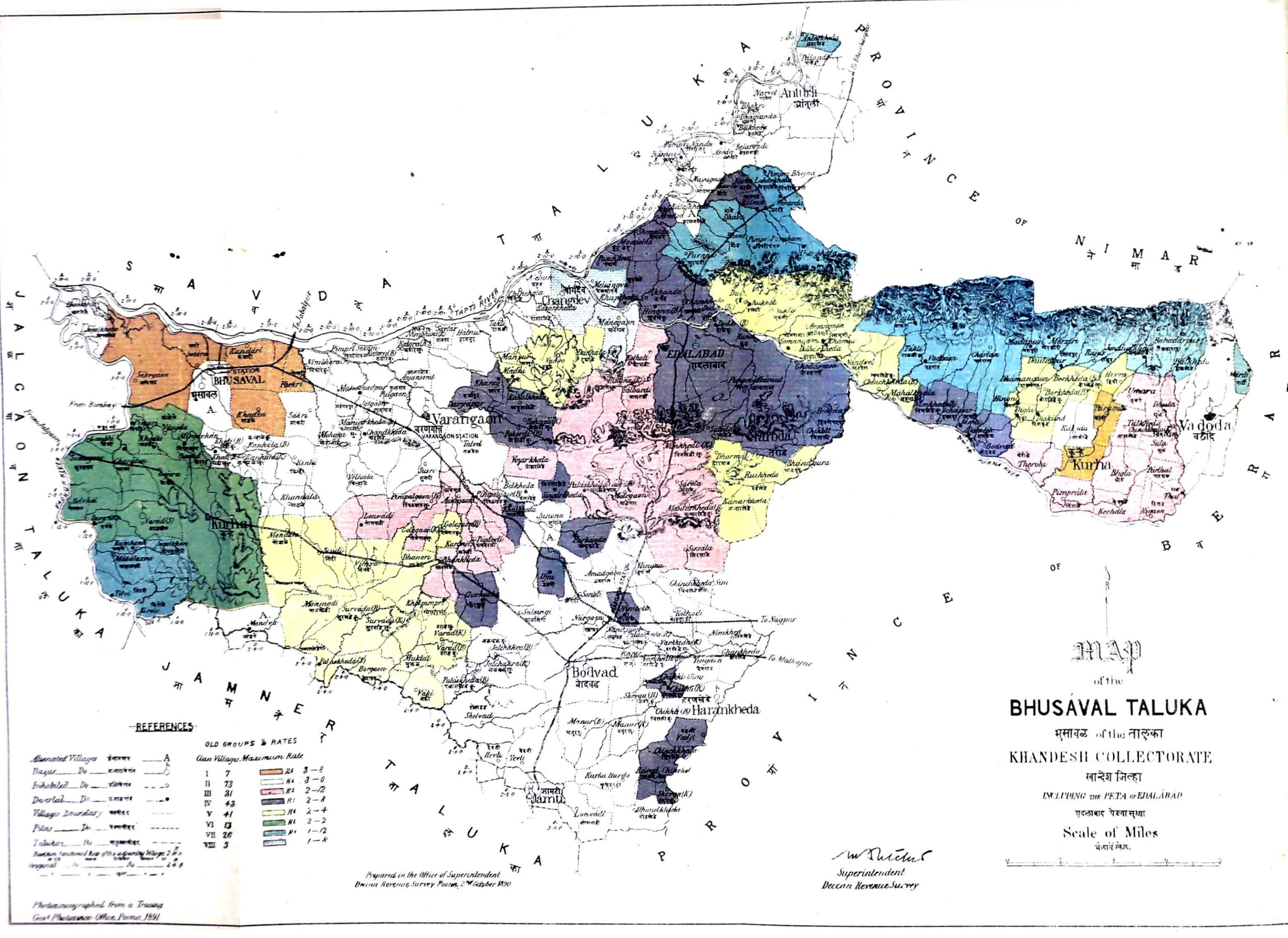
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IV	43	Light Purple	2-8
V	41	Light Orange	2-4
VI	13	Light Red	2-2
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Prepared in the Office of Superintendent  
Deccan Revenue Survey Poona, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1920

**MAP**  
of the  
**BHUSAVAL TALUKA**  
भुसावळ of the तालुका  
**KHANDESH COLLECTORATE**  
खानदेश जिल्हा  
INCLUDING THE PETA of EDALABAD  
एदलाबाद पेट्यासुद्धा  
Scale of Miles  
मैलाचें मोजक.

*W. D. D. D.*  
Superintendent  
Deccan Revenue Survey

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FROM

W. S. TURNBULL, ESQUIRE,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,  
Khándesh Districts,  
Camp Dhanrát, 7th March 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision settlement of 237 Government villages, which with 7 inám villages now constitute the Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

2. The Bhusával Táluka, as it is at present, was formed after the original settlement, by the addition of 4 villages of the Sávda, 18 of the Nasirábád (now Jalgaon) and 40 of the Jámner tálukas to the táluka of Varangaon. The original táluka of Varangaon consisted of 2 maháls, Edalábád and Varangaon, and contained 182 villages, of which 175 were Government and 7 inám. The changes noted above have brought up the total of Government villages to 237, but the number of the inám villages remains the same. Of the total villages, 153 form the charge of the Mámlatdár of the district, whilst 91 still under the old name of the Edalábád Petha are under the charge of a Maháلكari.

3. These 244 villages, (of which only the 237 Government villages will be treated of in this report), were originally settled in the years and under the authority shown below :—

Number of Villages.	Former Táluka.	Present Táluka.	Year of Settlement.	Authority for sanction of Settlement.
3	Sávda ... ..	Bhusával ...	1854-55 ...	Government letter, Revenue Department, No. 4385, dated 19th October 1855.
1	" ... ..	" ...	1855-56 ...	Government letter, Revenue Department, No. 4767, dated 4th November 1857.
18	Nasirábád (now Jalgaon).	" ...	1859-60 ...	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3628, dated 11th October 1860.
40	Jámner ... ..	" ...	1863-64 ...	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3600, dated 22nd August 1865.
71	Varangaon Subha.	" ...	1864-65 ...	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1829, dated 18th May 1866.
108	Edalábád Petha .			
1	" ... ..			
1	Varangaon Subha.	" ...	1870-71 ...	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3715, dated 2nd August 1871.
1	" ... ..	" ...	1881-82 ...	Survey and Settlement Commissioner's No. 1236, dated 9th December 1873.
244				

4. The re-measurement and re-classification of the táluka has been done on the partial system, and the result of both operations is as follows :—

*Re-measurement.*  
Survey Nos. 24,474  
Pôt Nos. 116  
24,590

\* 20·9 per cent.  
† 30·8 per cent.

5. 23,389 old survey numbers have become 24,590 new survey numbers and pôť numbers. Of the old survey numbers, 4,896\*, with an area of 1,06,031† acres, have been re-measured, and 18,493 survey numbers of 2,37,870 acres, exclusive of village sites, roads, &c., have been confirmed.

6. The differences found in areas of individual fields are tabulated below :—

Number of Villages.	Total old Survey Numbers.	DIFFERENCES WITHIN								Gone into Forest.	Confirmed Numbers.
		Nil.	1 to 5.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Above 30.		
237	23,389	260	2,821	201	60	38	19	14	114	1,369	18,493

7. The 185 numbers in which the difference exceeds 15 per cent. represent a percentage of .8 on the total old numbers. This percentage, though small, is satisfactorily accounted for as under :—

Total numbers in which difference exceeds 15 per cent.	TOTAL OF NUMBERS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENCE IS DUE TO			
	Alluvion and diluvion.	Mistakes in original survey.	Alteration in boundaries.	Holdings being very small.
185	114	2	50	19

8. It was found necessary to class only 867 survey numbers with an area of 17,539 acres, which represents a percentage of 3.7 of numbers and 5.1 of acres, whilst the old classification has been confirmed in 22,522 numbers comprising 3,26,362 acres. Besides the classification of the 867 numbers, the general position class was applied to both confirmed and newly classed numbers.

9. The area under the different descriptions of cultivation and the un-arable area, as recorded at original survey and now obtained by revision survey, is contrasted in the statement below :—

Description.	By former Survey.	By Revision Survey.	Difference.
	Acres.	Acres.	
Arable dry-crop ... ..	2,57,974	2,46,559	—11,415
Garden ... ..	1,391	5,180	+3,789
Unarable unassessed ... ..	96,994	1,04,283	+7,289
	3,56,359	3,56,022	—337

10. The total difference is so small as to require no comment; it would, no doubt, be explained by the difference in area caused by alluvion and diluvion in the 114 numbers under this head in the table given in paragraph 6. Of the deficit under the head of arable dry-crop, 3,789 acres are satisfactorily accounted for by conversion into garden land, and the balance, under the head of forest and free grants of land made for various public purposes, has gone into unarable unassessed. The whole of the garden cultivation, with the exception of 5 acres, is motasthal; the 5 acres being under pát.

11. This táluka lies on the extreme east of the Collectorate, and it is of a long and irregular shape, especially in the north-east corner, where a narrow tongue of its lands runs eastwards into Berár and northwards into Nimár. It is bounded on the north by the Tápti River separating it from the Sávida Táluka, on the east by the provinces of Niinár and Berár, on the south by the Jámner Táluka, from which it is separated for a part of the boundary by the Sur River, and on the west by the táluka of Jalgaon, from which it is separated by the river Vághur.

12. The northern and north-western part of the sub-division is flat and monotonous, the prevailing soil along the banks of the Tápti being black and good. The southern and south-eastern part does not possess such good soil throughout, and is undulat-

ing, with solitary hillocks of slight elevation rising above the general level. On the boundary of Nimár there is a chain of hills of considerable height. The whole division is scantily wooded in almost every part; but along the banks of the Purna, and of some of the larger streams, there are extensive groves of bábhul.

13. It will be apparent from paragraph 11 that there is plenty of surface water. The Tápti runs the whole length of the táluka on the north from east to west: the Purna, one of its tributaries, also flows through the northern part, separating the táluka from the province of Berár for a short part of its course, till it joins the Tápti at the village of Changdev. The Vághur flows along the whole length of the western boundary, till it also falls into the Tápti at the village of Bhankheda; and on the southern boundary the Sur River runs for some distance. The Bagavati flows through the centre of the táluka from south to north, passing by the town of Varangaon in its course, which it ends by joining the Tápti near the village of Pimpri Sekam. In addition to these, there are many smaller streams, which flow during most part of the year.

14. The soil is black and of good quality along the banks of the Tápti, the Vághur and the Purna, though it varies slightly near the last two rivers. In the other parts of the sub-division, grey, dark-brown and black soils are to be all found; the grey and brown predominating on the uplands, the black being generally only found in the hollows caused by the undulations of the country and along the banks of the streams.

15. The climate may be said to be healthy generally throughout the táluka, except in the small portion which lies under the chain of high hills, on the Nimár frontier, to the north of the Purna: this part has been esteemed unhealthy, since former times, and the repeated attempts, which have all failed, to re-colonise the deserted village of Chartana testify to the truth of the general opinion. The rainfall is sufficient for agriculture, and seems equal in all parts, judging from that of the surrounding tálukas, the only difference being towards the north where it may be slightly less. This is not of material importance, as the best black soil, of which the capability of retaining moisture is well known, is found in this part. The average rainfall for the last 10 years is 34·37.

Sánda	... 29·78
Jámner	... 33·99
Jalgaon	... 33·92

Crops.  
Appendix B.

16. The proportion in which various crops are grown is shown in Appendix B, of which the following is a summary.—

Name of Crops.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals—Jowári 31·3, bájri 9, wheat 5·4, rice 1	40·4	5·4
Pulses—Tur 3·9, urid 1·1, mug 4, choti 1, gram 8	5·5	8
Oil-seeds—Til 1·1, earthnuts 1, castor oil 1, linseed 3·3	1·3	3·3
Fibres—Cotton 36·3, hemp 3	36·6	...
Miscellaneous—Tobacco 2, ai 1, coriander 1, &c., 2	3	3
Garden—Miscellaneous 7	...	7
	84·1	10·5
	94·6	
Grass or fallow	5·4	
	100	

17. There is nothing special, which calls for remark in the manner of conducting agriculture. At the time of the former settlement, jowári was the chief crop grown, and cotton occupied only a fourth of the cultivated area. At present, cotton occu-

pies over a third of the cultivated area, and exceeds jowári by 5 per cent., and it has taken the place of crops—such as wheat, bájri, linseed and grain—which seem to have been grown formerly more largely than now. The garden cultivation is carried on more or less in every village; the crops are miscellaneous and of a minor description grown for home consumption and sale in the local markets; the superior crops—such as fruit trees, panvel and sugarcane—occupying less than a 100 acres of the garden area. The cultivation is all motasthal, except 5 acres, which are irrigated by páts. The pástasthal cultivation is found only in 3 villages, and the water-supply and crops grown are insignificant. In only one instance is the bandhára used recorded as being built of lasting materials; in the remaining cases it is built of mud and stone when required. There is a large tank in the village of Hartála which supplies water for some land under it, but the arrangements in connection with the water-supply are made by the Irrigation Department, and have not in consequence been dealt with by the Survey Department.

18. There are two made roads in the district: the first, which is old, goes from Jámti and Bodvad *viá* Edalábád to Burhánpur, and passes through the eastern part of the táluka from north to south. The second is new, and runs through the táluka from east to west; it passes through many villages of the southern part, and is accessible to all of them, and connects Bodvad with Jalgaon. The cart-tracks are many, and the country being flat there is no difficulty in communication between villages. In addition, the district has the great advantage of the railway, which entering on the west runs to the large trade centre of Bhusával, which is also the junction station of the North-Eastern and Nágpur lines. The former after leaving Bhusával crosses the Tápti, and runs along the north bank of the river in an easterly direction, parallel to the boundary of the táluka, from which it is distant only about 4 miles. There are 4 stations between Bhusával and Burhánpur which are all easily accessible to the villages of the northern part. The Nágpur line, after leaving Bhusával, runs in a south-easterly direction, passing near the large market town of Varangaon, till it reaches Nárngaon, which is the station near the large market town and trade centre of Bodvad: after leaving Nárngaon, it passes out of the táluka due east into Berár, and running nearly parallel with the course of the Purna River is easily accessible to the eastern villages which are situated on the northern bank of that river. It will be understood from these remarks that the táluka is well off for communications, and the favourable advantages that all its villages enjoy with regard to the railway may be briefly summed up by stating that not one is at a longer distance than 12 miles from it.

19. There are 17 local markets within the táluka. Of these, 6 are very insignificant, doing trade varying in amount from Rs. 5 to Rs. 100 only; 4 transact business to the amount of Rs. 200 to Rs. 500; and the remaining 7 from Rs. 650 to Rs. 3,600 every bazár day. The largest and most important market is held at Jámti; this village is in the south, on the borders of the Jámnner Táluka, and is therefore not only resorted to by the villages of this táluka, but also by the northern villages of Jámnner and by some of Berár which are adjacent to it; besides the trade in cloth and grain, it is also a large market for cattle. The second market in importance is Bodvad, which being conveniently situated at the junction where the two made roads of the táluka cross each other, and only 2 miles from a railway station, has attracted the cotton trade of this part; it has already two steam cotton gins erected, and may reasonably be expected to rise still more in importance. The third largest market is Bhusával, which is the junction station of the Jabalpur main and Nágpur extension lines: besides being a large railway depôt, it is the head-quarters of an Assistant Collector and subordinate staff. It has a population of about 200 European inhabitants, and a large number of other employés. There is a steam cotton gin and press erected which is constantly at work. Being a place of this description, it is not only a large trade centre for cotton and other produce in bulk, but it is a good local market for the disposal of the minor necessities of life, both to the European and Native population. Varangaon is the next local market in importance, and it also is a railway station on the Nágpur extension



line: its business and importance are slightly lessened by its proximity to Bhusával, but it still drives a fair trade, and is largely resorted to by the villages which lie between it and Edalábád. Harnkheda, a village on the south-eastern boundary, not very far from Bodvad, is the next market of importance, doing a trade of about Rs. 1,600 on bazár days. Edalábád is also a large market, and is available by most of the villages of the petha situated on the north and south banks of the Purna. For the villages on the north bank of the Purna, there are, besides, two other fairly large markets available—Kurha for those situated in the narrow part of the táluka which runs eastwards into Berár, and Anturli for those in the extreme north; to these villages the markets of Burhánpur and Ráver, outside the limits of the táluka, are also easily accessible.

20. There are 125 hand-looms for weaving coarse cotton cloth and carpets, and 91 for weaving the common country blankets; besides these, there are no other manufactures.

21. In the table given below the figures for the year of original settlement are shown contrasted with those resulting from a special census taken by the Revenue Department in July last:—

	Year of Settlement.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ... ..	64,774	91,122	26,348	...	40·7
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled.	5,769	10,666	4,897	...	84·9
{ Thatched ... ..	13,702	14,499	797	...	5·8
Agricultural cattle ... ..	19,249	27,114	7,865	...	40·9
Cows, buffaloes and their young .	39,054	41,364	2,310	...	5·9
Sheep and goats ... ..	21,209	14,959	...	6,250	-29·5
Carts ... ..	3,334	6,352	3,018	...	90·5
Horses and ponies ... ..	964	789	...	175	-18·2
Wells and budkis ... ..	2,866	3,690	824	...	28·8

22. Population has increased by 40·7 per cent. during the period of the lease, and now shows a density of 164 to the square\* mile. The proportion of occupied acres to each head of population now is 2·5 as against 2·8 at time of former settlement.

Population.  
\*These 237 villages contain 556 square miles.

23. Houses of both descriptions have increased; those of a superior sort showing the large increase of 84·9.

Houses.

24. There is a very substantial increase under this head, which is fully commensurate with the in-

Agricultural cattle.

Government and inám occupied

acres ... .. 2,26,316

Deduct 5·4 per cent. fallow ... .. 12,221

crease in the cultivated area. At present

there is one pair of oxen to every 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths

2,14,095

Divided by 13,557 pairs of oxen=15·8 acres per pair.

acres of cultivated land.

Milch cattle.

25. There is a small increase under this head, which is unusual and therefore the more satisfactory.

26. The only decrease under any head which has to be noted has occurred in these two. The decrease in sheep and goats is not unusual, nor indeed is that in horses and ponies. There is a slight demand for the last for tongas, but, as a rule, the

Sheep and goats, horses and ponies.

Khándesh farmer in these parts is not a lover of the equine quadruped; and any one who has met him, driving a pair of fast bullocks, at a rate fully equal to that of a pair of ponies, would approve his judgment in breeding and keeping the animal which is most generally useful to him in his farming work and for light and heavy draught, instead of the other, which would only be occasionally of use.

27. Under this head there is a larger increase than has been noted for any other táluka recently settled, and it is a very satisfactory proof of the immense development of trade, and of the consequent benefit to the rayats.

Carts.

28. These show a satisfactory increase of 23·8 on the total number recorded at first settlement. Out of those now recorded, Wells and budkis. 2,790 are in working order, but 1,417 only are used for garden irrigation, the remaining 1,373 being used for drinking purposes, and 900 are out of repair or disused.

29. Having thus shown the statistics for the taluka as a whole, it will be useful, with reference to the proposals that I shall submit later on, to show them for each old group separately, in order that it may be seen that the increase under all heads is not confined to any one group in particular, but is fairly spread over the whole of the district.

