



PAPERS
RELATING TO THE
SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENT
OF THE
SAKRI TALUKA
OF THE
WEST KHANDESH DISTRICT

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**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE SECOND REVISION
SETTLEMENT REPORT OF THE SAKRI TALUKA, DISTRICT WEST KHANDESH.**

	Para.	Pages
Letter dated 29th November 1941 from Rao Saheb D. G. Shaligram, B.A., Settlement Officer, Central Division—Submitting proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of Sakri Taluka	1-102	1-50
CONTENTS		
Introduction and Previous Settlement	2-8	1-2
Physical Configuration	9-17	3-4
Rainfall	18	4
Markets	19	5
Communications	20-21	5
District Local Board Roads	22-23	5-6
Soil	24	6
Standard of Husbandry	25-28	6-7
Population and Supply of Labour	29-33	7-9
Education	34	9
Agricultural Resources	35-37	9-10
Variations in the Occupied Area and Cultivated lands	38-44	10-11
Gross Area, Fallows, etc.	45-46	11-12
Water Supply	47-48	12
Wages	49	13
Prices	50-54	13-14
Trade and Industries	55	14
Cost of Cultivation and yield per acre	56-57	14
Revenue History	58	14-15
Coercive Measures	59	15
Assistance Suits	60	15
Sales and Leases	61-62	15-18
Index	63-66	18-19
Garden Lands	65-82	19-35
Grouping	83	35-38
Inam Villages	84	38
Rates—Dry Crop	85-87	38-40
Patasthal Rates	88-95	40-49
Inam Villages	96	50
Repairs to Pats	97	50
Application of Section 117-M	98-99	50
Financial effect of proposals	100-102	50
List of Forms .. .. .	..	51
Form A—Rainfall .. .. .	..	52-55
Form A-1—Details of Population according to Occupation .. .. .	..	56
Form A-2—Agricultural Stock .. .. .	..	57
Form A-3—Details of Cultivation and Crops .. .. .	..	58-61
Form A-4—Details of Occupied, Fallow etc., lands in the Government villages .. .. .	..	62
Form A-5—Agricultural Wages .. .. .	..	63
Form A-6—Prices .. .. .	..	64
Form A-7—Leases of Dry Crop lands .. .. .	..	65-68
Form A-7 (i)—Leases of Motasthal lands .. .. .	..	69-70
Form A-7 (ii)—Leases of Patasthal lands .. .. .	..	71-74
Form A-8—Selling Value of Dry Crop lands .. .. .	..	75-78
Form A-8 (i)—Selling Value of Motasthal lands .. .. .	..	79-80
Form A-8 (ii)—Selling Value of Patasthal lands .. .. .	..	81-84
Form A-9—Effect of Revision Settlement .. .. .	..	85-101
Appendices .. .. .	..	102
Appendix 1—Wells, Bhudkis, and other sources of Water Supply .. .. .	..	103
Appendix 2—Prices and Industries .. .. .	..	104
Appendix 3—Cost of Cultivation .. .. .	..	105
Appendix 4—Results of Crop Experiments .. .. .	..	106
Appendix 5—Collection of Assessment on Government Land .. .. .	..	107
Appendix 6—List of Kacha Bandharas .. .. .	..	108
Appendix 7—Area under Cotton .. .. .	..	109-114

Nasik, 29th November 1911.

From

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

To

THE COLLECTOR OF WEST KHANDESH,
Dhulia.

Reference.—G. R., R. D., No. 1016/39, dated 29th August 1910.

Sir,

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

Introductory.

2. At the time of original settlement, the Taluka consisted of two divisions, Pimpalner Subha and Nizampur Peta, and comprised 257* villages, of which 253 were Government and 4 Inam. The two divisions above referred to were amalgamated in 1887-88 by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4203, dated 7th July 1887. The following statement shows the changes in the constitution of the Taluka since the date of the original settlement:—