*1st Group—7 villages.*

	Year of Settlement.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ... ..	4,858	7,405	2,547	...	52·4
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	718	1,253	535	...	74·5
{ Thatched ... ..	579	742	163	...	28·2
Agricultural cattle ... ..	1,494	1,697	203	...	13·6
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	2,736	2,476	...	260	-9·5
Sheep and goats ... ..	993	1,566	573	...	27·7
Carts ... ..	265	411	146	...	55·1
Horses and ponies ... ..	86	52	...	34	-39·5
Wells and budkis ... ..	201	252	51	...	25·4

*2nd Group—73 villages.*

Population ... ..	32,848	44,316	11,468	...	34·9
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	3,078	5,496	2,418	...	78·6
{ Thatched ... ..	6,760	6,942	182	...	2·7
Agricultural cattle ... ..	8,882	11,906	3,024	...	34·0
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	14,853	16,889	2,036	...	13·7
Sheep and goats ... ..	9,872	6,517	...	3,355	-34·0
Carts ... ..	1,754	3,078	1,324	...	75·5
Horses and ponies ... ..	378	340	...	38	-10·1
Wells and budkis ... ..	1,741	2,159	418	...	24·0

*3rd Group—31 villages.*

Population ... ..	7,041	10,202	3,161	...	44·9
Houses .. { Flat-roofed and tiled	494	1,012	518	...	104·9
{ Thatched ... ..	2,094	1,962	...	132	-6·3
Agricultural cattle ... ..	2,478	3,686	1,208	...	48·7
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	6,205	5,595	...	610	-9·8
Sheep and goats ... ..	2,280	2,057	...	223	-9·8
Carts ... ..	387	678	291	...	75·2
Horses and ponies ... ..	107	66	...	41	-38·3
Wells and budkis ... ..	357	484	127	...	35·6

*4th Group—43 villages.*

Population ... ..	7,875	10,778	2,903	...	36·9
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	502	758	256	...	51·0
{ Thatched ... ..	2,040	2,169	129	...	6·3
Agricultural cattle ... ..	2,513	3,152	639	...	25·4
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	5,822	5,543	...	279	-4·8
Sheep and goats ... ..	4,146	2,585	...	1,561	-37·7
Carts ... ..	362	694	332	...	91·7
Horses and ponies ... ..	172	124	...	48	-27·9
Wells and budkis ... ..	169	273	104	...	61·5

## 5th Group—41 villages.

	Year of Settlement.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage.
Population ... ..	4,403	7,441	3,038	...	69·0
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	156	452	296	...	189·7
{ Thatched ... ..	1,255	1,656	401	...	32·0
Agricultural cattle ... ..	1,585	2,849	1,264	...	79·7
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	4,162	5,651	1,489	...	35·8
Sheep and goats ... ..	1,168	775	...	393	- 33·6
Carts ... ..	190	462	272	...	143·2
Horses and ponies ... ..	123	90	...	33	- 26·8
Wells and budkis ... ..	183	231	48	...	26·2

## 6th Group—13 villages.

Population ... ..	4,533	7,014	2,481	...	54·7
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	699	1,274	575	...	82·3
{ Thatched ... ..	410	296	...	114	- 27·8
Agricultural cattle ... ..	1,338	2,459	1,121	...	83·8
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	2,821	3,096	275	...	9·7
Sheep and goats ... ..	1,392	693	...	699	- 50·2
Carts ... ..	262	699	437	...	166·8
Horses and ponies ... ..	39	56	17	...	43·6
Wells and budkis ... ..	144	173	29	...	20·1

## 7th Group—26 villages.

Population ... ..	880	1,266	386	...	43·9
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	18	53	35	...	194·4
{ Thatched ... ..	271	373	102	...	37·6
Agricultural cattle ... ..	347	408	61	...	17·6
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	908	1,082	174	...	19·2
Sheep and goats ... ..	446	263	...	383	- 59·3
Carts ... ..	39	78	39	...	100·0
Horses and ponies ... ..	26	31	5	...	19·2
Wells and budkis ... ..	68	97	29	...	42·6

## 8th Group—3 villages.

Population ... ..	1,636	2,700	1,064	...	65·0
Houses... { Flat-roofed and tiled	104	368	264	...	253·8
{ Thatched ... ..	293	359	66	...	22·5
Agricultural cattle ... ..	612	957	345	...	56·4
Cows, buffaloes and their young.	1,547	1,232	...	315	- 20·4
Sheep and goats ... ..	712	503	...	209	- 29·4
Carts ... ..	75	252	177	...	236·0
Horses and ponies ... ..	33	30	...	3	- 9·1
Wells and budkis ... ..	3	21	18	...	600·0

30. These figures speak for themselves, but I would especially draw attention to the very large increase under the heads of superior houses, agricultural cattle, carts and wells in the lowly assessed villages, as giving satisfactory proof of the accumulation of wealth, and ability to pay an enhanced assessment without hardship.

31. From information supplied by the Educational Department, it appears that there are 37 Government schools for boys and 1 for girls, in which the average attendance is respectively 1,371 and 18. There are also 3 private schools for boys, in which the attendance is 76. The percentage of the male population able to read at the first settlement was 5, and now is 11·7, while at that time there was one woman able to read, as against 32 now able to do so.

32. Details regarding sub-tenures are given in Appendix I, which may be summarised as follows. Of the total number of holdings, 67·8 per cent. are cultivated by the khátedárs and inámdárs themselves, and 6·4 per cent. are cultivated in partnership with others. A percentage of 13·4 of the holdings is sub-let for money, and 2·7 per cent., for rent in kind. The holdings lying waste amount to 7·1 per cent., and those unfit for cultivation to 2·6 per cent.

33. The information under this head has been furnished by the Registration Department, and will be found in the appendices marginally noted. Twenty cases of each description (except that of sales by decree of Civil Courts) of land transfer have been given for each of the five previous years: these may be summarised as follows.—

34. In the 100 cases of ordinary sales of land, 1,117 acres carrying Rs. 1,382 assessment, or an average of Rs. 1-3-10 an acre, were sold for Rs. 23,689, a sum equivalent to 17·1 times the survey assessment, and giving a value to each acre of Rs. 21-3-4.

35. In the 46 cases of sales by decrees of a Civil Court, 670 acres assessed at Rs. 947, or an average of Rs. 1-6-7 an acre, were sold for Rs. 8,529, which is 9 times the survey assessment, and gives a value to each acre of Rs. 12-11-8.

36. In the 100 cases of simple mortgages, 1,315 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 1,771, or an average to the acre of Rs. 1-5-7, were mortgaged for Rs. 27,869, which is 15·7 times the survey assessment, and gives a value of Rs. 21-3-1 to each acre.

37. In the 100 cases of mortgage with possession of the land, 1,228 acres assessed at Rs. 1,654, or an average of Rs. 1-5-7 an acre, were mortgaged for Rs. 17,241, which is 10·4 times the assessment, or Rs. 14-0-8 an acre.

38. In the 100 cases of leases, 1,431 acres assessed at Rs. 1,874, or an average of Rs. 1-4-11 an acre, were sub-let for Rs. 9,888, which is 5·3 times the assessment, or an average rent of Rs. 6-14-7 an acre.

39. It will be apparent from the high prices shown in the preceding paragraphs that the value of land exceeds the present assessment many times, and that it is a highly marketable commodity. As an investment for money, it pays more or less 2 per cent. per mensem, which cannot but be considered a very handsome return.

40. The statistics given in paragraphs 21 to 30 prove that the condition of the people has greatly improved and, judging from the increase in the better kind of houses, that with the accumulation of wealth the standard of comfort has also advanced. The greater part of the population seems well off, with an abundance of household furniture and utensils, ornaments and good clothes for the women, and presents a general appearance of having fully participated in the benefits that the railway and more developed trade have spread over the district. In short, the present condition of the people is not only highly prosperous, but likely to continue so, and to progress.

41. The statement given below shows the average prices of the staple grains for 10 years prior to the settlement, and during the period of the lease, in sers of 80 tolas. I regret that this comparison between former and present prices cannot be made out for this taluka in the usual manner, from the prices ruling in the district itself, at the two periods. The reason of this is, that the district only came under British management in 1861-62, or three years before the first

settlement, and the statement of prices that has been furnished for the 7 years previous to this, when it was under the Native Government, and probably no particular attention was given to obtaining and recording true information on such points is so open to doubt, that I have thought it best not to take it into consideration, but to make the comparison between the prices ruling 10 years previous to settlement of this táluka, in the neighbouring one of Sávda, and the prices now ruling in this. It would have been better perhaps, for purposes of comparison, if the prices in the Jalgaon Táluka could have been taken, as Jalgaon still more nearly approaches in circumstances to this táluka than Sávda, but unfortunately the record of prices for that táluka is so broken as to be useless.

Period.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.
10 years before settlement ... ..	45½	47½	33½
1st decade, from 1864-65 to 1873-74 ... ..	25½	22	17
2nd decade, from 1874-75 to 1883-84 ... ..	23½	24	15½
3rd decade, from 1884-85 to 1889-90 ... .. (6 years)	23½	24	17½

The railway through the district had been opened as far as Burhánpur before the first settlement between 1861 and 1865, and prices consequently had had about 5 years to adjust themselves in, in the interval, yet there was a considerable rise during the first decade, the average price of the three grains having nearly doubled at the end of it. In the second decade, prices fluctuated considerably, but the average price for jowári and wheat at the end of the period shows a still further rise, whilst that of bájri shows a slight fall. During the third period of 6 years the average price of jowári and bájri has remained the same as it was at the end of the second period, whilst there has been a slight fall in that of wheat. The average rise during the lease is for jowári 92·6, for bájri 99· and for wheat 94·2. It should also be remembered that cotton is the most important staple of the district, and the price of this may be confidently stated to have doubled during the lease.

42. Detailed information regarding the revenue history of the táluka is given in the appendices noted in the margin, each of which refers to the different batches of villages settled at the various times noted in paragraph 3; these may be briefly summarised as follows. In the 3 villages, which were settled with the other villages of the Sávda Táluka in 1854-55, the settlement had the immediate effect of reducing the revenue demand from Rs. 3,145 to Rs. 1,469, but it has steadily increased since, and now stands at Rs. 2,412. In the one village settled in 1855-56, the settlement caused a reduction of Rs. 306, which has remained constant, only having lessened by Rs. 20. In the 18 villages originally belonging to Nasirábád and settled previously with that táluka, the settlement caused a reduction of Rs. 2,234 in the revenue, but it rose again to its original amount in the following year, and has steadily increased since, till it now shows a surplus of Rs. 3,817. In the 40 villages of Jámner, settled in 1863-64, there was an immediate rise of Rs. 14,570, which has progressed steadily, with some fluctuations in intermediate years, till it now stands at Rs. 22,987. In the 175 villages settled in 1864-65, the year after the settlement, the revenue showed an increase of Rs. 43,483, which after some slight fluctuations now stands at Rs. 60,931. The summary for the whole is as under:—

Period.	Assessment on cultivated land.	Assessment on waste land.
First year of lease ... ..	Rs. 2,13,583	Rs. 73,071
1889-90 ... ..	2,46,462	22,195

These figures show that the assessment on the cultivated area has increased 15·4 per cent., and that on the waste has lessened by more than two-thirds or —69·6.

43. There have been no remissions granted in the four batches of villages first settled since 1878-79. In the 175 villages settled in 1864-65, some remissions have been granted nearly every year, but they are of trifling amount, excepting those allowed in the years 1864-65 and from 1871-72 to 1876-77. These are the years in which, owing to total or partial failure of rain throughout Khándesh, and consequent loss of crops, large remissions had to be granted. Except in these years of drought, and general scarcity, no remissions have been necessary, nor has there been any difficulty in collecting the revenue, as the following table will prove, which gives the number of notices issued, and the number of cases in which distraint was ultimately had recourse to, during the last three years :—

Year.	Number of villages.	Number of notices.	Number of cases in which distraint was had recourse to.
1887-88 ... ..	49	127	5
1888-89 ... ..	53	210	4
1889-90 ... ..	40	98	1
Total ...	...	435	10

The average number of notices in the year is 145, but in only 3 cases each year was distraint necessary.

44. I will now, before proceeding to state my proposals for the revised grouping and assessment of these villages, briefly contrast their former and present condition, as deduced from the information put together in this report :

- 1st. Internal communications have improved, and the railway has been in easy reach of all the villages of the táluka during the whole period of the lease.
- 2nd. Produce has risen in value.
- 3rd. Cultivation has increased, till it now occupies nearly double the former area.
- 4th. The revenue demand has also progressed steadily, and now shows an increase of 15·4 per cent. over the old revenue.
- 5th. The population, which has also increased, has benefited to the fullest extent in the general prosperity, and is able to pay an enhanced assessment without hardship.

45. The 175 Government villages, which with 7 inám villages formed the Varangaon Táluka at the time of the former settlement, were made into 4 groups, with rates varying from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 3, with a special rate of 8 annas an acre added for such villages in the 1st class as were contiguous to railway stations. The accession of the villages noted in paragraph 3 originally belonging to the Sávida, Nasirábád and Jámner tálukas increased the number of groups to 8, *i. e.*, by taking the subdivision in class I, on which the special rate was fixed, as the first group. The number of villages in each group and the rates for each are as follows :—

Group	I.	7 villages rated at	...	...	Rs.	a.
"	II.	73 do.	...	...	3	8
"	III.	31 do.	...	...	3	0
"	IV.	43 do.	...	...	2	12
"	V.	41 do.	...	...	2	8
"	VI.	13 do.	...	...	2	4
"	VII.	26 do.	...	...	2	2
"	VIII.	3 do.	...	...	1	12
			...	...	1	8

This old grouping, which can be easily identified on the map accompanying this report, was arranged by Mr. Davidson, then Superintendent of the Survey in Khándesh, with the assistance and advice of Mr. Ellis: consequently as it is stated in his report that each village was considered in detail, it must be taken for granted that the grouping was all that could be desired under the then existing circumstances, but it now presents some anomalies, which would prevent, if no other consideration did, its adoption either in whole, or in part. It must be borne in mind, that the first settlement was made under the unfavourable circumstances of no reliable information about the previous assessment being available, and a great disparity in the revenue from villages, and even fields, similarly situated, owing to the irregularities of the assessment under the Native Government; this must have materially hampered the framers of it, in their efforts to arrive at a satisfactory grouping, and in considering the rates to be applied. The accretion of the 62 villages from foreign tálukas, which had been already settled irrespective of any considerations connected with this district, on the north, south, east and west, has further thrown out the scheme of the grouping of the original villages of the táluka, and given rise to the incongruities I have alluded to. Most of them will be apparent from the map, but I will point out one or two: for example, the 5 villages of the 7th group rated at Rs. 1-12-0 and the 13 villages of the 6th group rated at Rs. 2-2-0 which are similar in circumstances to and between villages of the 1st and 5th groups which are rated at Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 2-4-0. Again, the 3 villages of the 8th group, which rated only at Rs. 1-8, are similar in circumstances to and in the midst of villages of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th groups rated at Rs. 3-0-0, 2-12-0, 2-8-0 and 2-4-0. Also the solitary village of the 7th group in the extreme north, rated at Rs. 1-12, adjacent to villages of the 2nd group rated at Rs. 3-0-0; and the 2 villages of the 1st group in the extreme east, surrounded by villages of three different groups.

46. It being impossible, owing to these incongruities and to altered circumstances, to adopt the old grouping, or any part of it, it becomes incumbent to propose a new scheme of grouping more in consonance with the better knowledge of the circumstances of the táluka acquired during the period of the expiring lease and its present advanced condition. I have shown, in this report, that the climate, accessibility to markets, proximity to the railway, and general progress are similar for all the villages, and as these are the considerations which now govern the grouping of villages, I am of opinion that there is no occasion to make any distinction between any of the villages of this táluka, but that one group for the whole will satisfy all requirements, with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-4. The only distinction between the villages, that I can allow myself to make, is one adopted from the old settlement, and is for those villages which possess the undeniable advantage of a railway station, either in or near their lands. The general advantages which have accrued to the rayats from the railway are many and various: it has increased trade, cheapened the feeder traffic, set free a number of bullocks, and a large body of carriers (the Wanjáris), for the work of tillage, has caused the opening of steam factories and presses, has introduced new and more pushing traders, and has lowered the profits and lessened the number of middlemen. To these may be added, in the case of villages near a station, the particular advantages of increased demand, and ready market at their doors for forage, grain and other necessaries of life, in small quantities (which means high prices), created by the influx of cartmen and bullocks and a large resident population. I, therefore, propose that the lands of the villages which are near Bhusával, Varangaon and Nárgaon should bear a special increase to the maximum rate of 4 annas above the remaining villages of the táluka. As the particular advantages I have named above may be said justly to vary with the size and importance of the station, I would proportion the value of them by taking a different radius of distance within which the special rate is to be applied for each. For Bhusával, which is the largest and most important station, I propose the villages within a radius of 5 miles should bear the special rate; for Nárgaon, which is the station near the large and important market town of Bodvad, I propose a radius of 3 miles; and for Varangaon, a radius of 2-miles. The total number of villages coming under this special rate will be 43, and those under the rate of Rs. 3-4 will be 194. The rate of Rs. 3-4 for the whole táluka

is the highest that can be imposed under the Government regulation restricting the increase of assessment at a revision settlement to 33 per cent., and it is in accord, taking the more favourable situation of this táluka into consideration, with that imposed on the previously settled tálukas of Sávda, Chopda and Erandol, and with that proposed for the neighbouring táluka of Jámner.

47. The motasthal garden area is recorded in the old survey papers as being 1,391 acres, of which the Government cultivated Motasthal garden. acres are 1,282, paying an assessment of Rs. 2,913, giving an average rate of Rs. 2-4-4 for an acre. By revision survey the total acres are recorded as 5,180, of which the Government occupied land is 4,926 acres, which being estimated at its ordinary soil rate only, under the proposed assessment will bear Rs. 10,998, or an average rate of Rs. 2-3-9.

48. There is no pátasthal garden land recorded in the old settlement papers; the area now recorded at revision is 5 acres. Pátasthal garden. only. This land has been hitherto assessed at Rs. 3-13-6 per acre in 2 villages, and at Rs. 2-13-4 in the third village, in which this pátasthal cultivation is found; but this rate is only levied in the years in which the land has been irrigated, the ordinary dry-crop rate being levied when the water-supply has not been availed of. Of the total area capable of irrigation and irrigated at different periods, 5 acres have been confirmed as garden land capable of yearly irrigation, and for this a maximum rate of Rs. 14, water and soil combined, is proposed. This will produce Rs. 33, which gives an average rate of Rs. 6-9-7 an acre.

49. The estimated result of the proposed rates is shown in the statement given below, which is the abstract of Appendix R:—

Class.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Number of Villages.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.				Percentage.		
			Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Unoccupied Land.			Total.	
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Acres.	Assessment.
.. .. .	3-3 3-4	43 194	1,98,738	Rs. 2,46,462	1,98,814	Rs. 3,28,850	25,423	Rs. 19,491	2,24,237	Rs. 3,48,341	33·4

50. The increase amounts to 33·4 per cent. for the whole táluka, and the

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Kurba.           | 18. Pimpri Pancham. |
| 2. Gojora.          | 19. Purnadi.        |
| 3. Vánjola.         | 20. Bhond.          |
| 4. Mirgavhán.       | 21. Márdi.          |
| 5. Chorvad.         | 22. Rajur           |
| 6. Pimpri.          | 23. Lobáarkheda.    |
| 7. Gombhi.          | 24. Vadgaon.        |
| 8. Ghargaon.        | 25. Mahálastmi.     |
| 9. Khadki.          | 26. Jogalkhori.     |
| 10. Nándvel.        | 27. Rumbhána.       |
| 11. Somangaon.      | 28. Titvi.          |
| 12. Sunasgaon.      | 29. Kirola.         |
| 13. Umarda.         | 30. Antarkheda.     |
| 14. Gondbankheda.   | 31. Melsángva.      |
| 15. Chartán.        | 32. Manegaon.       |
| 16. Dhába.          | 33. Changdev.       |
| 17. Primpri Bhojna. |                     |

limit laid down in the regulations for the increase in single villages is exceeded in those named in the margin. The first 9 villages come under the special rate for proximity to Bhusával, and were originally rated at Rs. 2-2-0: hence the increase over the limit; their situation is most favourable. The villages numbered 25 to 29 are contiguous to these and are also as favourably situated,

and the increase over the limit is only on account of their low previous assessment. Village No. 30 is the northernmost village of the táluka, and is near the railway station at Ráver and the large local markets of Anturli and Burhánpur; its previous low assessment at Rs. 1-12 is the sole reason of its now exceeding the limit. Villages 31 to 33 are on the banks of the Tápti and Purna, at their junction between two large local markets of Edalábád and Varangaon, and close to the railway on the north side of the Tápti, and also to the Nágpur extension line; therefore these villages are as well situated as any in the táluka; the former low rate of Rs. 1-8-0, for which it is difficult to assign any reason, is the only reason for these villages exceeding the limit. In village No. 10 there are



only 24 survey numbers, of which 6 numbers are newly formed alluvial soil, which bearing a high classification on account of its productiveness, and general position, and advantages of water frontage, has raised the assessment of the total numbers higher in proportion than would have occurred in a village of larger size; the same explanation applies to village No. 11, which has only 2 survey numbers, both of which have water frontage. In No. 12 village the excess is attributable to nearly all its lands possessing peculiar advantages for storing moisture, in being flat and low, and having river frontage. The remaining villages from Nos. 12 to 25 belong to the old 7th group, and the former low rate is the only reason for their exceeding the limit. There is nothing in the soil of any of these villages which has not been fully allowed for in the soil classification, and it will be seen from the map that no allowance is due to them on the score of bad situation or climate, and it is hoped, therefore, that the increase, though over the limit, will be sanctioned, as it is obvious that forming them into another group will destroy the unity of the scheme for the whole táluka.

51. The results of the two surveys are contrasted below under every head:—

Description.	BY FORMER SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Judi or Quit- rent.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied land ...	1,98,738	2,46,462	1,98,814	3,28,850	...
Government unoccupied land ...	33,099	22,195	25,423	19,491	...
Inám ...	27,528	37,680	27,502	50,774	10,985
Government unassessed unarable ...	96,994	...	1,04,223	...	...
Total ...	3,56,359	3,06,337	3,56,022	3,99,115	10,985

52. The former assessment on Government occupied land averaged Rs. 1-3-10 an acre; if the proposed rates are sanctioned, the average will be Rs. 1-10-6, or an increase of 6 annas 8 pies an acre.

53. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the revision settlement should be introduced during the current revenue year, and that it should be guaranteed for the usual term of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. TURNBULL,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 111 OF 1891.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office,  
Khándesh Districts,  
Camp Dhanrát, 7th March 1891.*

Forwarded through the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

W. S. TURNBULL,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX A.

*Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.*

Years.	RAINFALL AT							
	Bhusával.		Jámner.		Jalgaon.		Sávda.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2		3		4		5	
1880 ... ..	21	59	20	44	28	58	18	64
1881 ... ..	27	74	26	91	24	15	17	21
1882 ... ..	40	59½	29	89	32	55	32	9
1883 ... ..	70	91	55	28	56	26	56	66
1884 ... ..	42	79	46	79	39	66	44	55
1885 ... ..	26	92	27	81	26	35	23	91
1886 ... ..	35	75	38	81	38	62	30	20
1887 ... ..	33	8	48	26	39	96	31	41
1888 ... ..	19	23	17	63	23	70	18	23
1889 ... ..	25	11	28	12	29	36	24	91
Total ...	343	71½	339	94	339	19	297	81
Average ...	34	37	33	99	33	92	29	78

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

*Details of Cultivation, average of five years from A. D. 1885-86 to 1889-90.*

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INÁM LANDS.		
			Total.	Kharíf.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Acres.	Acres.
Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Col- torate.	237 Government villages.	Cotton ... ..	36·3	82,169	.....
		Jowári ... ..	31·3	70,915	.....
		Bájri ... ..	9·0	20,384	.....
		Tur ... ..	3·9	8,898	.....
		Til (sesamum) ... ..	1·1	2,563	.....
		Udid ... ..	1·1	2,446	.....
		Mug ... ..	0·4	849	.....
		Ambádi ... ..	0·3	666	.....
		A1 ... ..	0·1	269	.....
		Chawli ... ..	0·1	247	.....
		Rice ... ..	0·1	225	.....
		Bhuimug ... ..	0·1	196	.....
		Erandi ... ..	0·1	192	.....
		Miscellaneous ... ..	0·2	314	.....
		Wheat ... ..	5·4	.....	12,217
		Linseed ... ..	3·3	.....	7,527
		Gram ... ..	0·8	.....	1,864
Tobacco ... ..	0·2	.....	489		
Coriander ... ..	0·1	.....	249		
Garden cultivation ... ..	0·7	.....	1,563		
Grass or fallow ... ..	5·4	.....	12,285		
		Total ...	100·0	1,90,333	36,194

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazárs are held in the Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazár is held.	Weekly Sales.	Chief articles traded in.	
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Anturli ...	Tuesday	All kinds of grains ...	300	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, gram, dall. Ghee, jágri, supári, salt, oil.
			Groceries ...	100	
			Cotton and yarn ...	200	Vegetables, panvel.
			Miscellaneous ...	50	
			Total ...	650	
2	Kurha ...	Wednesday	All kinds of grains ...	150	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, dall. Jágri, supári, oil, salt.
			Groceries ...	100	
			Cotton and yarn ...	10	Sáris, cholis, dhotars, &c. Vegetables, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	200	
			Miscellaneous ...	25	Cows, buffaloes, bullocks.
			Cattle ...	400	
			Total ...	885	
3	Náigaon ...	Monday ...	All kinds of grains ...	10	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice. Jágri, suprái, oil, ghee, salt.
			Groceries ...	10	
			Cloth and clothes ...	12	Sáris, cholis. Vegetables, chillies, panvel.
			Miscellaneous ...	5	
			Total ...	37	
4	Vádoda ...	Thursday	All kinds of grains ...	100	Wheat, bájri, jowári, dall. Jágri, supári, salt, oil.
			Groceries ...	50	
			Cotton and yarn ...	100	Sáris, cholis, dhotars, &c. Vegetables, &c.
			Cloth and clothes ...	10	
			Miscellaneous ...	10	
			Total ...	270	
5	Chikhli ...	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grains ...	10	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice. Jágri, supári, ghee, oil, salt.
			Groceries ...	5	
			Cloth and clothes ...	5	Sáris, cholis. Vegetables, &c.
			Miscellaneous ...	2	
			Total ...	22	
6	Varangaon	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grains ...	380	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, gram, dall. Jágri, supári, ghee, oil.
			Groceries ...	230	
			Cotton and yarn ...	40	Sáris, cholis, pásodis. Vegetables, chillies, &c.,
			Cloth and clothes ...	230	
			Timber ...	200	
			Miscellaneous ...	660	
			Total ...	1,740	

## APPENDIX C—continued.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.	Chief articles traded in.																											
1	2	3	4	5																											
7	Jámti	Saturday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">800</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton and yarn ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">600</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">600</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timber ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">130</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cattle... ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">870</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,600</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Rs.		All kinds of grains ...	800		Groceries ...	500		Cotton and yarn ...	600		Cloth and clothes ...	600		Timber ...	100		Miscellaneous ...	130		Cattle... ...	870		Total ...	3,600		<p>Wheat, jowári, bájri, rice, gram, dall. Jágri, supári, ghee, oil, salt.</p> <p>Sáris, cholis, pásodis.</p> <p>Vegetables, fruits, &amp;c. Cows, buffaloes, bullocks.</p>
	Rs.																														
All kinds of grains ...	800																														
Groceries ...	500																														
Cotton and yarn ...	600																														
Cloth and clothes ...	600																														
Timber ...	100																														
Miscellaneous ...	130																														
Cattle... ...	870																														
Total ...	3,600																														
8	Bodvad	Wednesday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,200</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton and yarn ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">600</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">700</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3,300</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	1,200		Groceries ...	500		Cotton and yarn ...	600		Cloth and clothes ...	700		Miscellaneous ...	300		Total ...	3,300		<p>Wheat, bájri, jowári, dall, rice. Jágri, ghee, supári, oil, salt.</p> <p>Sáris, cholis, dhotars, pásodis. Vegetables, &amp;c.</p>									
All kinds of grains ...	1,200																														
Groceries ...	500																														
Cotton and yarn ...	600																														
Cloth and clothes ...	700																														
Miscellaneous ...	300																														
Total ...	3,300																														
9	Taroda	Thursday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton and yarn ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">235</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	100		Groceries ...	50		Cotton and yarn ...	10		Cloth and clothes ...	50		Miscellaneous ...	25		Total ...	235		<p>Wheat, bájri, jowári, gram, dall. Jágri, ghee, supári.</p> <p>Sáris, cholis, dhotars. Vegetables, &amp;c.</p>									
All kinds of grains ...	100																														
Groceries ...	50																														
Cotton and yarn ...	10																														
Cloth and clothes ...	50																														
Miscellaneous ...	25																														
Total ...	235																														
10	Edalábád	Sunday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">200</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	100		Groceries ...	100		Cloth and clothes ...	200		Miscellaneous ...	100		Total ...	500		<p>Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice. Jágri, supári, ghee, oil, cocoanut Dhotars, sáris, cholis. Vegetables, panvel.</p>												
All kinds of grains ...	100																														
Groceries ...	100																														
Cloth and clothes ...	200																														
Miscellaneous ...	100																														
Total ...	500																														
11	Kurha	Monday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton and yarn ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">95</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	25		Groceries ...	15		Cotton and yarn ...	10		Cloth and clothes ...	25		Miscellaneous ...	20		Total ...	95		<p>Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice. Jágri, supári, ghee.</p> <p>Sáris, cholis, dhotars. Vegetables and panvel.</p>									
All kinds of grains ...	25																														
Groceries ...	15																														
Cotton and yarn ...	10																														
Cloth and clothes ...	25																														
Miscellaneous ...	20																														
Total ...	95																														
12	Melsángvi	Wednesday	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total ...</td> <td style="text-align: right;">52</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	12		Groceries ...	18		Cloth and clothes ...	12		Miscellaneous ...	10		Total ...	52		<p>Wheat, bájri, jowári, dall. Jágri, ghee, supári. Sáris, cholis, dhotars, &amp;c. Vegetables, panvel.</p>												
All kinds of grains ...	12																														
Groceries ...	18																														
Cloth and clothes ...	12																														
Miscellaneous ...	10																														
Total ...	52																														

## APPENDIX C—concluded.

No.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	Weekly Sales.	Chief articles traded in.																
1	2	3	4	5																
13	Bhusával ...	Sunday ...	<table> <tr> <td></td> <td>Rs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td>1,350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td>605</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton and yarn ...</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td>650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timber ...</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total ...</b></td> <td><b>2,930</b></td> </tr> </table>		Rs.	All kinds of grains ...	1,350	Groceries ...	605	Cotton and yarn ...	25	Cloth and clothes ...	650	Timber ...	50	Miscellaneous ...	250	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,930</b>	Wheat, bājri, jowāri, rice, gram. Jāgri, supāri, ghee, oil, salt. Sāris, cholis, dhotars, &c. Vegetables, fruits, panvel.
	Rs.																			
All kinds of grains ...	1,350																			
Groceries ...	605																			
Cotton and yarn ...	25																			
Cloth and clothes ...	650																			
Timber ...	50																			
Miscellaneous ...	250																			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,930</b>																			
14	Varád ...	Thursday ...	<table> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total ...</b></td> <td><b>40</b></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	10	Groceries ...	15	Cloth and clothes ...	10	Miscellaneous ...	5	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>40</b>	Wheat, gram, rice. Ghee, oil, salt. Sāris, cholis, dhotars. Vegetables, chillies, &c.						
All kinds of grains ...	10																			
Groceries ...	15																			
Cloth and clothes ...	10																			
Miscellaneous ...	5																			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>40</b>																			
15	Vichva ...	Friday ...	<table> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total ...</b></td> <td><b>5</b></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	1	Groceries ...	2	Miscellaneous ...	2	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5</b>	Wheat, rice. Jāgri, oil, salt. Vegetables, chillies, &c.								
All kinds of grains ...	1																			
Groceries ...	2																			
Miscellaneous ...	2																			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5</b>																			
16	Harankheda.	Thursday ...	<table> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td>250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cotton and yarn ...</td> <td>215</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td>525</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td>460</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total ...</b></td> <td><b>1,575</b></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	250	Groceries ...	125	Cotton and yarn ...	215	Cloth and clothes ...	525	Miscellaneous ...	460	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,575</b>	Wheat, bājri, jowāri, rice, gram, dall, mug. Jāgri, supāri, oil, sugar, cocoanut, salt. Sāris, pāsodis, cholis, dhotars. Vegetables, chillies, tobacco, &c.				
All kinds of grains ...	250																			
Groceries ...	125																			
Cotton and yarn ...	215																			
Cloth and clothes ...	525																			
Miscellaneous ...	460																			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,575</b>																			
17	Changdev ...	Friday ...	<table> <tr> <td>All kinds of grains ...</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groceries ...</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloth and clothes ...</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous ...</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total ...</b></td> <td><b>350</b></td> </tr> </table>	All kinds of grains ...	100	Groceries ...	75	Cloth and clothes ...	125	Miscellaneous ...	50	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>350</b>	Wheat, bājri, jowāri, rice. Jāgri, ghee, supāri, salt. Sāris, cholis, dhotars. Vegetables, panvel, &c.						
All kinds of grains ...	100																			
Groceries ...	75																			
Cloth and clothes ...	125																			
Miscellaneous ...	50																			
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>350</b>																			

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of Columns 5 and 8.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.			Males.		Females.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
237 villages of the Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Col-lectorate.	Christians ... ..	24	36	60	27	37	64	124	33	55.0	22	34.4	
	Jews ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jains ... ..	17	37	54	16	36	52	106	32	59.3	...	...	
	Lingáyats ... ..	2	2	4	1	4	5	9	2	50.0	...	...	
	Musalmands ... ..	771	1,160	1,931	631	1,208	1,839	3,770	19	1.0	...	...	
	Hindus. {	Bráhmans ... ..	1,251	1,721	2,972	914	1,812	2,726	5,698	222	7.5	1	...
		Others ... ..	360	685	1,045	195	694	889	1,934	683	65.4	...	...
			360	696	1,056	276	646	922	1,978	920	87.1	5	0.5
		12,283	18,394	30,677	7,887	20,497	28,384	59,061	982	3.2	1	...	
		17,393	25,413	42,806	12,410	27,656	40,066	82,872	4,276	10.0	4	...	
	13,416	20,241	33,657	8,714	22,403	31,117	64,774	1,686	5.0	1	...		
	19,090	28,030	47,120	13,683	30,319	44,002	91,122	5,548	11.7	32	0.1		

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

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey

APPENDIX E.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.

Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
			No.	Percentage.
Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collec- torate ... ..	237 Government villages ... ..	Agricultural ... .. } 42,978	36,714	56·7
		Partly agricultural ... .. } 8,882	.....	.....
		Non-agricultural ... .. } 39,262	28,060	43·3
		Total ... .. } 91,122	64,774	100·0

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

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



## APPENDIX F.

### STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

#### *Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.*

Táluka.	Surveyed Villages.	Houses.					Wells.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.															
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.	
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Col-lectorate.	237 Government villages.	382	322	5,065	13,702	19,471	No record.				2,866	8,394	4,215	89	875	964	13,582	...	13,592	25,522	...	25,522	19,249	9,848	11,361	455	8	...
		275	704	9,687	14,499	25,185	1,417	1,878	000	3,690	0,352	4,705	502	107	789	8,769	5,169	13,938	14,002	12,524	27,426	27,114	5,468	9,491	511	...	...	

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

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 237 villages of the Bhusával Táluka, Khándesh Collectorate.

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil-Presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor Shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dharm-shálás.	TEMPLES.				
				Cotton.	Wool-len.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.							Hindu.	Musal-man.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15		
237	Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	358	105	125	91	3,362	5	1885-86 ...	2,876	1885-86 ...	2,910	1885-86 ...	2,759	16	4	29	195	36
								1886-87 ...	3,243	1886-87 ...	3,365	1886-87 ...	1,998					
								1887-88 ...	3,670	1887-88 ...	2,914	1887-88 ...	1,964					
								1888-89 ...	3,888	1888-89 ...	3,119	1888-89 ...	2,831					
								1889-90 ...	3,816	1889-90 ...	3,622	1889-90 ...	2,010					
								Total ...	17,493	Total ...	15,930	Total ...	11,562					
								Average...	3,499	Average...	3,186	Average...	2,312					

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX H.

*Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1889-90.*

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
237	Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate ...	37	1,371	1	18	3	76	

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX I.

*Statement showing the Proportion of Government Occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1890.*

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inám-dárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inám-dárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Param-pok Numbers.	Total Number.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
237	Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	15,334	1,338	1,377	184	1,994	1,301	545	124	1,758	635	21,643	2,947
		62.4	5.4	5.6	0.8	8.1	5.3	2.2	0.5	7.1	2.6	88.0	12.0

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks and Budkis in villages of the Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate in the year 1890.

Number of Villages	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGES SITE.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BUDKIS.			
		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking.			Wells dug before last settlement.	Wells dug since last settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.			Pakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for irrigation.	Used for drinking.		Old.	New.	Old.	New.
											3	4									
237	Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	20	5	1,296	105	1,397	771	77	19	3,690	2,866	824	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX K.

*An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate*

Total Acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,117	23,689	21 3 4	1,382	1 3 10	17.1	The total number of cases is 100. survey assessment.
53 cases in which	13,873	the land was	sold for sums	from 10 to 50	times the survey	
508		27 4 11	664	1 4 11	20.9	
9 cases in which	5,934	the land was	sold for sums	from 50 to 100	times the survey	survey assessment.
66		89 14 7	71	1 1 3	83.6	

## APPENDIX L.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

670	8,529	12 11 8	947	1 6 7	9.0	Total number of cases is 46. survey assessment.
21 cases in which	5,269	the land was	sold for sums	from 10 to 50	times the survey	
230		22 14 6	363	1 9 3	14.5	
1 case in which	300	the land was	sold for sums	from 50 to 100	times the survey	survey assessment.
4		75 0 0	5	1 4 0	60.0	

## APPENDIX M.

*An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,315	27,869	21 3 1	1,771	1 5 7	15.7	Total number of cases is 100. survey assessment.
42 cases in which	13,407	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 10	to 25 times the	
626		21 6 8	780	1 3 11	17.2	
17 cases in which	7,430	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 25	to 50 times the	survey assessment.
158		47 0 5	224	1 6 8	33.2	
5 cases in which	2,266	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 50	to 100 times the	survey assessment.
35		64 11 11	33	0 15 1	68.7	

## APPENDIX N.

*An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with Possession in Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

1,228	17,241	14 0 8	1,654	1 5 7	10.4	Total number of cases is 100. survey assessment.
36 cases in which	7,190	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 10	to 25 times the	
390		18 7 0	500	1 4 6	14.4	
7 cases in which	2,430	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 25	to 50 times the	survey assessment.
70		31 15 7	94	1 3 9	25.9	
3 cases in which	2,105	the land was	mortgaged for	sums from 50	to 100 times the	survey assessment.
19		126 0 3	34	1 12 8	70.7	

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX O.

*An Abstract Statement showing Sub-lettings in Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

Total Acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting Rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sub-let.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,431	9,888	6 14 7	1,874	1 4 11	5.3	Total number of cases is 100.
27 cases in which 363	3,085	the land was 8 8 0	sub-let for sums 421	from 5 to 10 1 2 7	times the survey 7.3	assessment.
16 cases in which 150	2,234	the land was 14 14 4	sub-let for sums 181	from 10 to 15 1 3 4	times the survey 12.3	assessment.
6 cases in which 68	1,915	the land was 28 2 7	sub-let for sums 88	from 15 to 25 1 4 8	times the survey 21.8	assessment.
2 cases in which 9	385	the land was 42 12 5	sub-let for sums 14	from 25 to 50 1 8 11	times the survey 27.5	assessment.

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

NOTE:—From the two abstract statements herewith annexed, it will be seen that the average price per acre at which land was sold in the Jámner Táluka during the last five years, was Rs. 13 and in the Bhusával Táluka at Rs. 21. This difference is evidently owing to the importance of Bhusával as a large junction railway station and the large quantity of fertile land in proximity to the Tápti. Bhusával, many years ago, was simply an isolated place in Khándesh, but ever since the introduction of the railway, this táluka is daily rising in importance, and great number of people have invested their money in land.

In the prices realized by sale of lands under a decree of the Civil Court no marked difference can be found between the two tálukas. Prices realized at a public auction are, as a rule, fluctuating, and, on the other hand, a great deal depends on the time or season of the year when the lands are sold.

With regard to simple mortgages and mortgages with possession, the sums advanced on mortgages per acre was found to be higher in the Jámner Táluka when compared with similar transactions in Bhusával. Jámner being a cotton-producing táluka, larger loans are procurable on mortgaged lands; and also because the village of Neri in the Jámner Táluka, which is only a distance of 14 miles from the Jalgaon Railway Station, contains a number of cotton factories: and large transactions are carried on between the residents of the above-named village and the merchants of Jalgaon.

With reference to leases, the mean average rent realized is almost the same in both the tálukas under review, namely, Rs. 7, and calls for no explanation.

The mean average of Government assessment in connection with all kinds of transactions in the Bhusával Táluka may be set down at Rs. 1-4-0 and Re. 1 in the Jámner Táluka. This difference it is somewhat difficult to satisfactorily explain, as the practice obtains in the Khándesh District not to enter the tenure of the land in deeds.

It may here be incidentally noted that any one investing, say Rs. 100, in land in the Bhusával Táluka realizes, more or less, interest at 2 per cent. permensem and in the Jámner Táluka Rs. 3 per cent., which tends to prove that the transactions are more profitable in Jámner than in Bhusával.

(Signed) H. A. LUXA,  
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division.

(True Copy)

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## TÁLUKA BHUSÁVAL, KHÁNDESH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement.*

	ORDINARY SALES.		SALES BY COURT.		MORTGAGE WITH POSSESSION.		MORTGAGE WITHOUT POSSESSION.		LEASES.		Remarks.
	Price per Acre.	Government Assesment per Acre.	Price per Acre.	Government Assesment per Acre.	Amount per Acre.	Government Assesment per Acre.	Amount per Acre.	Government Assesment per Acre.	Rent per Acre.	Government Assesment per Acre.	
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
1885 ...	20	1 3	24	1 14	22	1 8	18	1 4	7	1 1	
1886 ...	22	1 8	9	1 11	11	1 4	18	1 8	8	2 3	
1887 ...	13	1 1	13	1 10	8	1 2	29	1 6	7	1 6	
1888 ...	21	1 5	8	1 1	14	1 9	21	1 4	9	1 3	
1889 ...	30	1 3	19	1 5	18	1 4	21	1 4	6	1 3	
Total ...	106	6 4	73	7 9	73	6 11	107	6 10	37	7 0	

(Signed) H. A. LUXA,  
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division.

(True Copy)

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Bhusaval Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate and adjoining talukas for 36 years, from 1854-55 to 1889-90.