Year.	Description.	Number of villages in the Taluka.			Authority for transfer.
		Government.	Inam.	Total.	
1870-71	Constitution of the Taluka at original settlement.	253	4	257	
1869	<i>Deduct</i> —Villages transferred to Sindkheda.	—3	..	—3	Government Resolution No. 3108 dated 31st July 1869.
1886-87	Villages transferred to Nandurbar Taluka.	—37	—2	—39	Government Resolution No. 4203, dated 7th June 1887.
		163	2	165	
1893-94	<i>Add</i> —Villages transferred from Baglan Taluka.	+1	..	+1	Government Resolution No. 5087, dated 13th June 1894.
1905	At Revision Settlement ..	164	2	166	
1918	<i>Deduct</i> —Villages transferred to Nawapur Taluka.	—20	..	—20	Government Order, Revenue Department, No. 102424, dated 23rd October 1918.
	Total ..	144	2	146	
1923	<i>Add</i> —Villages retransferred to Sakri Taluka.	+17	..	+17	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5705, dated 3rd January 1923.
1937	<i>Add</i> —Villages retransferred to Sakri Taluka.	+3	..	+3	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5705 dated 23rd January 1937.
	Total at Second Revision ..	164	2	166	

It will be seen that the position as regards the number of villages was the same at the time of revision settlement as it is now, there being 164 Government and 2 Inam villages in the Taluka. During the period of the current settlement 20 villages which were transferred to Nawapur Taluka in 1918 have been since retransferred to Sakri Taluka in 1923 and 1937 as pointed out in the above statement.

3. The Head-Quarters of the Taluka was transferred from Pimpalner to Sakri in 1887 on account of the malarious nature of the climate of Pimpalner but the Taluka continued to be known as "Pimpalner" till 1908 when it began to be called "Sakri" in accordance with the orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2667, dated 13th March 1908.

4. Out of 164 Government villages, 2, e.g., Petla and Nagpur are entirely forest and the remaining 162 were settled or resettled at various dates under the authorities mentioned in the following statement:—

Number of villages.	Former Taluka.	Authority for introduction of settlement.	
		Original.	Revision.
82	Nizampur Peta	Government Resolution No. 3108, dated 31st July 1869.	Government Resolution No. 497, dated 24th January 1902.
78	Pimpalner Subha	Government Resolution No. 3811, dated 9th August 1870.	
1	Baglan Taluka	Do.	
1 (Umbharpata)	Pimpalner Taluka	Government Resolution No. 506, dated 24th January 1902.	
162			

5. The Original Settlement reports of Nizampur Peta and Pimpalner Subha and the first Revision Settlement report of Pimpalner Taluka (as it was then called) are contained in No. CCCCXXII-New Series of the Selections from the records of the Bombay Government and Government Resolutions Nos. 3108, dated 31st July 1869 and 3811, dated 9th August 1870, are published in Appendix R in the same Selection.

Inam villages.

6. Mapalgaon and Dhongade are the two Inam villages in the Taluka. Original Settlement was introduced in them in accordance with Government Resolution No. 3811, dated 9th August 1870 and Revision Settlement in accordance with Commissioner, C. D.'s letter No. T.R. 13, dated 2nd March 1906, addressed to the Director of Land Records.

7. As stated in paragraph 4 above 2 out of 164 Government villages are entirely forest and in one village called "Umbharpata" the original settlement introduced in 1904-05 is in force. In the remaining 161 Government and 2 Inam villages the first Revision Settlement introduced in 1904-05 and 1906-07 respectively still prevails. The report, therefore, deals with 162 Government and 2 Inam villages.

8. The current settlement of the Taluka (including Inam villages) expired in 1933-34 but revision settlement was not undertaken earlier in view of the promise given by Government in their Press Note No. P. 186, dated 16th July 1929, that no revision settlements will be undertaken till the principles regarding revision of agriculture assessment were incorporated in the Land Revenue Code. The principles have since been determined and incorporated in the Land Revenue Code by Bombay Act XX of 1939 and the present report is prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Code so amended.

Physical Configuration.

9. The Taluka is bounded on the:—

North	...	...	by Nandurbar Taluka;
South	...	...	by the Shelbari and Chiraibari Ghats which separate it from the Baglan and Malegaon Talukas of the Nasik District;
East	...	...	by the Sindkheda and Dhulia Talukas; and on the
West	...	...	by the Nawapur Peta, the Gaekwar's territory and the Dang States.