Years.	BHUSAVAL.					JAMNER. X					JALGAON. X					SAYDA. ✓				Remarks.
	Measured Sers of 80 tols per rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 tols per rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 tols per rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 tols per rupee.				
	Jowari.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowari.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowari.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowari.	Bajrl.	Wheat.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1854-55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	81½	71	56½	48½	35½	64½	...	...	56	...	30½	28½	25½	22½	...
1855-56 ...	...	...	...	...	...	38	35½	26½	26½	15½	68½	...	...	...	29½	58	67½	36	48½	...
1856-57 ...	...	...	...	...	...	54½	50½	37½	37½	29½	...	...	...	67½	...	82½	85½	68	69½	...
1857-58 ...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	44½	34	34	15	97½	...	...	...	18½	82½	90½	62	81½	...
1858-59 ...	...	...	...	...	...	54½	50½	28½	28½	15½	...	...	...	78½	...	82½	80	63	69½	...
1859-60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	54½	50½	30½	28½	16½	...	...	...	...	32½	86½	87½	21½	21½	...
1860-61 ...	...	...	...	...	...	40½	39	22½	24½	15	36	...	...	...	...	28½	26½	17	18	...
1861-62 ...	...	...	...	...	...	30½	25½	11½	14½	15	45	...	...	30½	...	18	21½	18½	14½	...
1862-63 ...	...	...	...	...	...	20½	25½	14½	14½	15	84½	...	...	21	14	29½	21½	15½	16	...
1863-64 ...	...	...	...	...	...	31½	23½	14½	15½	11½	21½	...	...	32½	19½	14½	18½	16½	12½	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	423½	441	276½	372	183½	867½	21	258½	114	98½	453½	477½	355½	377½	...
Average ...	...	...	...	...	...	42½	44	27½	37½	18½	52½	21	42½	28½	18½	45½	47½	35½	37½	...
1864-65 ...	25½	14½	14½	14	7½	20½	23½	14½	14½	11½	24½	...	...	24	27½	7½	18	21½	11	12½
1865-66 ...	22	14½	19½	17	8½	30½	25½	14½	14½	11½	14½	...	...	14	11½	13½	20½	21½	11	14
1866-67 ...	25½	20½	12	17½	6½	18	19½	14½	14½	11½	26½	...	...	...	...	...	36½	35½	17	17½
1867-68 ...	22	24	14½	15½	...	18	17½	14½	14½	11½	34½	...	...	...	...	...	17	16½	10½	14½
1868-69 ...	24	24½	17½	16½	12½	23½	22½	9½	9½	7½	14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	21½	10½	9½
1869-70 ...	18½	22½	14½	14	7½	25	25½	9½	9½	8½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13½	12½
1870-71 ...	23½	24	21½	10½	7½	21½	32½	14½	16½	9½	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	18½	13½	17½
1871-72 ...	27½	24½	17½	19	...	16	16½	13½	11½	11½	16½	...	...	...	...	...	...	33½	15½	16½
1872-73 ...	18½	17½	14½	16½	...	21½	22½	15½	19½	13½	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	33½	18½
1873-74 ...	31½	22½	17½	14	...	32½	29½	18½	18½	13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33½	33½	19½
Total ...	254½	219	169	164½	42½	216½	226½	137½	141	111½	132½	14	121½	111½	42½	162	251½	139½	163½	...
Average ...	25½	22	17	15½	8½	21½	22½	13½	14	11½	23½	14	15½	18½	10½	26	25	13½	15½	...
1874-75 ...	27½	33	21½	19½	...	27	27½	15½	16½	12½	34½	30½	19½	22½	12½	31½	33½	16½	20	...
1875-76 ...	31½	34½	19½	21½	...	40½	35½	13½	16½	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13½	...
1876-77 ...	20½	18½	16½	17½	10½	10½	10½	8½	8½	9½	23½	21	19½	22½	11	13½	16½	9	10½	...
1877-78 ...	18½	14½	9	12	7	28½	27½	17½	17½	11½	23½	21	18½	24	13	13½	16½	8½	10½	...
1878-79 ...	17	14½	8½	...	6½	32½	29½	17½	10	11½	24½	24½	16½	21½	14	16½	...	...	11½	18½
1879-80 ...	18½	14½	9	...	7½	28½	31½	16	19½	11½	21½	15½	13	18½	8½	36½	31	15	16	16½
1880-81 ...	20½	18½	14½	...	9½	27	18	19½	24½	11½	34½	23	18½	24	8½	28½	24	16	27½	...
1881-82 ...	24	23½	18	...	7½	32½	35½	7	19½	11½	24½	21	14½	19½	8½	27	27	16½	18	...
1882-83 ...	27½	29½	19½	22½	...	22	22½	12½	19½	11½	19½	17½	15	19½	8½	21	20½	14½	16½	...
1883-84 ...	32	24	20	...	...	22	20½	18½	23	11½	21½	19½	19½	22½	9½	20½	20½	17	17½	...
Total ...	232½	240½	156½	98½	48	271½	254½	147½	131	110½	226½	198	172	193½	98½	196½	210½	137½	156½	...
Average ...	23½	24	15½	10½	8	27½	25½	14½	13	11	22½	22	17½	21½	10½	21½	23½	13½	15½	...
1884-85 ...	27½	24	23½	...	12½	28½	24	31½	19½	13	25½	21	18½	22½	7½	25½	25½	20½	13½	...
1885-86 ...	22	22½	21½	...	9½	35½	26	17½	19½	9½	27	21	13	15½	7	23½	22½	20½	25½	...
1886-87 ...	30½	39½	18	...	11½	32½	29½	16½	15½	10	27	19½	11½	15½	11	36½	36½	17½	13½	...
1887-88 ...	20½	20½	12½	7	...	18	18	16½	18½	10	17	15½	13	17½	8½	16	16	13½	13	...
1888-89 ...	17	18½	12½	...	7½	18	19½	12½	14½	10	18	14	10½	15½	8½	15	14½	14½	14½	...
1889-90 ...	23½	20½	14½	14	7½	27	23½	14½	14½	10	25½	21	14	16½	7½	30	18½	13½	13½	...
Total ...	141	144½	103½	21	48½	159½	137½	97½	101½	62½	139½	112	80½	103½	50	129½	123	99	80½	...
Average ...	23½	24	17½	10½	9½	26½	23	16½	17	10½	22½	18½	13½	17½	8½	21	20½	16½	13½	...

APPENDIX Q (1).

Revenue Statement for 3 villages, situated in the Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1854-55.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.				Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at close of year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1844-45	1,482	2,704	...	1,094	1,094	1,610	1,930	...	...	807	557	37	4,219	3,261	1,047	...		
1845-46	1,559	2,821	...	2,626	2,626	195	1,853	...	...	807	566	12	4,219	3,387	207	...		
1846-47	1,565	2,828	...	45	45	2,783	1,847	...	...	807	588	38	4,210	3,416	2,821	...		
1847-48	1,605	2,983	...	185	185	2,798	1,807	...	...	807	710	37	4,210	3,003	2,835	...		
1848-49	1,622	2,892	...	157	157	2,735	2,006	...	...	591	813	37	4,219	3,705	2,772	250		
1849-50	1,854	2,837	...	251	251	2,586	1,780	...	...	585	793	37	4,210	3,620	2,623	...		
1850-51	1,906	2,832	...	26	26	2,806	1,828	...	...	585	793	144	4,219	3,625	2,950	...		
1851-52	1,733	2,952	...	18	18	2,934	2,041	...	...	440	794	65	4,210	3,746	3,019	...		
1852-53	1,818	3,082	...	...	...	3,082	1,961	1,648	...	440	799	65	4,210	5,529	3,167	...		
1853-54	1,866	3,145	...	670	670	2,475	1,913	1,309	...	440	799	65	4,219	5,253	2,560	...		
1854-55	1,699	1,469	2	17	19	1,450	1,556	903	...	477	371	58	3,932	2,743	1,568	...		
1855-56	2,698	1,995	2	1,698	1,700	295	757	377	...	477	371	18	3,932	2,743	313	...		
1856-57	2,723	2,014	4	...	4	2,010	727	358	...	477	371	57	3,932	2,743	2,067	...		
1857-58	3,043	2,197	4	...	4	2,193	412	175	...	477	371	66	3,932	2,743	2,249	...		
1858-59	3,159	2,262	4	...	4	2,258	296	110	...	477	371	69	3,932	2,743	2,317	...		
1859-60	3,236	2,297	4	...	4	2,293	219	75	...	477	371	69	3,932	2,743	2,352	...		
1860-61	3,190	2,270	4	1,307	1,311	959	265	102	...	477	371	36	3,932	2,743	995	...		
1861-62	3,178	2,264	3	...	3	2,261	277	108	...	477	371	64	3,932	2,743	2,325	...		
1862-63	3,210	2,282	4	...	4	2,278	254	97	...	470	364	62	3,934	2,743	2,340	...		
1863-64	3,296	2,323	4	...	4	2,319	168	56	...	470	364	42	3,934	2,743	2,301	...		
1864-65	3,296	2,323	4	...	4	2,319	168	56	...	470	364	42	3,934	2,743	2,301	...		
1865-66	3,441	2,369	4	...	4	2,365	23	10	61	470	364	84	3,934	2,743	2,510	...		
1866-67	3,456	2,371	4	...	4	2,367	22	10	...	493	364	84	3,971	2,745	2,451	...		
1867-68	3,456	2,371	4	...	4	2,367	22	10	...	493	364	84	3,971	2,745	2,451	...		
1868-69	3,456	2,371	4	...	4	2,367	22	10	22	493	364	90	3,971	2,745	2,470	...		
1869-70	3,453	2,375	2	...	2	2,373	5	2	...	493	364	90	3,951	2,741	2,403	...		
1870-71	3,450	2,377	4	...	4	2,373	...	...	...	493	364	90	3,952	2,741	2,463	...		
1871-72	3,451	2,373	4	208	212	2,161	...	...	...	493	364	90	3,944	2,737	2,251	9		
1872-73	3,451	2,373	4	...	4	2,369	...	...	...	493	364	90	3,944	2,737	2,450	...		
1873-74	3,464	2,378	4	...	4	2,374	...	...	...	493	364	90	3,957	2,742	2,464	...		
1874-75	3,464	2,378	4	7	11	2,367	...	...	...	493	364	90	3,957	2,742	2,457	...		
1875-76	3,464	2,378	...	...	...	2,378	...	...	...	493	364	90	3,957	2,742	2,468	...		
1876-77	3,433	2,365	...	...	...	2,365	31	13	1	493	364	91	3,957	2,742	2,457	...		
1877-78	3,451	2,372	...	...	...	2,372	13	6	...	493	364	91	3,957	2,742	2,403	...		
1878-79	3,451	2,372	...	...	...	2,372	13	6	3	493	364	91	3,957	2,742	2,460	...		
1879-80	3,509	2,412	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	...	448	329	91	3,957	2,741	2,503	...		
1880-81	3,509	2,412	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	...	448	329	91	3,957	2,741	2,503	...		
1881-82	3,509	2,412	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	5	448	329	91	3,957	2,741	2,503	...		
1882-83	3,510	2,413	...	...	...	2,413	...	...	5	448	329	91	3,957	2,741	2,508	...		
1883-84	3,511	2,412	25	...	25	2,367	...	...	...	447	328	91	3,958	2,742	2,509	...		
1884-85	3,511	2,412	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	...	447	328	91	3,958	2,740	2,478	...		
1885-86	3,511	2,412	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	...	448	328	91	3,950	2,740	2,503	...		
1886-87	3,511	2,413	...	...	...	2,413	...	...	...	424	328	91	3,935	2,741	2,504	...		
1887-88	3,511	2,413	...	...	...	2,413	...	...	...	424	328	91	3,935	2,741	2,504	...		
1888-89	3,511	2,413	...	...	...	2,413	...	...	...	424	328	91	3,935	2,741	2,504	...		
1889-90	3,511	2,412	...	...	...	2,412	...	...	...	424	328	91	3,935	2,740	2,504	...		

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.



APPENDIX Q (2).

Revenue Statement for one village, situated in the Bhusaval Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1855-56.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 3 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 6, 9 and 12.	Collection Total of Columns 4, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1845-46	206	729	...	720	720	9	253	...	...	80	100	1	509	629	10	...	
1846-47	250	681	...	16	16	665	209	...	...	80	101	1	509	782	666	...	
1847-48	230	623	...	...	...	623	290	...	...	80	102	1	600	725	624	...	
1848-49	185	492	...	15	15	477	370	...	...	45	102	1	600	594	478	...	
1849-50	161	430	...	54	54	370	395	...	2	44	100	1	600	530	379	...	
1850-51	196	525	...	8	8	517	380	...	...	44	100	1	600	625	508	...	
1851-52	311	500	...	30	30	530	345	...	...	44	100	1	600	669	531	...	
1852-53	294	637	...	...	...	637	322	186	...	44	100	1	600	873	618	...	
1853-54	230	626	...	10	10	616	326	...	...	44	100	1	600	726	607	...	
1854-55	259	710	...	90	90	620	297	...	...	44	100	1	600	810	621	...	
<hr/>																	
1855-56	302	404	...	207	207	197	42	20	...	47	59	...	391	483	137	...	
1856-57	294	397	...	...	...	397	50	27	...	47	59	...	391	483	397	...	
1857-58	294	397	...	...	...	397	50	27	...	47	59	...	391	483	397	...	
1858-59	303	402	...	...	...	402	40	22	1	47	59	...	390	483	403	...	
1859-60	331	418	...	...	...	418	23	11	1	47	59	...	391	483	414	...	
1860-61	332	418	...	104	104	314	12	6	...	47	59	...	391	483	314	...	
1861-62	332	418	...	...	...	418	12	6	...	47	59	...	391	483	418	...	
1862-63	332	418	...	...	...	418	12	6	...	47	59	...	391	483	418	...	
1863-64	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	...	391	483	424	...	
1864-65	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	1	47	59	...	391	483	424	...	
1865-66	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1866-67	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1867-68	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1868-69	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1869-70	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1870-71	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1871-72	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1872-73	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1873-74	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1874-75	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1875-76	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1876-77	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1877-78	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1878-79	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1879-80	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1880-81	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1881-82	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1882-83	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1883-84	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1884-85	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1885-86	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1886-87	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1887-88	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1888-89	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1889-90	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	
1890-90	344	424	...	...	...	424	...	...	...	47	59	9	391	483	433	...	

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

W. S. TURNBULL,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

## APPENDIX Q (3).

Revenue Statement for 18 villages, situated in the Bhusdval Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collect- ed.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit- rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 3 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 8, 9 and 12.	Collections. To- tal of Columns 7, 10 and 15.		
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1 49-50	6,849	8,938	654	114	768	8,168	6,757	...	25	1,198	1,645	272	14,904	10,581	8,485	...	
50-51	6,933	9,302	590	368	958	8,344	6,928	...	53	1,192	1,630	256	14,903	10,941	8,656	...	
1851-52	7,113	9,370	665	333	998	8,372	6,510	...	54	1,180	1,723	292	14,803	11,008	8,708	...	
53-53	7,539	10,069	23	...	23	10,041	6,289	...	65	1,180	1,623	330	15,008	11,097	10,436	...	
54-54	7,634	10,354	49	347	396	9,958	6,191	...	65	1,180	1,627	314	15,005	11,981	10,337	...	
1854-55	7,792	10,590	41	14	55	10,535	6,034	...	67	1,180	1,623	315	15,006	12,213	10,917	...	
1855-56	7,906	10,784	50	544	594	10,190	5,919	...	63	1,180	1,623	315	15,005	12,407	10,568	...	
1856-57	8,461	11,448	50	172	222	11,226	5,365	...	63	1,180	1,623	332	15,006	13,071	11,626	...	
1857-58	9,113	12,169	42	282	324	11,845	4,715	...	61	1,180	1,623	337	15,008	13,702	12,243	...	
1858-59	9,712	12,826	37	336	373	12,453	4,104	...	63	1,141	1,574	338	15,047	14,400	12,854	...	
1859-60	10,133	10,592	105	597	702	9,890	12,543	3,420	20	1,233	1,490	338	23,900	20,502	10,254	...	
1860-61	12,984	12,315	26	160	186	12,620	9,691	6,298	21	1,234	1,489	422	23,909	20,602	13,063	...	
1861-62	12,784	12,627	26	...	26	12,601	9,845	6,116	44	1,233	1,520	481	23,912	20,303	13,126	...	
1862-63	12,037	12,514	26	...	26	12,488	9,938	6,225	78	1,233	1,521	516	23,908	20,560	13,082	...	
1863-64	14,621	14,021	26	...	26	13,995	8,004	4,745	1,167	1,233	1,520	514	23,908	20,286	15,670	...	
1864-65	15,751	14,797	26	...	26	14,771	6,374	3,945	665	1,233	1,520	636	23,903	20,262	15,972	...	
1865-66	15,765	14,804	26	...	26	14,778	6,300	3,333	1,840	1,233	1,520	536	23,908	20,262	17,154	...	
6 -67	15,746	14,831	26	...	26	14,805	7,279	1,74	780	1,291	1,520	542	24,916	20,525	10,257	...	
1867-68	15,568	14,764	26	...	26	14,738	7,437	4,243	444	1,293	1,519	545	24,318	20,331	15,727	...	
1868-69	16,017	15,122	26	...	26	5,096	5,319	3,386	270	1,295	1,519	623	23,031	20,227	15,080	...	
1869-70	16,591	15,504	26	...	26	15,478	5,342	3,452	689	1,295	1,519	622	23,723	20,475	16,780	...	
1870-71	18,139	16,481	26	...	26	16,455	4,505	2,474	854	1,295	1,519	631	23,739	20,374	17,040	...	
1871-72	18,252	16,533	26	980	1,006	15,527	4,192	2,426	763	1,295	1,519	641	23,739	20,475	16,931	...	
1872-73	18,103	16,429	26	...	26	16,403	4,205	2,486	271	1,295	1,518	642	23,703	20,433	17,316	...	
1873-74	18,002	16,338	26	43	69	16,269	4,406	2,576	325	1,295	1,518	642	23,703	20,432	17,236	...	
1874-75	17,821	16,180	26	72	98	16,082	4,587	2,734	326	1,295	1,518	633	23,703	20,432	17,201	...	
1875-76	18,064	16,337	26	...	26	16,311	5,116	2,574	275	1,294	1,518	638	24,474	20,420	17,324	...	
1876-77	18,170	16,417	26	122	148	16,269	5,006	2,487	83	1,294	1,518	621	24,470	20,422	17,373	...	
1877-78	18,168	16,407	20	3	23	16,334	5,006	2,497	23	1,294	1,518	623	24,470	20,422	17,330	...	
1878-79	18,149	16,399	...	...	...	16,399	4,181	2,302	111	1,415	1,509	638	23,745	20,170	17,418	...	
1879-80	18,112	16,329	...	...	...	16,329	4,217	2,241	75	1,415	1,509	638	23,744	20,169	17,342	...	
1880-81	18,515	16,523	...	...	...	16,523	3,817	2,030	9	1,413	1,600	638	23,745	20,107	17,475	...	
1881-82	18,539	16,549	...	...	...	16,549	3,739	2,020	60	1,416	1,598	638	23,744	20,107	17,517	...	
1882-83	18,576	16,585	...	...	...	16,585	3,750	1,983	93	1,416	1,598	638	23,742	20,100	17,616	...	
1883-84	18,705	16,679	8	...	8	16,671	3,624	1,884	102	1,414	1,597	638	23,743	20,100	17,711	...	
1884-85	18,735	16,635	...	...	...	16,635	3,574	1,865	99	1,456	1,609	640	23,766	20,150	17,724	...	
1885-86	18,735	16,690	...	...	...	16,690	3,570	1,860	103	1,461	1,609	640	23,766	20,150	17,733	...	
1886-87	18,733	16,680	...	...	...	16,680	3,560	1,860	110	1,412	1,610	640	23,714	20,180	17,730	...	
1887-88	18,733	16,691	...	...	...	16,691	2,592	1,450	120	1,413	1,612	640	22,733	19,753	17,751	...	
1888-89	18,733	16,691	...	...	...	16,691	2,592	1,450	102	1,413	1,612	640	22,733	19,753	17,733	...	
1889-90	18,665	16,643	...	3	3	16,640	3,112	1,773	111	1,421	1,600	643	23,193	20,025	17,895	...	

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q (4).

Revenue Statement for 40 villages, situated in the Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (I.N.A.M.).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND I.N.A.M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acros.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1853-54 ...	30,805	35,632		1,401	1,491	34,141	19,224		106	2,275	2,673	25	52,304	38,305	34,272		
1854-55 ...	30,545	34,950	12	49	61	34,889	19,728		44	2,275	2,673	33	52,548	37,023	34,966		
1855-56 ...	30,670	35,166	97	17,631	17,728	17,438	19,602		61	2,275	2,673	25	52,547	37,830	17,524		
1856-57 ...	30,742	35,237	153	217	370	34,667	19,590		4	2,275	2,674	35	52,607	37,911	34,906		
1857-58 ...	31,188	35,683	152	789	941	34,742	19,144		180	2,275	2,674	36	52,607	38,357	34,958		
1858-59 ...	32,721	37,084	152	842	994	36,090	17,634		13	2,275	2,656	38	52,630	39,740	36,141		
1859-60 ...	33,625	38,447	140	1,092	1,232	37,215	16,807		120	2,262	2,658	37	52,604	41,105	37,372		
1860-61 ...	34,903	39,988	175	4,620	4,795	35,193	15,655		7	2,271	2,660	31	52,829	42,657	35,231		
1861-62 ...	35,137	40,229	236	686	922	39,307	15,335		259	2,278	2,680	116	52,750	42,909	39,682		
1862-63 ...	35,795	41,258	278	165	443	40,815	14,750		200	2,291	2,691	177	52,836	43,949	41,192		
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1863-64 ...	39,606	55,828	2,500	10,037	12,627	43,201	15,072	15,112	446	2,501	3,710	228	57,179	74,650	43,875		
1864-65 ...	46,504	63,941	51		51	63,890	8,174	7,006	138	2,501	3,705	393	57,179	74,622	64,421		
1865-66 ...	46,155	63,566	50		50	63,516	8,532	7,406	1,339	2,490	3,687	416	57,177	74,659	65,271		
1866-67 ...	45,560	62,998	49	32	81	62,917	9,076	7,924	724	2,545	3,726	420	57,181	74,648	64,061		
1867-68 ...	45,647	63,056	50		50	63,006	8,990	7,862	1,443	2,545	3,726	419	57,182	74,614	64,868		
1868-69 ...	45,508	62,904	50	40	90	62,814	9,120	8,002	1,483	2,545	3,726	528	57,173	74,632	64,825		
1869-70 ...	45,688	63,079	50		50	63,029	8,965	7,821	1,239	2,551	3,732	534	57,204	74,632	64,802		
1870-71 ...	47,631	64,895	49	205	254	64,641	7,521	6,022	903	2,542	3,714	541	57,694	74,631	66,085		
1871-72 ...	47,702	64,966	49	2,404	2,453	62,513	7,443	5,952	761	2,542	3,714	541	57,687	74,632	63,815		
1872-73 ...	46,498	63,645	49	28	77	63,568	7,948	6,662	1,378	2,542	3,713	541	56,988	74,020	65,487		
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1873-74 ...	45,351	62,417	48	335	433	61,984	9,048	7,843	1,193	2,542	3,710	558	56,941	73,970	63,735		
1874-75 ...	44,105	61,073	48	279	327	60,746	9,962	9,229	752	2,525	3,669	904	56,592	73,911	62,402		
1875-76 ...	43,878	60,798	50	79	129	60,669	10,168	9,492	663	2,524	3,667	896	56,570	73,897	62,228		
1876-77 ...	43,716	60,560	34	175	209	60,351	10,324	9,720	342	2,532	3,618	800	56,572	73,898	61,533	122	
1877-78 ...	43,701	60,573	32	10	42	60,531	10,630	9,934	127	2,541	3,613	924	56,872	73,820	61,582		
1878-79 ...	43,702	60,545				60,545	8,797	8,303	328	2,529	3,669	902	55,028	72,517	61,775		
1879-80 ...	44,794	61,830				61,830	7,705	7,018	186	2,529	3,669	902	55,028	72,517	62,918		
1880-81 ...	46,619	63,669				63,669	5,885	5,180	48	2,526	3,662	901	55,030	72,511	64,618		
1881-82 ...	47,035	64,065				64,065	5,462	4,781	261	2,531	3,666	901	55,028	72,512	65,227		
1882-83 ...	47,052	64,082				64,082	5,445	4,766	179	2,531	3,673	901	55,028	72,521	65,162		
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1883-84 ...	47,173	64,208	27		27	64,181	5,323	4,637	272	2,531	3,665	901	55,027	72,510	65,354		
1884-85 ...	47,416	64,420				64,420	5,073	4,409	205	2,542	3,677	903	55,031	72,500	65,528		
1885-86 ...	47,416	64,430				64,430	5,073	4,406	192	2,542	3,685	903	55,031	72,521	65,525		
1886-87 ...	47,409	64,432				64,432	5,080	4,403	173	2,491	3,686	904	54,980	72,521	65,509		
1887-88 ...	47,414	64,429				64,429	4,893	4,280	175	2,489	3,680	904	54,796	72,389	65,508		
1888-89 ...	47,392	64,379				64,379	4,913	4,334	185	2,489	3,680	904	54,794	72,393	65,468		
1889-90 ...	47,257	64,245		50	50	64,195	5,398	4,825	240	2,469	3,651	904	55,324	72,721	65,333		

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q (5).

Revenue Statement for 175 villages, situated in the Bhusawal Taluka of the Khandesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1864-65.

Years	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INA'M).			TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction-sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1854-55																	
1855-56																	
1856-57																	
1857-58																	
1858-59																	
1859-60																	
1860-61																	
1861-62	57,190	86,768	440	1,124	1,573	85,100	67,419	8,807	684	28,234	17,194	1,269	1,52,848	1,12,764	87,140	...	
1862-63	59,769	93,070	151	570	721	92,349	66,330	1,804	587	27,880	17,005	1,276	1,52,979	1,11,870	94,212	...	
1863-64	66,408	1,01,807	31	308	337	1,01,470	60,990	1,757	528	27,931	17,078	1,308	1,55,349	1,20,642	1,03,306	...	
1864-65	1,05,088	1,45,290	4,534	36,746	41,280	1,04,010	70,850	48,616	1,830	22,922	32,013	1,410	1,98,860	2,25,019	1,07,208	...	
1865-66	1,04,590	1,45,010	121	24	145	1,44,865	71,801	49,521	4,226	22,948	31,391	7,114	1,99,334	2,25,922	1,56,205	115	
1866-67	1,02,415	1,43,112	77	78	155	1,42,957	74,203	51,683	2,640	23,008	31,432	7,553	1,99,741	2,26,227	1,53,150	74	
1867-68	1,03,038	1,44,395	77	84	161	1,44,234	73,826	50,947	2,700	23,062	31,426	7,496	2,00,526	2,26,768	1,54,430	158	
1868-69	1,05,292	1,45,899	77	154	231	1,45,668	71,747	48,814	3,466	23,069	31,930	9,367	2,00,558	2,26,640	1,58,501	...	
1869-70	1,10,192	1,50,202	14	178	192	1,50,010	66,249	43,541	8,622	23,685	31,990	8,923	2,00,126	2,25,783	1,67,555	16	
1870-71	1,23,027	1,60,216	...	300	300	1,59,916	53,521	33,616	4,017	23,766	32,087	8,984	2,00,814	2,25,910	1,73,817	...	
1871-72	1,23,623	1,60,559	...	21,859	21,859	1,38,700	52,927	33,180	3,619	23,750	32,066	8,998	2,00,302	2,25,805	1,61,317	2,795	
1872-73	1,18,349	1,55,503	...	298	298	1,55,205	57,171	37,544	7,058	23,767	32,072	8,980	1,99,287	2,25,119	1,71,250	1,179	
1873-74	1,15,074	1,52,945	...	1,304	1,304	1,51,641	60,445	40,094	3,493	23,760	32,063	8,950	1,99,260	2,25,102	1,04,064	57	
1874-75	1,11,547	1,49,794	282	4,583	4,865	1,44,929	53,107	34,071	2,894	23,719	32,028	8,910	1,88,373	2,16,793	1,56,742	182	
1875-76	1,10,966	1,49,105	1	632	633	1,48,472	53,767	35,686	2,512	23,688	31,980	8,895	1,88,421	2,16,771	1,59,879	...	
1876-77	1,09,926	1,48,058	...	3,368	3,368	1,44,690	54,778	36,692	3,474	23,710	32,007	8,898	1,88,414	2,16,757	1,57,092	...	
1877-78	1,11,041	1,49,060	...	376	376	1,48,684	54,097	35,563	2,503	23,704	32,028	8,923	1,88,932	2,16,651	1,60,110	...	
1878-79	1,11,994	1,50,003	408	...	408	1,49,595	44,346	29,794	890	23,800	32,175	8,972	1,89,239	2,11,072	1,59,457	75	
1879-80	1,15,854	1,52,819	...	19	19	1,52,800	40,645	27,143	800	23,890	32,175	8,969	1,89,398	2,12,187	1,62,578	307	
1880-81	1,24,576	1,59,670	4	...	4	1,59,666	26,205	17,509	287	23,900	32,164	8,966	1,74,771	2,09,343	1,68,869	274	
1881-82	1,26,502	1,61,388	...	150	150	1,61,238	24,280	15,938	678	23,889	32,163	8,960	1,74,971	2,09,489	1,70,870	7	
1882-83	1,26,962	1,61,505	...	...	...	1,61,505	34,080	15,777	825	23,873	32,140	8,945	1,74,915	2,09,431	1,71,275	...	
1883-84	1,27,838	1,61,721	30	...	30	1,61,691	22,790	14,597	904	23,846	32,107	8,982	1,74,474	2,08,425	1,71,527	...	
1884-85	1,28,871	1,62,458	...	41	41	1,62,417	21,768	13,860	1,091	23,825	32,087	8,922	1,74,464	2,08,411	1,72,430	...	
1885-86	1,28,717	1,62,412	1	10	17	1,62,395	22,041	13,982	1,021	23,830	32,080	8,920	1,74,588	2,08,474	1,72,336	...	
1886-87	1,28,710	1,62,413	...	8	8	1,62,415	22,136	14,049	1,199	23,177	32,077	8,898	1,74,028	2,08,549	1,72,510	...	
1887-88	1,20,043	1,62,746	29	37	66	1,62,680	20,032	12,744	1,185	23,176	32,078	9,046	1,72,251	2,07,568	1,72,861	...	
1888-89	1,28,944	1,62,725	29	37	66	1,62,659	20,130	12,766	1,333	23,176	32,078	9,061	1,72,250	2,07,569	1,73,053	...	
1889-90	1,28,961	1,62,738	9	99	108	1,62,630	24,389	15,597	1,577	23,107	32,033	9,038	1,70,517	2,10,368	1,73,268	105	

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

W. S. TURNBULL,  
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

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APPENDIX R.

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General Statement referred to in para. 49 of the Deccan Revenue Survey Deputy Superintendent's Report No. 110

BY FORMER SURVEY.																
Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop Rate.	Total Area for cultivation, including Indan.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.									
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cess.	Total Assessment.
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs. a p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	
Bhusaval.	Bhusaval.	1	Kandari .. ..	3 8 0	2,275	593	1,689	3,863	..	..	..	..	1,689	3,863	..	3,863
		2	Khadka .. ..	3 8 0	1,770	230	1,442	2,144	..	..	..	..	1,442	2,144	..	2,144
		3	Phekari .. ..	3 8 0	729	116	566	821	..	..	..	..	566	821	..	821
		4	Sakegaon .. ..	3 8 0	4,964	1,069	3,425	6,090	..	..	..	..	3,425	6,090	..	6,090
		5	Satara .. ..	3 8 0	1,045	641	602	1,328	..	..	..	..	602	1,328	..	1,328
		6	Anjansond .. ..	3 0 0	1,242	59	1,079	2,208	..	..	..	..	1,079	2,208	..	2,208
		7	Kinh .. ..	3 0 0	1,907	182	1,371	1,898	..	..	..	..	1,371	1,898	..	1,898
		8	Kanhala Budruk .. ..	3 0 0	803	109	697	832	..	..	..	..	697	832	..	832
		9	Kanhala Khurd .. ..	3 0 0	795	47	639	880	..	..	..	..	639	880	..	880
		10	Khedi Khurd .. ..	3 0 0	379	24	310	414	..	..	..	..	310	414	..	414
		11	Khedi Budruk .. ..	3 0 0	450	47	359	478	..	..	..	..	359	478	..	478
		12	Chandkheda .. ..	3 0 0	523	20	426	508	..	..	..	..	426	508	..	508
		13	Jatgaon .. ..	3 0 0	780	85	566	871	..	..	..	..	566	871	..	871
		14	Talvel .. ..	3 0 0	3,022	339	2,656	4,333	..	..	..	..	2,656	4,333	..	4,333
		15	Nimbhora Budruk .. ..	3 0 0	830	97	656	995	..	..	..	..	656	995	..	995
		16	Fulgaon .. ..	3 0 0	1,343	150	1,098	1,725	..	..	..	..	1,098	1,725	..	1,725
		17	Mohojai .. ..	3 0 0	937	178	787	803	..	..	..	..	787	803	..	803
		18	Varangaon .. ..	3 0 0	3,908	360	2,719	4,812	..	..	..	..	2,719	4,812	..	4,812
		19	Susri .. ..	3 0 0	1,593	399	1,210	1,746	..	..	..	..	1,210	1,746	..	1,746
		20	Sakri .. ..	3 0 0	1,353	123	1,035	1,284	..	..	..	..	1,035	1,284	..	1,284
Janner.	Bhusaval.	21	Kasba Bodvad .. ..	2 0 0	5,131	389	4,249	6,658	80	196	..	..	4,335	6,854	..	6,854
		22	Rajur .. ..	3 0 0	1,230	153	1,177	1,764	21	50	..	..	1,198	1,814	..	1,814
		23	Varkheda Budruk .. ..	3 0 0	820	89	747	1,068	41	91	..	..	788	1,150	..	1,150
		24	Varkheda Khurd .. ..	3 0 0	676	81	601	792	35	75	..	..	639	867	..	867
		25	Palushkeda Khurd .. ..	3 0 0	264	37	250	340	6	14	..	..	256	354	..	354
		26	Nandgaon .. ..	3 0 0	418	52	366	518	32	71	..	..	396	569	..	569
		27	Sonoti .. ..	3 0 0	1,108	237	892	1,150	4	7	..	..	896	1,157	..	1,157
		28	Amadgaon .. ..	3 0 0	1,530	928	1,317	1,335	1	2	..	..	1,318	1,337	..	1,337
		29	Kolhadi .. ..	3 0 0	2,124	198	1,930	2,385	50	116	..	..	2,030	2,601	..	2,601
		30	Hingra .. ..	3 0 0	947	278	791	890	..	..	..	..	791	890	..	890
		31	Nadgaon .. ..	3 0 0	829	87	658	909	58	148	..	..	716	1,057	..	1,057
Janner.	Bhusaval.	32	Darisipur .. ..	2 8 0	685	70	571	669	..	..	..	..	571	660	..	660
		33	Ujai .. ..	2 8 0	900	265	332	382	..	..	..	..	332	382	..	382
Nasirabad.	Bhusaval.	34	Nimbola .. ..	2 8 0	696	76	667	618	..	..	..	..	667	613	..	613
		35	Kurha .. ..	2 2 0	6,778	3,490	4,040	3,030	51	95	..	..	4,091	4,025	..	4,025
		36	Gojora .. ..	2 2 0	1,791	258	1,516	1,565	..	..	..	..	1,516	1,565	..	1,565
		37	Vanjola .. ..	2 2 0	1,317	231	1,098	950	..	..	..	..	1,098	950	..	950
		38	Mirgavhan .. ..	2 2 0	694	124	547	543	..	..	..	..	547	543	..	543
		39	Chorvad .. ..	2 2 0	328	29	276	357	..	..	..	..	276	350	..	350
		40	Pimpri .. ..	2 2 0	538	209	308	483	..	..	..	..	308	433	..	433
		41	Gombhi .. ..	2 2 0	432	155	366	314	..	..	..	..	366	314	..	314
		42	Ghargaon .. ..	2 3 0	550	16	526	402	..	..	..	..	526	402	..	402
		43	Khadai .. ..	2 3 0	402	41	348	409	..	..	..	..	348	403	..	403
Bhusaval.	Bhusaval.	44	Kurha, Pargana Edlabad .. ..	3 8 0	1,046	170	833	1,645	..	..	..	..	833	1,645	..	1,645
		45	Parambi .. ..	3 8 0	953	52	826	1,659	..	..	..	..	826	1,650	..	1,650
		46	Anturli .. ..	3 0 0	4,126	388	3,277	6,958	..	..	..	..	3,277	6,958	..	6,958
		47	Asoda .. ..	3 0 0	223	51	178	467	..	..	..	..	178	467	..	467
		48	Kolhi, Pargana Varangaon .. ..	3 0 0	199	107	170	248	..	..	..	..	170	248	..	248
		49	Kakoda .. ..	3 0 0	1,437	132	1,247	1,935	..	..	..	..	1,247	1,935	..	1,935
		50	Katora Budruk .. ..	3 0 0	499	95	274	606	..	..	..	..	274	606	..	606
		51	Katora Khurd .. ..	3 0 0	234	82	197	298	..	..	..	..	197	298	..	298
		52	Khandala .. ..	3 0 0	1,573	202	1,201	1,480	..	..	..	..	1,201	1,480	..	1,480
		53	Chinchola .. ..	3 0 0	618	138	410	501	..	..	..	..	410	501	..	501
		54	Jogalkheda .. ..	3 0 0	678	410	553	635	..	..	..	..	553	635	..	635
		55	Takli, Pargana Varangaon .. ..	3 0 0	1,661	202	1,416	1,911	..	..	..	..	1,416	1,911	..	1,911
		56	Dharamda .. ..	3 0 0	309	58	227	508	..	..	..	..	227	508	..	508
		57	Narvel .. ..	3 0 0	945	105	720	1,725	..	..	..	..	720	1,725	..	1,725
		58	Nayagaon .. ..	3 0 0	895	224	639	923	..	..	..	..	639	923	..	923
		59	Nimbhora Khurd .. ..	3 0 0	285	54	195	316	..	..	..	..	195	316	..	316
		60	Patundi .. ..	3 0 0	417	119	307	317	..	..	..	..	307	317	..	317
61	Pimpri Nandu .. ..	3 0 0	401	123	280	333	..	..	..	..	280	333	..	333		
62	Pimpri Sekan .. ..	3 0 0	1,617	396	1,375	1,678	..	..	..	..	1,375	1,678	..	1,678		
63	Belkheda .. ..	3 0 0	243	49	207	369	..	..	..	..	207	369	..	369		
64	Belasvadi .. ..	3 0 0	931	117	735	1,195	..	..	..	..	735	1,195	..	1,195		
65	Bhokri .. ..	3 0 0	429	124	295	650	..	..	..	..	295	650	..	650		
66	Bhankheda, Pargana Varangaon .. ..	3 0 0	1,120	118	632	655	..	..	..	..	632	655	..	655		
Bhusaval.	Bhusaval.	67	Manikherda Khurd .. ..	3 0 0	495	50	325	336	..	..	..	..	325	336	..	336
		68	Mehun .. ..	3 0 0	777	145	654	992	..	..	..	..	654	992	..	992
		69	Mahamadpur .. ..	3 0 0	456	34	305	352	..	..	..	..	305	352	..	352
		70	Vadoda .. ..	3 0 0	4,396	2,099	2,904	4,160	..	..	..	..	2,904	4,160	..	4,160
		71	Velhala .. ..	3 0 0	2,955	1,358	1,965	2,518	..	..	..	..	1,965	2,518	..	2,518
		72	Savtar .. ..	3 0 0	432	71	298	462	..	..	..	..	298	462	..	462
		73	Hatner .. ..	3 0 0	1,556	278	1,263	1,390	..	..	..	..	1,263	1,390	..	1,390