10. Most of the eastern half of the Taluka is a fairly level plain with a hill here and there but the western half commencing with Pimpalner is hilly and the cultivation is confined mostly to the intervening valleys. This Taluka and Nawapur Peta formed the old Pimpalner Subha at the time the original settlement was introduced. The Khandesh Gazetteer gives the following description of the physical features of the old Pimpalner Subha:—

“The most mountainous of the Khandesh sub-divisions, Pimpalner, consists of two distinct portions, the plain or desh and the hill lands or dang separated by the Sahyadris. The desh or eastern part, lying above the Sahyadris, is crossed by abrupt mountainous ranges running generally from west to east and divided by valleys of varying breadth. The most considerable range are the Shelbari hills which run along the southern boundary. Almost all the arable land is in the valleys, which, except some mango groves along the banks of rivers, are rather bare of trees. The western or dang portion lying below the Sahyadris, is full of steep hill ranges covered with forest broken here and there by the casual tillage which surrounds Bhil hamlets. The Sahyadris come to an end in the north-western corner of this Subha and though they gradually fall away towards the Tapti, they form a very noticeable feature from the plain lands in the east.”

11. There are the following six rivers in the Taluka:—

Panzra, Kan, Burai, Jamkhadi, Pan and Rodi.

The Panzra.

12. The Panzra rises in the Sahyadri hills to the south of Shenvad village, has a rocky bed which is narrow up to Pankheda but broadens thereafter, and from there it runs nearly parallel to the Pimpalner-Sakri and Sakri-Dhulia roads, enters the Dhulia Taluka near Bhadane and joins the Tapti river in Sindkheda Taluka.

The Kan.

13. The Kan river rises in the Sahyadri hills on the western borders of Chaupala village. It has a very narrow bed till it enters the limits of Khandbara village but it widens thereafter and after flowing almost parallel to the Chinchpada-Sakri section of the Dhulia-Surat road joins the Panzra near Datarti village.

The Burai.

14. This river rises in the hills to the south of Durudkha village and flows in a narrow bed up to the limits of the village of Bramhanwel but widens thereafter, flows through the northern most part of the Taluka and enters Sindkheda Taluka near the village of Balsana and thereafter joins the Tapti river.

The Pan and Rodi.

15. These rivers are the tributaries of the Burai river. The latter rises in the hills near Domkani village and joins the Burai near the village of Akhada, while the former has its source in the hills near Rojgaon and

joins the Burai within the limits of the Sindkheda Taluka. The river Jamkhadi rises in the Sahyadri hills to the west of Pimpalgaon village and joins the Panzra near Mhasdi village.

16. Of the rivers mentioned above the Panzra and Kan flow throughout the year and feed the many pacca bandharas constructed in their beds in the past. The Burai also flows throughout the year and has got numerous pacca bandharas but its supply of water for irrigation lasts till the end of March only in the villages to the east of Runmali. Rodi and Pan which are the tributaries of the Burai cease to flow after the cold weather and have no pacca bandharas built in their beds. The river Jamkhadi also runs dry from March onwards.

17. The climate of the eastern half of the Taluka is unhealthy in the Monsoon and a few months thereafter but that of the western part commencing with Pimpalner is notoriously unhealthy throughout the year. Malaria is the prevalent disease in the western half. From February to May the climate of the eastern half is cooler than that of the neighbouring Talukas of Dhulia and Sindkheda and is, therefore, more pleasant.

Rainfall.

18. The rainfall is not uniform throughout the Taluka. The eastern half commencing with Sakri gets less rain than the western half, the average figures of rainfall as shown by the statistical atlas of 1925 being 18.01 inches for Sakri and 20.94 inches for Pimpalner. This is natural considering that the eastern portion, as stated in paragraph 9 above, is more or less a level plain while the western tract is full of ranges of the Sahyadri hills. Form A shows figures of rainfall as recorded at Sakri during the last 40 years and the average for this period works out to 18.56 inches. The figures of average rainfall for each of the last 4 decades work out as under:—

Serial No.	Period.	Average rainfall in inches.
1	... 1901—1910	... 17.14
2	... 1911—1920	... 17.93
3	... 1921—1930	... 19.52
4	... 1931—1940	... 19.65