		BY FORMER SURVEY.																
Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum dry-crop Roto.	Total Area for cultivation, including Inham.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Water-cess.	Total Assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
				Rs. a p.	Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
Janner.		74	Shelrad ...	0 0 0	3,983	714	3,446	4,397	64	212	...	...	3,530	4,609	...	4,609		
		75	Yovti ...	0 0 0	3,205	232	3,039	4,292	72	176	...	...	3,111	4,468	...	4,468		
		76	Revti ...	0 0 0	906	127	859	894	4	11	...	...	863	905	...	905		
		77	Jamti ...	0 0 0	677	171	640	861	22	55	...	...	602	916	...	916		
		78	Lonvadi ...	0 0 0	1,804	107	1,628	2,277	45	103	...	...	1,673	2,390	...	2,390		
		79	Dhondkheda ...	0 0 0	2,099	141	1,840	2,287	20	44	...	...	1,860	2,331	...	2,331		
		80	Kurha Hardu ...	0 0 0	2,033	116	1,802	2,458	76	173	...	...	1,938	2,631	...	2,631		
		81	Manur Khurd ...	0 0 0	1,332	118	1,223	1,706	51	68	...	...	1,274	1,774	...	1,774		
		82	Manur Budruk ...	0 0 0	2,346	176	2,467	3,761	58	219	...	...	2,585	3,080	...	3,080		
		83	Palaskheda Budruk ...	0 0 0	941	317	714	892	8	20	...	...	722	912	...	912		
	84	Jalchakra Budruk ...	0 0 0	937	186	843	1,164	23	53	...	...	866	1,217	...	1,217			
	85	Jalchakra Khurd ...	0 0 0	1,157	103	1,016	1,145	12	28	...	...	1,028	1,173	...	1,173			
	86	Chikhli Budruk ...	0 0 0	1,211	137	1,078	1,281	10	20	...	...	1,068	1,301	...	1,301			
	87	Shevga Budruk ...	0 0 0	460	51	436	651	13	31	...	...	449	622	...	622			
	88	Harankheda ...	0 0 0	1,294	162	1,104	1,649	34	76	...	...	1,138	1,725	...	1,725			
	89	Salsingi ...	0 0 0	3,814	853	2,692	3,304	6	16	...	...	2,698	3,320	...	3,320			
	90	Yengaoon ...	0 0 0	1,774	110	1,628	2,817	51	128	...	...	1,677	2,945	...	2,945			
	91	Ghankheda ...	0 0 0	1,005	124	926	1,597	30	74	...	...	966	1,671	...	1,671			
	92	Nimkheda ...	0 0 0	1,630	233	1,535	2,306	54	140	...	...	1,589	2,446	...	2,446			
	93	Umra ...	2 12 0	731	77	667	653	...	...	...	...	667	653	...	653			
	94	Achegaon ...	2 12 0	1,001	113	840	1,583	...	...	...	...	840	1,583	...	1,583			
	95	Kerhala ...	2 12 0	1,098	264	960	1,613	...	...	...	...	969	1,613	...	1,613			
	96	Karanji ...	2 12 0	977	163	721	667	...	...	...	...	721	667	...	667			
	97	Kothali ...	2 12 0	1,187	415	902	1,359	...	...	...	...	902	1,359	...	1,359			
	98	Chinchkheda Khurd ...	2 12 0	493	59	440	624	...	...	...	...	440	624	...	624			
	99	Chinchkheda Sim ...	2 12 0	1,117	106	979	1,130	...	...	...	...	979	1,130	...	1,130			
	100	Talkheda ...	2 12 0	947	71	773	930	...	...	...	...	773	930	...	930			
	101	Therola ...	2 12 0	1,182	460	955	1,457	...	...	...	...	955	1,457	...	1,457			
	102	Tnal ...	2 12 0	176	174	176	252	...	...	...	...	176	252	...	252			
	103	Dhula ...	2 12 0	1,014	83	895	1,061	...	...	...	...	835	1,061	...	1,061			
	104	Nimkheda Khurd ...	2 12 0	795	250	659	604	...	...	...	...	659	604	...	604			
	105	Parthal ...	2 12 0	585	47	480	704	...	...	...	...	480	704	...	704			
	106	Pimprala ...	2 12 0	1,150	414	999	1,252	...	...	...	...	980	1,252	...	1,252			
	107	Pachdevli ...	2 12 0	1,188	280	782	722	...	...	...	...	732	722	...	722			
	108	Pimpalgaon Khurd ...	2 13 0	1,988	433	1,666	1,769	...	...	...	...	1,666	1,769	...	1,769			
	109	Pimpalgaon Budruk ...	2 12 0	898	200	677	984	...	...	...	...	677	984	...	984			
	110	Palaskheda Sim ...	2 12 0	771	371	41	32	...	...	...	...	41	32	...	32			
	111	Bhota ...	2 12 0	1,616	292	1,317	1,969	...	...	...	...	1,317	1,969	...	1,969			
	112	Bhankheda ...	2 12 0	784	621	512	540	...	...	...	...	512	540	...	540			
	113	Manarkheda Budruk ...	2 12 0	580	460	630	468	...	...	...	...	630	468	...	468			
	114	Malegaon ...	2 12 0	1,028	711	427	415	...	...	...	...	427	415	...	415			
	115	Rigaon ...	2 12 0	610	435	536	990	...	...	...	...	536	990	...	990			
	116	Lonvadi ...	2 12 0	1,214	909	668	524	...	...	...	...	668	524	...	524			
	117	Vozarkheda ...	2 12 0	1,192	263	1,019	967	...	...	...	...	1,019	967	...	967			
	118	Sula ...	2 12 0	755	56	684	1,238	...	...	...	...	684	1,238	...	1,238			
	119	Salsardi ...	2 12 0	707	218	442	579	...	...	...	...	442	579	...	579			
	120	Sarola ...	2 12 0	1,620	630	943	832	...	...	...	...	943	832	...	832			
	121	Sirsala ...	2 12 0	2,843	659	1,972	1,903	...	...	...	...	1,972	1,903	...	1,903			
	122	Hingna Khurd ...	2 12 0	187	44	137	170	...	...	...	...	137	170	...	170			
	123	Hartaha ...	2 12 0	5,908	2,897	3,813	3,597	...	...	...	...	3,813	3,597	...	3,597			
	124	Ichapur ...	2 8 0	511	168	389	428	...	...	...	...	389	428	...	428			
	125	Uchanda ...	2 8 0	1,333	286	1,509	2,129	...	...	...	...	1,509	2,129	...	2,129			
	126	Karki ...	2 8 0	832	63	271	325	...	...	...	...	271	325	...	325			
	127	Kavta ...	2 8 0	383	65	317	344	...	...	...	...	317	344	...	344			
	128	Kalvad ...	2 8 0	381	43	313	368	...	...	...	...	313	368	...	368			
	129	Kahulkheda ...	2 8 0	844	313	635	453	...	...	...	...	635	453	...	453			
	130	Kund ...	2 8 0	260	88	176	228	...	...	...	...	176	228	...	228			
	131	Kharag ...	2 8 0	815	105	712	464	...	...	...	...	712	464	...	464			
	132	Khatkheda ...	2 8 0	581	203	314	271	...	...	...	...	314	271	...	271			
	133	Khupkheda ...	2 8 0	237	66	285	481	...	...	...	...	285	431	...	431			
	134	Kharkheda ...	2 8 0	579	256	458	691	...	...	...	...	458	691	...	691			
	135	Ghodasgaon ...	2 8 0	3,814	1,791	3,322	4,455	...	...	...	...	3,322	4,455	...	4,455			
	136	Chikhli ...	2 8 0	623	154	456	653	...	...	...	...	456	653	...	653			
	137	Jamti ...	2 8 0	817	171	274	242	...	...	...	...	274	242	...	242			
	138	Taroda ...	2 8 0	1,385	407	979	1,303	...	...	...	...	979	1,303	...	1,303			
	139	Damtek ...	2 8 0	201	111	118	97	...	...	...	...	118	97	...	97			
	140	Doda Khurd ...	2 8 0	203	172	137	159	...	...	...	...	137	159	...	159			
	141	Doda Budruk ...	2 8 0	609	107	472	620	...	...	...	...	472	620	...	620			
	142	Nimkheda Budruk ...	2 8 0	1,012	154	714	1,175	...	...	...	...	714	1,175	...	1,175			
	143	Panchana ...	2 8 0	489	100	368	524	...	...	...	...	368	524	...	524			
	144	Pimpri Akarant ...	2 8 0	1,124	461	897	1,122	...	...	...	...	897	1,122	...	1,122			
	145	Bovad ...	2 8 0	850	391	533	573	...	...	...	...	533	573	...	573			
	146	Bohordi Khurd ...	2 8 0	724	182	610	433	...	...	...	...	610	433	...	433			
	147	Bohordi Budruk ...	2 8 0	1,055	136	908	759	...	...	...	...	908	759	...	759			
	148	Menod ...	2 8 0	206	100	196	196	...	...	...	...	196	196	...	196			
	149	Monoldia ...	2 8 0	388	136	332	592	...	...	...	...	332	592	...	592			
	150	Edalabad ...	2 8 0	3,767	967	2,699	3,913	...	...	...	...	2,699	3,913	...	3,913			
	151	Shimalda ...	2 8 0	724	354	546	1,189	...	...	...	...	546	1,189	...	1,189			
	152	Satoda ...	2 8 0	2,386	915	1,586	1,809	...	...	...	...	1,586	1,809	...	1,809			
	153	Singarkheda ...	2 8 0	676	126	398	304	...	...	...	...	398	304	...	304			
	154	Hingna Budruk ...	2 8 0	562	134	461	542	...	...	...	...	461	542	...	542			
	155	Hingnacharam ...	2 8 0	515	378	475	587	...	...	...	...	475	587	...	587			
	156	Shevga Khurd ...	2 8 0	317	43	301	291	...	...	...	...	301	291	...	291			
	157	Rantchinchola ...	2 8 0	891	222</													



R—continued.

BY REVISION SURVEY.

Maximum dry-crop Rate.	Total Area for cultivation, including Inham.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average Assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.	Remarks.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-peas.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
4 0 0	4,110	588	3,420	5,155	108	244	...	...	3,528	5,899	...	5,999	483	442	1 7 4	171	
4 0 0	3,303	277	2,990	4,980	119	283	...	...	3,109	5,283	...	4,263	6	6	1 11 1	173	
4 0 0	905	127	862	1,007	...	...	...	...	862	1,007	...	1,007	...	...	1 2 8	113	
4 0 0	675	171	643	1,001	18	39	...	...	661	1,040	...	1,040	...	...	1 9 2	136	
4 0 0	1,806	105	1,648	2,688	25	55	...	...	1,673	2,743	...	2,743	59	49	1 9 10	153	
4 0 0	2,098	141	1,888	2,707	20	39	...	...	1,938	2,746	...	2,746	208	224	1 7 0	178	
4 0 0	2,037	113	1,880	2,905	108	237	...	...	1,938	3,034	...	3,034	48	65	1 9 1	156	
4 0 0	1,333	113	1,233	1,943	40	91	...	...	1,273	2,034	...	2,034	9	10	1 9 6	147	
4 0 0	2,849	169	2,646	4,501	34	137	...	...	2,600	4,638	...	4,638	115	175	1 12 4	165	
4 0 0	1,651	210	1,441	1,017	7	13	...	...	723	1,080	...	1,080	311	266	1 4 1	129	
4 0 0	938	104	850	1,355	6	16	...	...	866	1,371	...	1,371	30	19	1 9 1	127	
4 0 0	1,174	88	1,015	1,267	15	36	...	...	1,030	1,308	...	1,308	115	88	1 3 8	111	
4 0 0	1,211	139	1,077	1,446	11	20	...	...	1,088	1,466	...	1,466	61	65	1 5 4	127	
4 0 0	461	53	432	754	18	49	...	...	450	808	...	808	...	...	1 12 7	177	
4 0 0	1,292	162	1,112	1,986	24	62	...	...	1,138	2,038	...	2,038	120	104	1 11 3	181	
4 0 0	3,131	1,563	2,084	3,796	8	19	...	...	2,092	3,815	...	3,815	298	247	1 5 9	149	
4 0 0	1,781	102	1,529	3,168	152	367	...	...	1,681	3,533	...	3,533	32	42	2 1 5	200	
4 0 0	1,005	124	885	1,633	71	188	...	...	956	2,021	...	2,021	25	29	2 1 5	209	
4 0 0	1,699	230	1,500	2,650	85	227	...	...	1,586	2,836	...	2,836	68	45	1 12 4	180	
4 0 0	730	79	666	810	...	...	...	...	666	819	...	819	...	...	1 3 8	254	
4 0 0	998	112	882	1,547	174	429	...	...	836	1,076	...	1,076	1	1	2 5 10	248	
4 0 0	1,007	202	805	2,067	3	6	...	...	868	2,073	...	2,073	...	...	2 2 3	285	
4 0 0	922	207	697	798	24	36	...	...	721	832	...	832	67	49	1 1 11	247	
4 0 0	1,102	451	818	1,596	33	78	...	...	851	1,674	...	1,674	112	55	1 12 9	232	
4 0 0	496	57	405	734	36	76	...	...	441	809	...	809	11	6	1 12 10	296	
4 0 0	1,118	105	913	1,248	60	114	...	...	978	1,362	...	1,362	37	32	1 6 0	205	
4 0 0	944	75	766	1,134	4	7	...	...	770	1,141	...	1,141	49	32	1 6 11	227	
4 0 0	1,293	333	954	1,876	...	...	...	...	954	1,876	...	1,876	213	104	1 11 2	287	
4 0 0	290	74	177	335	...	...	...	...	177	335	...	335	103	75	1 7 5	329	
4 0 0	1,012	89	900	1,248	33	97	...	...	838	1,245	...	1,245	109	91	1 8 5	268	
4 0 0	816	223	650	702	7	13	...	...	657	715	...	715	53	32	1 0 10	184	
4 0 0	582	49	474	900	3	7	...	...	477	907	...	907	31	42	1 11 3	268	
4 0 0	1,160	410	970	1,544	29	58	...	...	999	1,602	...	1,602	56	49	1 9 0	290	
4 0 0	1,004	435	729	904	2	3	...	...	731	907	...	907	167	130	1 2 6	256	
4 0 0	2,037	342	1,916	2,093	52	97	...	...	1,668	2,190	...	2,190	166	49	1 3 6	238	
4 0 0	845	252	576	1,053	99	205	...	...	675	1,253	...	1,253	38	16	1 12 9	278	
4 0 0	257	885	41	49	...	...	...	...	41	49	...	49	140	149	1 0 11	531	
4 0 0	1,737	173	1,597	2,450	18	39	...	...	1,315	2,489	...	2,489	243	110	1 10 3	264	
4 0 0	938	706	531	738	...	...	...	...	531	738	...	738	269	123	1 1 3	367	
4 0 0	592	448	526	633	2	3	...	...	528	636	...	636	36	23	0 15 10	170	
4 0 0	687	1,034	368	405	5	6	...	...	373	471	...	471	257	182	1 0 7	135	
4 0 0	677	966	528	1,303	8	26	...	...	436	1,329	...	1,329	67	32	2 4 1	342	
4 0 0	1,054	1,024	663	614	...	...	...	...	663	614	...	614	302	273	0 14 8	172	
4 0 0	1,232	224	984	1,121	35	55	...	...	1,020	1,176	...	1,176	52	29	1 1 6	213	
4 0 0	766	61	659	1,540	26	65	...	...	685	1,605	...	1,605	38	31	2 5 4	296	
4 0 0	619	307	404	666	48	85	...	...	452	751	...	751	88	86	1 7 4	297	
4 0 0	1,511	646	642	1,004	...	...	...	...	942	1,004	...	1,004	337	218	0 14 9	207	
4 0 0	2,591	962	1,905	2,333	7	10	...	...	1,972	2,343	...	2,343	377	263	1 1 8	281	
4 0 0	136	45	134	206	2	3	...	...	136	211	...	211	...	...	1 8 10	241	
4 0 0	5,623	3,309	3,812	4,525	25	32	...	...	3,837	4,557	...	4,557	1,012	643	1 0 10	267	
4 0 0	555	125	300	611	...	...	...	...	390	611	...	611	30	45	1 6 4	428	
4 0 0	1,891	249	1,810	3,110	...	...	...	...	1,610	3,110	...	3,110	114	62	1 15 3	461	
4 0 0	331	32	267	449	3	3	...	...	270	452	...	452	...	...	1 10 9	391	
4 0 0	386	62	317	474	...	...	...	...	317	474	...	474	...	...	1 7 7	378	
4 0 0	386	34	308	513	6	10	...	...	313	523	...	523	10	6	1 10 2	421	
4 0 0	950	169	624	578	12	13	...	...	636	591	...	591	246	66	0 11 11	305	
4 0 0	250	101	175	322	...	...	...	...	175	322	...	322	...	...	1 13 5	412	
4 0 0	816	108	712	605	...	...	...	...	712	695	...	695	37	13	0 18 0	252	
4 0 0	407	374	310	384	3	3	...	...	313	337	...	337	39	23	1 2 3	428	
4 0 0	333	50	283	682	...	...	...	...	296	632	...	632	5	6	2 4 4	582	
4 0 0	670	172	469	887	...	...	...	...	466	837	...	837	132	104	1 10 6	501	
4 0 0	4,123	1,418	3,326	6,549	6	16	...	...	3,326	6,549	...	6,549	334	166	1 13 4	470	
4 0 0	532	144	449	917	...	...	...	...	455	933	...	933	20	6	1 15 8	429	
4 0 0	321	176	274	341	...	...	...	...	274	341	...	341	22	10	1 3 0	409	
4 0 0	1,199	501	952	1,702	23	42	...	...	975	1,804	...	1,804	45	23	1 12 8	384	
4 0 0	218	101	118	130	...	...	...	...	118	130	...	130	100	55	0 13 7	340	
4 0 0	213	107	143	244	...	...	...	...	143	244	...	244	35	29	1 3 6	535	
4 0 0	617	80	478	890	...	...	...	...	478	890	...	890	9	10	1 13 7	435	
4 0 0	1,023	143	706	1,703	13	36	...	...	719	1,804	...	1,804	59	29	2 5 8	535	
4 0 0	495	97	370	777	...	...	...	...	370	777	...	777	13	6	2 0 9	483	
4 0 0	1,125	100	814	1,466	40	97	...	...	850	1,553	...	1,553	3	3	1 13 0	384	
4 0 0	948	206	529	803	8	13	...	...	537	816	...	816	305	104	1 1 6	424	
4 0 0	771	134	500	640	11	13	...	...	610								

Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	BY FORMER SURVEY.														
				Maximum dry-crop Rate.	Total Area for cultivation, including Inam.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										Water-cum.	Total Assessment.
							Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.					
							Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
				Rs. a p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.		Rs.			
Bhilsval.		164	Anjangaon ...	2 4 0	...	2,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		165	Kanarkheda ...	2 4 0	1,400	559	1,074	777	...	...	...	...	...	1,074	777	...		
		166	Kholpimpri ...	2 4 0	701	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		167	Khamni ...	2 4 0	...	1,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		168	Golegaon Khurd ...	2 4 0	370	42	259	297	...	...	...	...	...	259	297	...		
		169	Golegaon Budruk ...	2 4 0	664	42	587	643	...	...	...	...	...	587	643	...		
		170	Chinchkheda Budruk ...	2 4 0	929	558	690	685	...	...	...	...	...	690	685	...		
		171	Dolarkheda ...	2 4 0	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		172	Dhormai ...	2 4 0	759	146	640	505	...	...	...	...	...	640	505	...		
		173	Dighi ...	2 4 0	296	38	230	241	...	...	...	...	...	230	241	...		
		174	Diskund ...	2 4 0	770	402	518	536	...	...	...	...	...	518	536	...		
		175	Dui ...	2 4 0	218	1,143	135	103	...	...	...	...	...	135	103	...		
		176	Dudhala ...	2 4 0	1,039	174	816	772	...	...	...	...	...	816	772	...		
		177	Dhamangaon ...	2 4 0	1,098	88	782	827	...	...	...	...	...	782	827	...		
		178	Dhanori ...	2 4 0	1,692	1,112	983	681	...	...	...	...	...	983	681	...		
		179	Nandvel ...	2 4 0	348	821	240	241	...	...	...	...	...	240	241	...		
		180	Palaskheda Charan ...	2 4 0	899	782	301	273	...	...	...	...	...	301	273	...		
		181	Borkheda Khurd ...	2 4 0	730	32	667	792	...	...	...	...	...	667	792	...		
		182	Borkheda Budruk ...	2 4 0	1,023	60	908	932	...	...	...	...	...	908	932	...		
		183	Borgaon ...	2 4 0	1,002	295	508	370	...	...	...	...	...	508	370	...		
	184	Bhandgura ...	2 4 0	568	86	479	618	...	...	...	...	...	479	618	...			
	185	Mahalkheda ...	2 4 0	596	190	457	437	...	...	...	...	...	457	437	...			
	186	Mondala ...	2 4 0	2,161	368	1,044	984	...	...	...	...	...	1,044	984	...			
	187	Manmodi ...	2 4 0	2,047	523	682	645	...	...	...	...	...	682	645	...			
	188	Muktal ...	2 4 0	1,371	317	1,042	858	...	...	...	...	...	1,042	858	...			
	189	Madani ...	2 4 0	885	10	246	200	...	...	...	...	...	246	200	...			
	190	Manpur ...	2 4 0	896	68	575	544	...	...	...	...	...	575	544	...			
	191	Rukhoti ...	2 4 0	171	967	28	17	...	...	...	...	...	28	17	...			
	192	Rukheda ...	2 4 0	1,095	529	1,047	871	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	871	...			
	193	Vichva ...	2 4 0	1,515	166	1,113	932	...	...	...	...	...	1,113	932	...			
	194	Varad Khurd ...	2 4 0	1,052	172	396	266	...	...	...	...	...	396	266	...			
	195	Varad Budruk ...	2 4 0	816	80	639	628	...	...	...	...	...	639	628	...			
	196	Vaki ...	2 4 0	934	275	767	617	...	...	...	...	...	767	617	...			
	197	Vadva ...	2 4 0	2,370	673	1,793	1,582	...	...	...	...	...	1,793	1,582	...			
	198	Sindi ...	2 4 0	2,556	888	1,296	1,112	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	1,112	...			
	199	Survada Budruk ...	2 4 0	1,707	210	857	720	...	...	...	...	...	857	720	...			
	200	Survada Khurd ...	2 4 0	1,440	338	1,100	954	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	954	...			
	201	Somangaon ...	2 4 0	60	664	29	27	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	...			
	202	Sukhi ...	2 4 0	738	1,811	512	370	...	...	...	...	...	512	370	...			
	203	Hivra ...	2 4 0	802	45	682	689	...	...	...	...	...	682	689	...			
	204	Hingni ...	2 4 0	253	19	201	264	...	...	...	...	...	201	264	...			
	205	Sunagaon ...	2 2 0	1,855	297	1,674	1,716	13	25	...	...	...	1,687	1,741	...			
	206	Varadim ...	2 2 0	2,201	361	1,968	1,988	97	200	...	...	...	2,000	2,104	...			
	207	Davanda ...	2 2 0	1,169	157	1,084	1,079	3	9	...	...	...	1,087	1,088	...			
	208	Belhal ...	2 2 0	622	206	527	436	6	11	...	...	...	533	447	...			
	209	Vails ...	1 12 0	...	2,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	210	Halkheda ...	1 12 0	375	1,646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	211	Umaria ...	1 12 0	316	34	282	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	212	Gondhankheda ...	1 12 0	536	2,519	488	204	...	...	...	...	...	488	202	...			
	213	Chartan ...	1 12 0	2,537	7,212	1,748	1,805	...	...	...	...	...	1,748	1,805	...			
	214	Jondhalkheda ...	1 12 0	...	1,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	215	Takli ...	1 12 0	...	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	216	Daulatpur ...	1 12 0	...	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	217	Dhaba ...	1 12 0	503	93	494	298	...	...	...	...	...	494	298	...			
	218	Pimpri Bhojana ...	1 12 0	685	56	624	460	...	...	...	...	...	624	460	...			
	219	Pimpri Pancharan ...	1 12 0	596	1,272	287	134	...	...	...	...	...	287	134	...			
	220	Purnadi ...	1 12 0	1,459	504	1,242	793	...	...	...	...	...	1,242	793	...			
	221	Bhadarpur ...	1 12 0	...	1,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	222	Bhond ...	1 12 0	1,371	430	890	515	...	...	...	...	...	890	515	...			
	223	Mardi ...	1 12 0	589	38	215	150	...	...	...	...	...	215	150	...			
	224	Morziri ...	1 12 0	...	1,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	225	Madapuri ...	1 12 0	...	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	226	Rajur ...	1 12 0	648	2,356	583	452	...	...	...	...	...	583	452	...			
	227	Loharkheda ...	1 12 0	656	54	580	508	...	...	...	...	...	580	508	...			
	228	Vadgaon ...	1 12 0	624	802	461	364	...	...	...	...	...	461	364	...			
	229	Mahilaxmi ...	1 12 0	1,533	357	1,409	918	...	...	...	...	...	1,409	918	...			
	230	Jogalkhori ...	1 12 0	979	835	709	463	...	...	...	...	...	709	473	...			
	231	Rumhana ...	1 12 0	280	13	273	278	...	...	...	...	...	273	278	...			
	232	Tisvi ...	1 12 0	675	406	296	188	...	...	...	...	...	296	188	...			
	233	Kirola ...	1 12 0	1,054	434	469	284	...	...	...	...	...	469	284	...			
	234	Antarkheda ...	1 12 0	391	102	344	424	...	...	...	...	...	344	424	...			
	235	Meisangva ...	1 8 0	852	285	748	563	...	...	...	...	...	748	563	...			
	236	Manegaon ...	1 8 0	1,476	859	1,337	821	...	...	...	...	...	1,337	821	...			
	237	Changdev ...	1 8 0	1,607	404	1,426	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	1,426	1,020	...			
		Total			2,59,265	96,994	1,97,456	2,43,540	1,282	2,018			1,98,738	2,40,463		2,40,463		

R—concluded.