Detailed remarks on the character of each season are given in Form A. 1907 and 1908 with an average rainfall of 11.68 and 8.70 inches were the worst years in the first decade and four of the other seasons 1901, 1904, 1905 and 1909 were also below normal. The worst years of the second decade were 1911, 1918 and 1920 in which the rainfall was less than half the average. 1918 was a notoriously bad year with famine conditions prevailing almost everywhere in the Deccan and besides it was the year in which the influenza epidemic levied a heavy toll. In 1913, the rainfall was less than normal, but it was well distributed and just sufficient for the crops and consequently the season was fairly satisfactory. The fall in the third decade was better than the past two decades being in excess of 17 inches in 7 out of 10 years and even in 2 of these three years the crops were from moderate to fair. In the third year, i.e., in 1921, they were, however, below the normal. In the fourth and last decade the rainfall in 4 out of 10 years was less than the average, but even so the crops did not suffer except in two years, i.e., 1934 and 1936, because whatever rain fell was timely and was, therefore, of great use to the standing crops. This last decade was in fact the best as it contained only two years in which the rainfall was less than half the normal in one year and less than the normal in the other and as a result the crops failed and suspensions of Land Revenue had to be given to some extent. It will be seen that of the period of 40 years the first 20 contained five years in which the rainfall was inadequate and ill-distributed and in the last 20 years, there were only three years, 1921, 1934 and 1936 in which the crops failed to some extent on account of inadequate rainfall. It is thus clear that of late the rainfall in the Taluka is found to be adequate and is generally better distributed.

Markets.

19. Most of the cotton produced in the Taluka is taken for sale either to Dondaicha or to Dhulia where better prices are paid than any where in or near the Taluka. Kasara, Pimpalner and Nizampur still continue to be the chief weekly markets in the Taluka for the sale of cereals and other agricultural produce. Weekly markets are also held at Warshe, Dahiwel, Mhasdi, Sakri and Chadwel (Korde) but these are insignificant as compared with the markets at the abovementioned three places. These eight bazaars are quite sufficient for meeting the requirements of the Taluka population. The weekly bazaars which were being held at Branhanwel and Dhaner at the time the current settlement was introduced have ceased to exist as the villages have deteriorated and the weekly markets at Dahiwel, Chadwel (Korde) and Nizampur are patronized by the villagers concerned.

Communications.

20. Dhulia on the Dhulia-Chalisingaon section of the G. I. P. Railway and Chinchpada on the Tapti Valley Railway, which are about 33 and 28 miles respectively from Sakri are the two Railway stations nearest to the Taluka. The two other markets mostly used are Nandurbar and Dondaicha which are about 36 and 44 miles from Sakri. It was expected at the time of the current revision settlement that the construction of the Tapti Valley Railway would enable the Taluka to develop but no great improvement in the economic conditions of this tract has resulted from the construction of this railway as the places served are still at great distances from the Taluka.

21. The Taluka is served by the following roads:—

Serial No.	Name of road.	Length in miles in the taluka.
1.	Dhulia-Surat	27
2.	Sakri-Pimpalner	14
3.	Sakri-Nandurbar	24

Of these Nos. 1 and 2 were constructed during the currency of the original settlement but No. 1 was then simply murummed and No. 2 was metalled. No. 1 has since been metalled. No. 3 was constructed during the period 1919 to 1921 at a cost of Rs. 95,583 and is metalled. These three roads meet the needs of most of the villages in the Taluka.

Apart from the roads mentioned above three sections of the road from Sakri to Pimpalner running in different directions were constructed during the period 1919 to 1928 as detailed below:—

Serial No.	Name of the road	Approximate length	Year of construction.	Cost
		Miles.		Rs.
1	Pimpalner-Shelbari Ghat	8	1918-19	49,720
2	Pimpalner-Warshe	9½	1928	24,099
3	Warshe-Umbharpata	7	1923	85,815

No. 1 has completed the unmetalled portion of the Khandesh-Nizam Frontier road and facilitated communication between Baglan and Sakri Talukas and on to Malegaon while Nos. 2 and 3 have not only facilitated the transport of forest produce from Umbharpata and other neighbouring forest areas but have also been of great use to the villages situated in the western hilly tract.

District Local Board Roads.

22. There are only two roads exceeding 5 miles in length which vest in the District Local Board. They are the Pimpalner-Dahiwel road (7 miles in length) and the Kalamahir-bari-Dusana road (about 9 miles in

length). Of these, the Kalamahir-bari-Dusana road is being constructed and 7 miles have been so far completed. It is intended that this road should be constructed up to Dondaicha and when this is done the Dondaicha market to which most of the jaggery and wheat from the Taluka is taken for sale will come within easy reach of the Sakri cultivators. At present the road is nothing but a country track on which several loaded carts have their axles broken on their way to Dondaicha every year. The long felt need of putting this road in order has been appreciated by the District Local Board and Rs. 52,653 have been spent on it so far. The recently constructed Pimpalner-Dahiwel road is all earth work and is, therefore, of very little use in the monsoon.

23. In addition to the above roads there are several cart tracks which can be conveniently used during the fair season. The Taluka is provided with a fair number of good roads and cart tracks and excepting a few villages on hill tops such as Malgaon and Pagna, there are no villages which cannot be reached by a bullock-cart in the fair season.

Soil.

24. Most of the soil in the Taluka is light being of the "Barad" quality the average classification value being 4 annas 7 pies. This being so it does not retain moisture for a long time, nor is it capable of growing heavy crops like cotton in the western half of the Taluka were the climate is cold and rainfall heavy. In the eastern part, the climate is hot, the rainfall is just sufficient and the soil is better suited for growing crops like Cotton and Bajri and actually most of the area occupied by these crops lies in that part. The climate and rainfall of the western part of the Taluka are better suited for light crops like Ragi and other hill millets. Whatever good soil exists in the Taluka lies along the banks of the rivers which supply water for growing rich crops like Sugarcane, Wheat, Methi, etc.

Standard of Husbandry.

25. Bajri and cotton are the two principal crops of the eastern section of the Taluka commencing with Pimpalner while Ragi and Niger-seed and hill millets are the chief crops of the western part. The methods of cultivating these have not undergone any change. In recent years an attempt is being made by the Taluka Development Association to introduce improved varieties of seed. The quantity of each kind of seed distributed on payment of cash in 1939-40 was as under :—

Name of seed.	Lbs.
Pusa Wheat No. 4	32,445
Akola Bajri	4,979
Jarilla Cotton	7,840

The Association has also tried to popularize improved varieties of Cane such as EK-28 and CO-413 but the bagaitdars are not taking to them as the Gul (Jaggery) manufactured from them does not fetch better prices than that prepared from the old variety called "Khadya" cane.

The iron plough was unknown at the time the current settlement was introduced but since its appearance in 1925-26 it has become popular and there are now as many as 437 iron ploughs in the Taluka. From Form A-2 it will be seen that most of them are owned by land holders residing in villages in the 1st and 3rd groups in which the majority of Patasthal villages lie. There are no iron-ploughs in the 4th and 5th groups because the soil is lighter and iron ploughs which benefit richer soils are of no use in the area. Of the 437 iron ploughs 55 are owned by the Taluka Development Association which lets them on hire on payment of rent of 2 to 3 annas per day per plough.

26. Dry crops like Bajri and Kulith are grown in alternate years in Jirayat lands but where the lands permit other crops are also grown, the most common rotation in the eastern part of the Taluka being:—

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Bajri. | (2) Kulith. | |
| (2) Bajri. | (2) Kulith. | (3) Cotton. |
| (3) Bajri. | (3) Cotton. | |

As only rich soils can stand cotton every second year the last rotation obtains in a very few villages but the first two prevail every where else.

As stated in paragraph 24 above, cotton cannot be grown in the western hilly parts of the Taluka on account of the cool climate and excessive rainfall and the soil also is not fitted for its cultivation. Nagli, Khurasni, Sawa and Warai are the principal crops grown in that part. There is no fixed rotation for these crops.