BY REVISION SURVEY.

Maximum dry-crop Rate.	Total Area for cultivation, including Inhm.	Total Area not available for cultivation.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.										UNOCCUPIED WASTE.		Average Assessment of all Government Land per Acre.	Increased percentage on Government occupied land.	Remarks.
			Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Water-cress.	Total Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.							
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Rs. & p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs. & p.	
4 0	1,428	2,039	1,058	1,128	8	13	...	...	1,066	1,141	...	1,141	274	227	1 0 4	46-3	
4 0	41	789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	42	1 0 5	...	
4 0	372	1,304	236	419	23	52	...	...	250	471	...	471	22	6	1 11 2	58-0	
4 0	603	42	585	1,014	12	8	...	...	587	1,017	...	1,017	...	...	1 11 9	58-2	
4 0	929	550	685	1,121	6	10	...	...	691	1,131	...	1,131	20	20	1 10 1	65-1	
4 0	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	759	116	638	738	...	...	...	...	638	738	...	738	106	35	1 1 1	46-1	
4 0	593	39	231	353	...	...	...	...	231	353	...	353	20	13	1 9 2	53-9	
4 0	890	169	516	851	...	...	...	...	516	851	...	851	416	109	1 1 6	58-8	
4 0	230	1,101	135	153	...	...	...	...	135	153	...	153	13	6	1 1 2	49-5	
4 0	1,030	103	815	1,199	...	...	...	...	815	1,199	...	1,199	12	3	1 7 3	55-3	
4 0	1,100	92	778	1,323	6	9	...	...	784	1,332	...	1,332	223	292	1 9 10	61-1	
4 0	1,502	1,290	975	928	6	6	...	...	981	1,004	...	1,004	367	253	0 14 11	47-4	
4 0	356	816	245	416	...	...	...	...	245	416	...	416	3	13	1 11 8	72-6	
4 0	902	1,079	323	341	...	...	...	...	323	341	...	341	242	162	0 14 2	24-9	
4 0	739	43	666	1,254	...	...	...	...	666	1,234	...	1,254	...	...	1 14 2	60-4	
4 0	1,025	62	893	1,501	15	26	...	...	908	1,527	...	1,527	17	13	1 10 3	63-8	
4 0	804	461	509	536	...	...	...	...	509	536	...	536	180	195	1 1 0	44-9	
4 0	680	76	478	1,004	...	...	...	...	478	1,004	...	1,004	29	10	2 0 0	62-5	
4 0	657	130	439	715	...	...	...	...	459	715	...	715	106	52	1 5 9	63-6	
4 0	1,898	532	1,043	1,495	...	...	...	...	1,043	1,495	...	1,495	569	731	1 6 1	51-9	
4 0	1,050	1,403	882	950	...	...	...	...	882	959	...	959	64	81	1 1 7	48-7	
4 0	1,170	591	1,026	1,271	15	22	...	...	1,041	1,293	...	1,293	78	49	1 3 2	50-7	
4 0	365	10	245	289	...	...	...	...	245	289	...	289	116	94	1 1 0	44-5	
4 0	805	66	574	806	...	...	...	...	574	806	...	806	248	185	1 3 3	48-2	
4 0	176	956	28	28	...	...	...	...	28	20	...	26	5	3	0 14 1	52-0	
4 0	1,440	773	1,022	1,274	25	49	...	...	1,048	1,323	...	1,323	215	110	1 2 2	51-9	
4 0	1,511	170	1,105	1,371	7	10	...	...	1,112	1,381	...	1,381	233	205	1 2 2	48-2	
4 0	735	439	306	400	...	...	...	...	306	400	...	400	300	214	0 14 1	50-4	
4 0	816	90	650	816	...	...	...	...	650	816	...	816	63	68	1 3 7	55-1	
4 0	930	200	766	910	...	...	...	...	766	910	...	910	71	62	1 3 7	47-5	
4 0	2,267	772	1,792	2,393	6	7	...	...	1,798	2,405	...	2,405	271	185	1 4 0	52-0	
4 0	2,547	975	1,291	1,628	5	7	...	...	1,296	1,635	...	1,635	934	842	1 1 9	47-0	
4 0	1,347	569	852	1,076	10	13	...	...	862	1,089	...	1,089	274	244	1 2 9	51-2	
4 0	1,300	469	1,033	1,410	18	26	...	...	1,101	1,436	...	1,436	99	81	1 4 3	50-5	
4 0	81	662	28	52	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	52	...	...	1 13 0	70-3	
4 0	741	1,004	508	523	4	3	...	...	523	526	...	526	20	23	1 0 3	42-2	
4 0	801	42	609	1,089	12	19	...	...	631	1,108	...	1,108	...	...	1 10 0	60-8	
4 0	233	21	201	432	...	...	...	...	301	432	...	432	15	6	2 0 6	63-6	
4 0	1,794	351	1,661	2,390	27	38	...	...	1,688	2,957	...	2,957	10	10	1 11 11	69-3	
4 0	2,212	344	1,946	3,240	110	270	...	...	2,056	3,510	...	3,510	15	3	1 11 2	60-0	
4 0	1,144	168	1,079	1,787	4	6	...	...	1,084	1,796	8	1,804	13	23	1 10 8	65-8	
4 0	636	100	534	738	...	...	...	...	534	738	...	738	48	62	1 6 0	65-1	
4 0	...	2,936	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	316	40	282	413	...	...	...	...	282	413	...	413	603	523	0 12 1	...	
4 0	537	480	575	...	...	...	...	...	480	575	...	575	...	...	1 7 6	104-5	
4 0	2,327	7,236	1,745	2,837	...	...	...	...	1,745	2,827	...	2,827	536	705	1 8 9	114-6	
4 0	...	1,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	...	793	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	...	664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	567	83	495	601	...	...	...	...	495	601	...	601	10	6	1 3 3	101-7	
4 0	696	53	624	965	...	...	...	...	624	965	...	965	3	6	1 8 9	109-3	
4 0	964	823	292	257	...	...	...	...	292	287	...	287	623	303	0 11 4	91-3	
4 0	1,473	492	1,231	1,521	11	10	...	...	1,243	1,537	...	1,537	59	32	1 3 4	83-5	
4 0	1,497	311	577	675	4	3	...	...	591	678	...	678	563	367	0 14 10	89-0	
4 0	541	35	317	292	...	...	...	...	217	292	...	292	253	253	1 2 7	94-7	
4 0	...	1,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	...	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 0	640	2,327	577	837	7	13	...	...	584	900	...	900	15	29	1 8 10	99-1	
4 0	654	53	573	993	4	6	...	...	577	1,004	...	1,004	1	1	1 11 10	99-6	
4 0	634	703	472	748	2	3	...	...	474	751	...	751	116	104	1 7 2	106-3	
4 0	1,407	387	1,409	1,688	...	...	...	...	1,409	1,838	...	1,838	23	10	2 5 2	106-8	
4 0	1,037	752	705	837	10	30	...	...	775	907	...	907	203	101	1 0 6	91-8	
4 0	281	11	252	523	29	68	...	...	281	591	...	591	...	...	2 1 8	101-0	
4 0	427	648	297	361	...	...	...	...	297	361	...	361	97	179	1 5 11	92-0	
4 0	655	335	469	646	...	...	...	...	469	546	...	546	164	189	1 1 10	92-3	
4 0	387	103	340	631	...	...	...	...	340	631	...	631	...	...	2 9 6	107-8	
4 0	673	282	703	1,443	...	...	...	...	703	1,443	...	1,443	...	...	1 14 3	136-3	
4 0	1,513	840	1,313	1,634	16	26	...	...	1,329	1,960	...	1,960	48	10	1 6 11	137-9	
4 0	1,806	418	1,393	2,405	34	71	...	...	1,427	2,476	...	2,476	...	...	1 11 9	141-6	
...	2,51,739	1,04,283	1,93,583	3,17,619	4,931	11,011	...	...	1,98,814	3,28,630	20	3,28,350	25,435	10,401	1 8 10	33-4	

No. 520 OF 1891.

FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,  
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,  
Sátára Districts, Camp Morgiri, 21st April 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to hand on to you a report from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, containing proposals for the consideration of Government for the revision settlement of the Bhusával Táluka. As these proposals are the outcome of full discussion between myself and the Deputy Superintendent, in whose company I made a tour through the táluka in question early this year, I need add but little to the bulk of the correspondence, and will confine myself to making clearer a few points which seem to need some explanation. The figures of the report have, I should state, been carefully examined in this office.

2. It should be observed that the rainfall, which averages 34.37 inches, is not merely "sufficient," but ample and abundant for all kinds of crops which are grown without irrigation. In this respect the Bhusával Táluka, together with a large part of Khándesh, is exceptionally favoured, and the luxuriance of the crops ordinarily seen there at once strikes the stranger from the Deccan.

Mr. Turnbull's para. 15.  
Rainfall.

3. The preponderance of crops valuable for export is remarkable. Cotton, wheat, tur, linseed and til, together cover 50 per cent. of the cultivated area.

Mr. Turnbull's para. 16.  
Crops.

4. It was impossible, as Mr. Turnbull explains, to obtain trustworthy data as to the prices ruling before the settlement in the Bhusával or in the Jalgaon market, and he has, therefore, at my suggestion based his comparison of former and present prices on the record of the Sávda market, which is sufficiently adjacent and similar in circumstances to answer the purpose in view.

Mr. Turnbull's para. 41.  
Prices.

5. It may be as well to observe that the sum entered in the column for remissions in the year of introduction of a settlement is not really of the nature of a remission, but is merely an adjustment consequent on the rule that in the first year the new assessment shall not be levied on fields where it exceeds the old; the sum written off as a remission, therefore, in this year is no indication of inability to pay. The considerable remission against the year 1871-72 was given in this táluka simultaneously with others on account of failure of rain, but would seem, in view of the whole circumstances now before us, to have been unnecessarily liberal.

Mr. Turnbull's paras. 42, 43.  
Revenue history.

6. The old grouping, which embraced 8 maximum rates ranging from Rs. 3-8-0 to Re. 1-8-0, appears extraordinarily complete when compared with the uniform distribution of advantages which is observed to exist throughout the táluka at the present day; and, however suitable it may have been to the state of things existing 30 years ago, there will, I think, be but one opinion as to the necessity of now introducing a simple scheme which shall accord with present circumstances. As the proposals which Mr. Turnbull has set forth and carefully explained were elaborated in concert with myself, I need do no more than state that they have my full concurrence.

Mr. Turnbull's paras. 45 to 50.  
Old and new grouping.

7. It is inevitable, in effecting a change of this kind, that those villages which have, of late years at least, borne rates far lower than their advantages warranted, will show large increases of revenue under the new grouping, which rates them on a par with the rest, but this will cause no hardship, if, as I presume, the usual scheme of gradual imposition\* be adopted for all increases over 25 per cent.

\* Government Resolution  
No. 3541 of 4th May 1885.

8. In conclusion, I would venture to ask for speedy consideration of the above proposals, so that in the event of their being sanctioned, they may be introduced before the close of the current revenue year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

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No. 3162 OF 1891.

FROM

W. W. LOCH, ESQUIRE,  
Collector of Khándesh;

TO

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

*Dhulia, 4th May 1891.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Deputy Superintendent of Survey, making proposals for the re-settlement of the Bhusával Táluka, in which proposals the Superintendent concurs.

2. I will first correct a mistake made by Mr. Turnbull in his 18th paragraph as to roads in the táluka. There has been money spent at one time on the road from Bodvad *viá* Edalábád to Burhánpur: the roadway has been made and culverts built, I presume, out of Provincial funds, as the line is the route for troops going from the Nizám's territory to Mhow. For trade purposes the route is of no importance, and it has had no money spent on it for years: the culverts have many of them fallen, and the road is in very bad repairs. There is no made road from Bódvad through Kurha and Nasirábád to Jalgaon. There is a well-used country track, which seems to have been cleared at one time, but no money is spent on it; it has never been metalled or muramed, and is no better than an ordinary country road. Nothing has been done for the internal communications of the táluka since the survey was introduced in 1866, and some of the roads in the hilly country are very rough. The road from Edalábád to Varangaon, for instance, is very bad in places.

3. That the táluka has done well during the last 25 years, is shown by the statistics given by Mr. Turnbull, but the number of huts is still large, and many of the villages in the Edalábád Petha especially are poor-looking. I should have expected that the registration records would have shown a higher rate of sale price for land than Rs. 21 an acre, and, on the other hand, I am surprised at the high letting rate shown, which seems hardly compatible with a low sale price. It is true that the sales are often made by persons in embarrassed circumstances, and that the recorded prices do not in many cases represent the real value of the land. It seems to me that Mr. Luxa's remark, which Mr. Turnbull has repeated, is misleading, for I feel sure that land which can be bought for Rs. 21 an acre, cannot be let at Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 an acre, and that enormous profits cannot be made out of investments in land. The number of darkhásts received for execution

from the Civil Court in this táluka is not large, and this I look on as a favourable sign.

4. The táluka is favourably situated for markets, but the most important—Jalgaon—is outside the táluka. The greater part of the cotton, and much of the other produce of the táluka finds its way there. Some of the cotton goes there uncleaned: some goes after being cleaned in the gins at Bodvad and Varangaon to be pressed. The villages on the Tápti, in the north-east corner, send their cotton across the river to Ráver where it is ginned: it then goes either to Jalgaon to be pressed, or direct to Bombay. The villages on the Purna, in the south-east corner, send their cotton to Malkápur and other stations in Berár, from which they are distant some 10 or 12 miles.

5. I notice that Mr. Ashburner in 1866 thought that there was a great future before Bhusával, and “that long before the present settlement has expired its (the táluka’s) chief town Bhusával will be second only in importance to Bombay and the large cities of Gujarát.” His prophecy has, however, not been fulfilled. Bhusával has thriven, and has now some 12,000 or 13,000 inhabitants, but it is not a trade centre, and cannot compare in this respect with Jalgaon. There is a large weekly bázár, and a certain amount of trade in the articles required in a place where a number of Europeans live, and where wages are good. Varangaon is a large, but decaying village,—not a town. It has a good weekly bázár, but very little trade. Bodvad is a busy place with about 6,000 inhabitants and some very wealthy merchants. There is a good deal of business done here in cotton; and the weekly bázár at Jamti, a few miles off, is one of the largest in the district.

6. In my reports on the revision settlement proposals for the Amalner and Erandol tálukas I have stated my views on what I consider to be the unsatisfactory classification of the richer soils along the Tápti, which has been aggravated by the application of the same maximum rates throughout the tálukas. As Government have decided against the view I have taken, it would be out of place for me to re-open the question now, though I have in no way altered my views. I would only refer to the remarks of Colonel Francis, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, on the Bhusával classification in his memorandum No. 151 of the 12th February 1867 addressed to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D. He there says that “the standard of valuation for good soils in Khándesh is much lower than that adopted, either in the Deccan or the Southern Marátha Country Survey Departments, while poor soils are rated proportionately higher than they would be in the above departments.”

7. I agree with Messrs. Fletcher and Turnbull in thinking that the old grouping is so intricate as to be useless as a guide now. From the enquiries I have made I find that the price of cotton varies very little at the different bázár towns in the táluka, while the merchants send and fetch it themselves from the villages to the bázár town or station. The villages of the Edalábád Petha are the further from the railway, but they are none of them more than about 12 or 14 miles distant from it, and the receipts of the cultivator are but slightly affected by being at that distance from it. I am therefore of opinion that there is no objection to the application of one maximum rate to the whole táluka, though owing to the peculiarity of the old grouping, this measure will cause a very heavy increase in some villages.

8. Messrs. Turnbull and Fletcher propose to place in a special class villages in the neighbourhood of railway stations, the area affected to vary according to the importance of the station. I discussed this question with them personally, and with a good deal of hesitation I assented to the present proposals; but the more I have thought over them since, the less have I liked them. The only reason why land near a railway station should be more highly assessed than land at a distance from one, is that the owner can get more for the produce of his land, or can let it at a higher rate. He will get more for his produce, either because owing to his proximity to the market the carriage of his goods costs less, or because he can sell fodder, garden produce, &c., at higher rates owing to there being a number of customers. Now Government has hitherto proceeded on the assumption that distance from market, at any rate up to 12 or 15 miles,

has very little effect on prices where communications are good. For that reason a village 12 miles from a market town has hitherto been put in the same group as the market town itself. If this procedure is correct, then land near a railway station ought not to pay a higher assessment than land a few miles away, because the advantage in the matter of carriage is so trifling that it cannot be expressed in the assessment. There is really no difference between a railway market town and a non-railway market town on this point. Again, as regards the profits from the sale of fodder, &c., the argument applies to a railway market town in precisely the same manner as to a non-railway town. In the vicinity of all towns there is a sale for certain agricultural products which does benefit the cultivator in the vicinity, but this fact has no connection with the existence of the railway. I cannot, therefore, think that there are any special reasons for placing a higher assessment on land near railway stations which do not tell with equal force in the case of market towns away from railway stations. Hitherto, however, no such higher assessment has been levied in Khándesh. In the Sávda Táluka, Ráver, Sávda and Faizpur are all market towns near the railway, but these villages have the same maximum rates as other villages in the táluka. Chopda, Párola and Dharangaon are all towns with larger populations and a greater trade than any town in the Bhusával Táluka, but they have not been put into any special class. I do not, therefore, think that there are sufficient grounds for the proposal to place villages near railway stations in a higher class than the other villages in a táluka, unless the system is extended to all large market towns in a district. A few villages near Bhusával have had a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0 for the last 25 years, and it may be thought inadvisable to reduce that rate, but I trust that the principle may not be more widely applied.

9. In fixing the maximum rate for the táluka, it must be borne in mind that it is not in any way better off for means of communication than it was 25 years ago, and that prices are not higher than they then were. Mr. Turnbull thinks that cotton has doubled in price during this period, but he forgets that at the close of the American war it had reached a price far higher than it has ever since attained to, or is likely to attain to. Mr. Rogers, the Revenue Commissioner, quotes it at 16*d.* a pound, a price which the cultivator would be very glad to get now. The statistics as to the condition of the táluka show that it has flourished under the existing settlement: that waste land has been taken up readily, and that the Government demands have ordinarily been realized with ease. These facts prove conclusively that the Rs. 3 rate, which has been in force in 73 villages, has not been too heavy, and I think that a rate of Rs. 3-4-0 may be applied generally without interfering with the progress of the táluka.

10. I will report separately on the petitions received against the proposed rates.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. W. LOCH,

Collector of Khándesh.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

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No. 894 of 1891.

FROM

E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner;

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Revenue Department.

Poona, 16th May 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the proposals, made by the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Survey, for the re-settlement of the Bhusával Táluka of Khándesh.

2. The re-measurement and re-classification have been carried out on precisely the same lines as in Jámner, for which táluka proposals have just been submitted. There are only 7 alienated villages—but one of these is Bhusával, the head-quarters of the táluka. These are not dealt with.

3. The Bhusával Táluka is the old Varangaon Táluka (including the petha of Edalábád), with accretions from Sávda, Jámner, and Nasirábád (now Jalgaon). The Varangaon settlement was introduced in 1864-65 in anticipation of Government sanction, which was not formally given till May 1866, when it was directed that the lease should expire with that of old Nasirábád—settled in 1859-60.

The Sávda villages have thus enjoyed a long lease of 37 years, but the guarantee for the Nasirábád and Varangaon villages was for 28 and 27 years respectively.

4. Mr. Turnbull does not lay sufficient stress on the great unhealthiness of the villages between the Purna River and the Nimár hills, and in paragraph 46 inaccurately states that the climate is similar in all parts of the táluka. Now in 1866 Government described the character of the climate of these trans-Purna villages as deadly. The most unhealthy portions, however, are, I learn, now included in forest. Again, the rainfall at Edalábád is considerably lower (average 28 inches) than at Bhusával (34 inches). It may be said that on the east—i.e., the Edalábád Petha—the rainfall is lower, but has a less wide range. It is more certain than in the west, where a very wide range is observable; for in 1876 and 1888 the totals were 8 and 19½ inches, while in 1883, 71 inches were gauged. The west portions of Bhusával are then liable to considerable loss from drought, and from excessive rain, but the deep black soil of the Tápti valley can grow excellent wheat and linseed, if the early rain is late or excessive for cotton. Mr. Fletcher is quite correct in saying that generally Bhusával enjoys a far more sure and abundant rainfall than the Deccan. Wheat and linseed are more important than in Jámner, but this is solely due to the possession by Bhusával of a large area in the Tápti valley.