27. As regards bagait lands those watered by well water cover a very small area and have no regular rotation but those irrigated by pat water used to be sown according to the Phad system detailed in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Second Revision Settlement Report of Baglan Taluka. This Phad system has been practically abandoned almost in every patasthal village except Dhadne, Samode, Surpan and Pimpalner and the principal reason is stated to be the temporary abandonment of the cultivation of Cane in many villages on account of the fall in the price of Gul (Jaggery) in the last 10 years or so. In the 4 villages mentioned above the Phad system, is, however, scrupulously followed and the Cane planted in most of the bagait lands in 1940-41 was of the Khadya (old) variety.

28. The cultivators manufacture their own Gul by means of steel crushers and pans and it is taken to the Dondaicha market for sale as better prices are realized there on account of competition.

Population and Supply of Labour.

29. The following figures give an idea of the variations in the population of the West Khandesh District as a whole:—

	1901	1911	1921	1931
	484,382	604,347	641,847	771,497
Per cent. increase or decrease from previous Census.	....	+24.76	+6.20	+20.19

The figures for Sakri Taluka are as under:—

	1901	1911	1921	1931
	52,990	73,053	59,619	80,004
Per cent. increase or decrease from previous Census.	....	+37.85	-18.38	+40.43

The figures show that the population increased by 38 per cent. over the 1901 figures in 1911 while in the next decade there was a decrease of 18 per cent. This reduction cannot be accounted for satisfactorily in view of the fact that during the same period the population of the District increased by nearly 6 per cent. over the 1911 figures instead of undergoing any reduction. Perhaps the influenza epidemic may have taken a heavier toll in Sakri than in other parts of West Khandesh. In the third decade the increase was phenomenal being as much as 50 per cent. over the 1921 figures as against the increase of 20 per cent. in the population of the District as a whole. This can only be explained by the assumption that large emigration occurred after the famine and influenza epidemic of 1919, and the emigrants returned to the taluka between 1921 and 1931.

30. The western half of the taluka is hilly and is more thinly populated than the eastern or deshi part which contains most of the excellent patasthal villages employing a large amount of labour. There are no industrial towns like Dhulia and this accounts for the small population of the Taluka as compared with the neighbouring taluka, e.g., Dhulia which had a population of 155,915 souls in 1931. Pimpalner and Kasara, the two biggest villages had a population of 4,007 and 3,218 souls only in 1931. The population of these two villages consists mostly of shop-keepers and money-lenders who have secured large areas of land by money-lending transactions. In other villages of the Taluka the population consists mostly of agriculturists who own lands or take them on lease from others for cultivation. The population consists of Marathas, Malis, Kokanis, Bhils and Mahars in all but the western most villages of the Taluka where Mavachis of Nawapur side predominate. Of these, the Marathas form the bulk of the cultivating classes. In the western hilly villages, the Kokanis, Bhils and Mavachis form the bulk of the cultivators and the application of section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code to these villages has saved the lands of these improvident agriculturists from passing into the hands of the Sawkars.

Form A-1.

31. The figures required to fill in this form were called for from the Director of Agriculture as required by Land Revenue Rule 19-A (2) (vi) but they are not available. The figures entered in the form were, therefore, collected from the village officers. It will be seen that the number of labourers has considerably increased and the number of tenants and sub-sharers has also similarly risen. It is, however, difficult to form a correct estimate of the changes that have taken place as it is not clear how the figures in columns 2 and 4 were collected at the time of the current settlement. The number of tenants, etc., in column 2 for 1939-40 is made up of tenants who number 3,463 and dependents and members of the families of the land holders who find place in column 3. The following details regarding the number of occupants and tenants, etc., are instructive :—

		Number	Area
			Acres.
A—Occupants—			
(1) Cultivating with domestic labour	.. .. .	11,661	214,292
(2) Cultivating with hired labour	.. .. .	670	10,981
	Total ..	12,340	225,273
B—Tenants—Paying—			
(1) Cash rent	.. .. .	1,543	15,640
(2) Crop share	.. .. .	1,059	10,611
(3) Rent in kind	.. .. .	850	8,293
(4) Mixed rent	.. .. .	11	114
	Total ..	3,463	34,658
	Total A+B= ..	15,803	259,931

Note.—The statement accounts for an area of 259,931 acres whereas the occupied area is 260,579 acres. There is a difference of 648 acres which the Taluka Office is unable to account for.