5. The account given by Mr. Davidson of his Varangaon settlement is meagre. In point of time it is important to notice that it succeeded Jámner, because the pitch of the assessment was, as I have shown in Jámner, greatly influenced by the conditions prevailing at the time of settlement.

When Sávda was settled in 1854-55 a low pitch was judged necessary. This affected 3 villages now in Bhusával, but they were even exceptionally treated (Sávda Revision, page 145). They had been alienated. They lay on the south side of the Tápti and were cut off from the then market, Burhánpur. They had the "serious drawback" of being obliged to convey produce across the river. The result was a low rating of Rs. 1-8-0. Their conditions have completely changed, except the liability to injury by floods, lying as they do at the junction of the Tápti and Purna.

The fourth old Sávda village, Antarkheda, settled in 1855-56 under Ráver at Rs. 1-12-0 is in the extreme north-east of Bhusával. Apparently it was then alienated.

6. As regards the villages received from Nasirábád and Jámner, I would ask a reference to the Jámner report. I need only say now that the Jámner villages were rated very highly as compared with those of Nasirábád. These latter, because beyond the Vaghur River, and because inferior both in position and in condition to the villages close to Jalgaon, were rated at only Rs. 2-2-0 and Rs. 1-12-0, as compared with Rs. 3, the rate for the first class group of Nasirábád. Condition had more influence than position, for at the time the line of the railway—about to be opened—was well known.

7. The 40 Jámner villages were rated in 1863-64 at Rs. 3 and Rs. 2½. They lie on the south of Bhusával in a compact group, of which the central village is Bodvad—near the Nargaon Station. The difference in the rating was guided in respect to these villages solely by their condition, an allowance of 8 annas being given to those most backward, with little cultivation, in order to encourage an increased tillage area.



It will be gathered from the Jámner report that the Bodvad group was comparatively highly assessed, while the Nasirábád group was as lowly rated.

8. Turning now to the Bhusával villages; there is no evidence of any change of policy on the part of Mr. Davidson between the Jámner and Varangaon settlements, but in Varangaon he found an uneven, confused past record to deal with. The táluka had only been three years under British rule, and abounded in all the anomalies common in tracts where the revenue had been farmed by numerous holders and under diverse conditions.

Mr. Davidson adhered to his practice of first fixing an equitable maximum rate for the most favourably circumstanced villages; of then dividing the táluka into groups; and lastly of giving consideration to individual villages and raising or lowering the rating according to their then condition. This special treatment of individual villages obscures the divisions of the lower groups. He chose Rs. 3 as his maximum—but added 8 annas for position to 5 villages around the Bhusával Station, and 2 villages Kurha and Parambi in the extreme east, and placed maximum rates varying from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 1-12 on the rest.

9. It must first be ascertained whether the Rs. 3 rate is open to the criticism which I consider a similar rate merits in Jámner. I think not. Bhusával is far more favourably situated than Jámner. It is intersected by the railway, and has facilities for more diversified cropping than Jámner. One would have supposed that Mr. Davidson would have given much greater weight to the possession of a large portion of the rich Tápti valley. It is surprising then to find that Mr. Davidson chose so low a rate. It is on record that the Revenue Commissioner was consulted by him in detail. But I think that the former revenue of Varangaon had more influence in the rating than Mr. Ellis' advice. If a higher rate had been chosen, the enhancement would have been more than Mr. Davidson was prepared to recommend. At all events—compared with Jámner—the rating was low. It is true that Mr. Rogers thought the rates proposed for Varangaon were not too low. It is true also that extravagant ideas about the future of Khándesh cotton and Khándesh prosperity were still very prevalent. Mr. Ashburner made rash prophecies about the town of Bhusával.

10. There is no necessity to repeat what I have written about prices in the Jámner report. The remarks apply to Bhusával. The prices of wheat, however, are important in Bhusával. At the present moment the future of wheat is very encouraging. Its price has kept very uniform during the whole lease, but the tide had turned some years before Bhusával was settled. The claim that prices have doubled cannot be substantiated even with respect to wheat.

11. As to communications, Mr. Loch has pointed out that Mr. Turnbull's description is exaggerated and incorrect. I would call attention to the disrepair of the once well-made military road from Bodvad to Burhánpur, because its existence at the first settlement appears to have influenced the rating of the 3-Re. group in the extreme north-east about Anturli. I think that Mr. Davidson underrated the facilities of communication in the south-west of old Varangaon, when he states that communication by means of any wheeled conveyance was extremely difficult, and that this tract might be said to be impracticable for carts. The old Kurha-Jalgaon cart track is quite practicable for carts, and no doubt was so 25 years ago. Very little claim for improvement in communications during the settlement can be made.

12. Mr. Loch has commented on the conclusions drawn from the registration records by Mr. Luxa. I do not venture to draw conclusions, for the data are too indefinite.

13. There is no doubt that the moderate assessment during the past 26 years, with great temporary prosperity during the American war, and with the general advance in which Bhusával has had every opportunity of sharing,

renders it safe to take advantage of the present opportunity to make the taxation more uniform. The first step is to eliminate the fine distinctions drawn by Mr. Davidson. The táluka has passed through its transition stage. In this direction I think the imposition of the position class has helped to remedy what Mr. Loch considers to be an inadequate differentiation between the poorer and better soils. The former are practically those to which the position class would not be added. The low-lying, level bottom lands in the valleys receive a due enhancement. This added to the regular classification I think meets the case.

14. Among the differences which I think call for elimination is that which Mr. Davidson devised for 7 villages—5 in the immediate vicinity of a railway station, and 2 (Kurha and Parambi) for a similarly alleged reason which did not and does not exist. It is in evidence that the details of the grouping were arranged with the Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Ellis, and, in spite of the criticisms by Mr. Rogers, they were approved by Government (paragraphs 9 and 10, Government Resolution No. 1829, dated 18th May 1866), who remarked that an officer who adhered too rigidly to a rule in such a district as Bhusával would display but little intelligence, and would certainly either throw away Government revenue or oppress the people.

I would humbly submit that, in my opinion, Mr. Rogers' criticisms were somewhat roughly handled. Government has now approved of reducing the number of groups as much as is possible. But I think that Mr. Turnbull has gone too far in applying one group to all Bhusával. I agree with Mr. Loch that the perpetuation of the special rating for villages quite close to a railway station is unjustifiable. I would urge that there is less ground for this action than there was for Mr. Davidson's special low rating for villages in poor condition. It was an innovation in Bhusával, and the sooner it is negatived the better. It is opposed to the argument on which the grouping is simplified, *viz.*, that the prices of produce do not vary in East Khándesh with distance from the rail, provided communications are good. I notice that Mr. Davidson followed the precedent in later settlements.

15. Besides removing this special rate, I would urge that the whole of the Edalábád Petha should be placed at a lower maximum than the rest of the táluka. It is true that there is much good soil in it, but that is dealt with in classification. It is true that the Anturli group is not far from the Ráver Station, but the Tápti lies between, and the old road to Nargaon has gone to pieces. Again, though Kurha is the centre of a rich group and is not far from a railway station, the fact remains that grouping must not make too fine distinctions. The climate of Edalábád Petha is inferior. Its characteristic is a prevalence of malaria after the close of the monsoon. The facilities of communication with the railway are decidedly inferior. The lower group proposed should include 89 Edalábád and the 4 Sávda villages.

16. With these modifications in grouping I support the maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 for the Bhusával group proper. The rate for the Edalábád group should be 4 annas less.

Under this rating some villages will fare well—*e.g.*, those formerly rated at Rs. 3-8-0. On the other hand, high enhancements will be still inevitable in the old Sávda villages, and in the old Rs. 1-12-0 groups of Nasirábád and Bhusával, and in a somewhat less degree in the Rs. 2-2-0 Nasirábád group.

17. These enhancements will be partly toned down by the standing order limiting increases in individual occupancies to 100 per cent., and providing for the gradual levy of increases over 25 per cent.

I would further ask that the levy of the increases in villages rated at Rs. 2-2-0 and under should be made gradual—one-half being remitted for 15 years—so that by the date of the expiry of the lease, all the villages of each group may be brought to an equality.

18. To save annual calculations, the akarbands should be prepared in duplicate for villages now rated below Rs. 2-4-0, thus:—

Present rate.	Group.	For first 15 years maximum rate.	For second 15 years maximum rate.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. )
1 12 0	No. 1	2 8 0	3 4 0
2 2 0	...	2 12 0	3 4 0
1 8 0	No. 2	2 4 0	3 0 0
1 12 0	...	2 6 0	3 0 0

19. The financial result may be thus shown:—

*Group No. 1. Maximum Rs. 3-4-0.*

Description of old group.	Number of villages.	Present maximum rate.	PERCENTAGE INCREASE.		Remarks.
			First period.	Second period.	
		Rs. a. p.			
Nasirábád ... ..	5	1 12 0	53·4	99·5	
Do. ... ..	13	2 2 0	41·5	67·2	
Jámner ... ..	10	2 8 0	37·2		
Do. ... ..	30	3 0 0	16·3		
Varangaon ... ..	24	2 4 0	38·9		
Do. ... ..	8	2 8 0	36·3		
Do. ... ..	19	2 12 0	24·1		
Do. ... ..	30	3 0 0	16·5		
Do. ... ..	5	3 8 0	2·7		
Total ... ..	144	.....	.....		

*Group No. 2. Maximum Rs. 3-0-0.*

		Rs. a. p.			
Sávda ... ..	3	1 8 0	68·7	125·0	
Do. ... ..	1	1 12 0	51·9	91·7	
Edalábád ... ..	20	1 12 0	49·	88·2	
Do. ... ..	17	2 4 0	48·6		
Do. ... ..	25	2 8 0	37·1		
Do. ... ..	12	2 12 0	26·6		
Do. ... ..	13	3 0 0	12·9		
Do. ... ..	2	3 8 0	-7·5		
Total ... ..	93	.....	.....		

The effect of the above proposals on the whole taluka will thus be:

(a) for the first 15 years, an enhancement of Rs. 69,458, or 28·2 per cent; and

(b) for the second 15 years, Rs. 77,837, or 31·6 per cent.

20. As to motasthal, it is only necessary to say that the garden land, which at the old settlement was subjected to an extra charge of 4 annas per acre, has been treated precisely as dry-crop. It is only shown as garden for statistical purposes, as in the revisions in Khándesh hitherto sanctioned. The patasthal area is very insignificant. It is confined to two villages of old Nasirábád and one of Jámner:—

	Area.	Soil.	Water.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41 Gombhi ...	3	7	10	17
157 Rantchinchola ...	1	3	2	5
207 Davanda ...	1	3	8	11
Total ...	5	13	20	33

I doubt the advisability of the 'rate proposed, but the matter may be brought to the notice of Government after the settlement, if reason is found to exist.

21. I have the honour to request that the date of receiving resignations may be extended to 31st July.

22. The petitions received from 35 villages are being separately submitted with a précis in English.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. <sup>R</sup><sub>2217</sub> OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 5th June 1891.

Submitted to Government.

2. These papers embody proposals for the re-settlement of táluka Bhusával of the Khándesh District. The bulk of the villages in this táluka constituted, before 1861, the maháls of Edalábád and Varangaon, belonging to his Highness the Scindia, which were ceded to the British Government in a territorial exchange. To this main portion were added slices from the adjoining tálukas of Nasirábád and Jámner, and a few straggling villages from Sávida on the other side of the Tápti. The present Bhusával sub-division, which comprises the Bhusával "Subha" or táluka proper, and the Edalábád "Petha" or mahál, is, therefore, a composite tract in which the conditions and characteristics of 4 territorial units are blended and consolidated together.

3. The measuring and classing operations were conducted on the same principle as has been followed in recent revisions; and the results clearly prove the wisdom of non-interference with the data recorded at the original survey settlement, except where, for special reasons, such as alluvion and diluvion, a contrary course is obviously necessary. The figures, given in paragraphs 5 and 8 of the Deputy Superintendent's report, show that it was found necessary to re-measure 30·8 per cent., and to re-classify 3·7 per cent. of old survey numbers.

4. In point of physical aspect, there is little to distinguish the táluka from its neighbour—Jámner, for which proposals have already been laid before Government. So far as climatic conditions go, the táluka proper has the advantage, as the climate of the Edalábád Mahál is decidedly inferior. The soil is of two descriptions—the rich black soil peculiar to the Tápti Valley and a comparatively poor soil characteristic of the undulating plains of the Deccan.

5. The chief crops of the táluka are cotton, jowári, bájri and wheat grown in the proportion of 36, 31, 9 and 5 per cent. respectively. Tur and linseed are also grown to a smaller extent, the proportion being 3 per cent. in each case.

6. There are eight principal market towns spread over different parts of the táluka. Of these, 5, *viz.*, Jámti, Bodvad, Bhusával, Varangaon and Harnkheda, are situated within the limits of the táluka proper, and the remaining 3, *viz.*, Edalábád, Kurha and Anturli, lie within the limits of the Edalábád Mahál.

7. The one great improvement in point of communication, since the introduction of the original survey settlement, has been the railway, which passes right through the centre of the táluka proper from west to east. Bhusával, Varangaon and Nárgaon are the three railway stations situated in the táluka—the first generally available for villages in the táluka proper, the last chiefly for those in the mahál, and the second, *viz.*, Varangaon, accessible to portions of both.

8. Whatever development it may cause in external trade, the railway cannot be said to substantially affect the currents of trade which lie in the táluka itself; and in this latter respect there has been little or no improvement to speak of. As pointed out by Mr. Loch, Mr. Turnbull's description of the two so-called made roads is faulty, and they are little superior to the ordinary country tracks which are to be met with in every part of Khándesh, and which, except during the monsoon, answer well enough for all practical purposes.

9. The statistics furnished by Mr. Turnbull in paragraphs 21 to 38 of his report, indicate that the táluka has advanced in material prosperity during the currency of the existing settlement, and that the assessment has been fairly well paid in all ordinary seasons; so that all the facts taken together lead to the conclusion that Government is justly entitled to a moderate increase of the present assessments.

10. The táluka is at present divided into eight groups, Rs. 3-8-0 being the maximum dry-crop rate of the highest, and Re. 1-8-0 of the lowest. It is not to be supposed that the táluka, at the original survey settlement, had so many as eight distinct sub-divisions which could be distinguished from one another in respect of such general considerations as regulate the division of a táluka into groups. The táluka, as stated in paragraph 2 above, is a composite tract, consisting of portions settled at different times; and the rates once fixed could not be altered during the currency of the settlement. It should also be noted that the backwardness of a village in point of cultivation, &c., was often made a ground, in those days, for a difference in the maximum rate. Circumstances have, however, vastly changed, and the progress of upwards of 25 years has reduced all anomalies to a harmonious whole. There is, therefore, no reason now for any intricate ramifications of grouping as at the time of the original survey settlements.

11. Mr. Turnbull proposes to divide the táluka into two groups, the first, with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-8-0, consisting of 48 villages, and the second, with a rate of Rs. 3-4-0, comprising the remaining 194 villages. In the first group, Mr. Turnbull has included all villages lying within a certain radius from each of the railway stations of Bhusával, Nárgaon and Varangaon; and the rest of the táluka he has included in the second group. Mr. Loch, for the very good reasons given in the 9th paragraph of his forwarding letter, objects to this differentiation of villages lying close to railway stations, and considers that the entire táluka should be thrown into one group, with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0. Mr. Ozanne agrees with Mr. Loch that no special rate should be imposed on villages in close proximity to railway stations; but he nevertheless proposes to split up the táluka into two groups, basing his division (see his paragraph 15) on considerations of climate and facilities of communication. He would, accordingly, propose Rs. 3-4-0 for what he calls the Bhusával group proper, and Rs. 3 for the Edalábád group. Mr. Turnbull's proposals would result in an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 82,388, or 33 per cent., while Mr. Ozanne's would ultimately give an increase of Rs. 77,837, or 31 per cent.—the difference being Rs. 4,551. A similar estimate has not been furnished as regards Mr. Loch's proposals, but they would evidently result in a mean between those of Messrs. Turnbull and Ozanne.

12. The Commissioner has carefully considered the arguments advanced by each officer who has dealt with these papers, and he has come to the conclusion that (1) it is not fair to assess villages adjacent to railway stations at an extra rate, and that (2) owing to the varying conditions of climate and facilities of communication, some difference in rating should be maintained between villages of the *táluka* proper and those constituting the *Edalábád Mahál*. Mr. Moore knows the country himself, and he agrees with Mr. Ozanne in the remarks made in paragraph 15 of his letter. There is no doubt regarding the inferiority of the *Edalábád Mahál*, in regard to climate and facilities of communication with the railway, as compared to *Bhusával* proper, and the Commissioner thinks that, if the point were referred to Mr. Loch, he would agree in the fairness of rating the former at a lower maximum.

13. The Commissioner, therefore, recommends Mr. Ozanne's proposals as set forth in paragraphs 15 and 16 of his letter, for the approval and sanction of Government. He does not, however, consider it necessary to grant any special concession—paragraph 17 of Mr. Ozanne's letter—to villages which are, at present, rated at Rs. 2-2-0 and under. The standing order limiting increases in individual occupancies to 100 per cent., and providing for the gradual levy of increases over 25 per cent., which will, of course, be applied in the present case, will give the *rayats* all the relief that is required, or that they can fairly claim.

J. G. MOORE,  
Commissioner, C. D.

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*Revenue Survey and Assessment : Revision settlement of the Bhusával Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.*

No. 4145.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2217, dated 5th June 1891—Submitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 237 Government villages of the *Bhusával Táluka* of the *Khándesh Collectorate*.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 110, dated 7th March 1891.  
Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 520, dated 21st April 1891.  
Letter from the Collector of *Khándesh*, No. 3162, dated 4th May 1891.  
Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 894, dated 16th May 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—2206, dated 5th June 1891—Forwarding one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 896, dated 18th May 1891, together with a letter No. 3161, dated 2nd idem, from the Collector of *Khándesh*, who forwards 35 petitions of objection, received by him, against the proposed revised rates.

RESOLUTION.—The reports now before Government relate to the revision settlement of 237 villages of the *Bhusával Táluka* of *Khándesh*. The original settlement was made at various times between 1854-55 and 1870-71, except in the case of one village, stated to have been settled in 1881-82 under the orders of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner. The entry as regards this village is not clear and should be explained, and it should be ascertained whether the settlement has expired in this case.

2. The re-measurement and re-classification have been conducted on the partial system, with the result that 30·8 per cent. of the area was measured anew, and 5·1 per cent. classed anew. The variations were slight, the quality of the original work being very good.

3. The statistics given in paragraph 21 of Mr. Turnbull's report show that the material condition of the people improved very considerably during the period of the last settlement. The increase in the number of houses of the better class, of agricultural cattle, and of carts, points unmistakably to the accumulation of wealth and to the extension of trade, and the fact that the increase is spread over all the groups shows that the existing rates have in no

case pressed heavily. Mr. Loch has pointed out that Mr. Turnbull is mistaken in his remarks on the improvement of communications, and it is also clear that prices have not risen to any great extent, if at all, during the period of the last settlement. At the same time the revenue history of the táluka is very satisfactory; the assessment has always been collected without much pressure and, except in a few years of drought, the remissions granted have been trivial. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that a reasonable increase is justifiable.

4. Mr. Turnbull has shown in paragraphs 45 and 46 of his report that the old grouping cannot be adopted, and he proposes that there should be only one group with a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 3-4-0, a special additional rate of 4 annas being applied to villages within certain distances from the three railway stations and the market town of Bodvad. The Collector supports the proposal to have only one group, but is opposed to the imposition of an extra rate on villages situated near railway stations and market towns, and for the reasons given by him and concurred in by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., Government are of opinion that the proposed extra rate is opposed to survey principles and should not be levied. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner and the Commissioner, C. D., recommend that the táluka should be divided into two groups, one consisting of 144 villages, and one of 93 villages, with maximum dry-crop rates of Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 3 respectively. The reasons given for proposing a lower rate for the Edalábád and Sávda villages are that the climate is much inferior to that of the rest of the táluka, that the railway is more difficult of access, that communications generally throughout the peta are worse, and that the rainfall is less. These arguments are in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council sufficient to justify the modifications proposed by Mr. Ozanne, and his proposals as regards the grouping and maximum rates are sanctioned. It does not however seem necessary to make the special concession asked for in Clause 2 of paragraph 17 of his report. Those referred to in the first clause will, as the Commissioner, C. D., observes, give the rayats all the relief that is required or that they can fairly claim. The proposals, as sanctioned, show an increase of Rs. 77,837, or 31.6 per cent. over the former assessment.

5. Motasthal land has as usual been treated in the same way as dry-crop land and dry-crop rates have been applied. The pásthal cultivation is insignificant, consisting of only five acres and for this a maximum rate of Rs. 14 is proposed. The reasons for the large increase in the assessment of this land should have been given, but the proposed rates are sanctioned provisionally subject to revision, if necessary. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should submit a report on the subject.

6. Thirty-five petitions have been received, but they contain no valid arguments against the proposed rates. The rates as sanctioned should be introduced during the current year and guaranteed for 30 years. The period for receiving resignations under Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code may be extended up to the 31st July for the present year.

W. L. HARVEY,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Collector of Khándesh (with the petitions of  
 objection),  
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.  
 The Government of India,  
 The Secretary of State for India. } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready the usual number of copies of it will be forwarded to them.