Of the total occupied area 86 per cent. is cultivated by occupants and only 14 per cent. by tenants. The majority of tenants pay rent either in cash or in kind. As most of the land is held by occupants it is clear that

agriculture is the principal occupation followed by 84 per cent. of the population. The remaining 16 per cent. is made up of banias, carpenters, craftsmen and others engaged in weaving, etc.

32. The area of the Taluka is 754 square miles and the density of population per square mile which in 1921 was 79 per square mile rose to 118 in 1931 and it is seen from the provisional figures of the current year's Census that this figure has risen still further. The area of land occupied for cultivation in 1894-99 was 223,018 acres and this has now risen to 260,579 acres, i.e., by about 17 per cent. There has thus been an increase of 37,561 acres or 17 per cent. in the area occupied for cultivation against an increase of population of 36,104 or 68 per cent. during the same period. The area of Government waste which in 1894-99 was 168,231 acres has been reduced to 62,157 acres in 1939-40 and steps to dispose of the available cultivable land out of this are being taken by the Revenue Department. The increase in the area actually cultivated is, however, 37 per cent. above the 1894-99 figure as against the increase of 68 per cent. in population.

Supply of Labour.

33. Most of the Bhils throughout the Taluka and Kokanis and Marathas who have no lands of their own are employed in patasthal villages during a part of the year. They also find employment in the Taluka in the harvesting of Kharif crops and the picking of cotton. Thereafter, a large number of them and their families migrate temporarily to the Tapti river-side villages for cutting and harvesting Wheat which grows there in abundance and return after a couple of months with cash enough to maintain themselves for a month or two. The Taluka is self-sufficient from the point of view of supply of labour and, therefore, there is no immigration on that account.

Education.

34. At the time the current settlement was introduced there were 16 boys' and 1 Girl's school in the Taluka with an average attendance of 1,047 boys and 25 girls respectively. This number has increased to 58 (Local Board) boys' schools and 6 girls' schools with an average attendance of 4,230 boys and 282 girls respectively. In addition there are mission schools in 5 villages and voluntary primary schools opened by the Bhil Sudhar Samiti, Dhulia, and private enterprise in 38 more villages. The average daily attendance in these schools during the year 1940 was 1,175 boys per day.

Agricultural resources—Form A.-2.

35. The quinquennial Census of Cattle and agricultural implements, etc., was made a year before the settlement enquiry commenced. Form A.-2 shows the figures of agricultural stock according to this Census and as they stood at the time of the First Revision Settlement. It will be seen that the number of all kinds of cattle except cows and bulls for breeding and other purposes has increased. The increase in the number of Cattle used for ploughing is 56 per cent. as against the increase of 16 per cent. in the occupied area over the same period. The number of milch cattle under Cows has fallen by 2 per cent. while that under she-buffaloes has increased by more than 50 per cent. against an increase of about 68 per cent. in the population of the Taluka during the same period. The total number under young stock has also increased by 23 per cent. and the slight fall under fully grown Cows is only due to the change in the present method of classification. The number of horses and ponies has also increased by nearly 50 per cent. The number of sheep shows an increase of more than 200 per cent. while that of goats only 31 per cent.

36. Carts for passengers and also for goods traffic have increased from 1,224 and 3,522 to 1,947 and 5,964 respectively. The increase in the number of carts for passengers is remarkable in view of the fact that regular bus services now operate from Sakri in almost all directions to the Railway

Stations of Dhulia, Nandurbar and Chinchpada. The increase in the number of carts for goods traffic is also not insignificant being 69 per cent. above of the figures of the First Revision Settlement. The increase in carts for passenger traffic indicates a higher standard of life.

37. As pointed out in paragraph 25 the iron plough was not known at the time of the inquiry regarding the current settlement was made. In 1919-20 there were only 2 iron ploughs in the whole Taluka but in 1939-40 there were as many as 437. Besides these, there are 14,281 wooden ploughs as against 9,021 at the time of the current settlement. There is thus a distinct increase in the number of ploughs and also improvement in its quality and the cropped area per plough which in 1897-98 was 15 acres is now reduced to 13 acres.

FORM A.-3.

Variations in the occupied area and Cultivated lands.

38. In 1894-99 the total occupied cultivated area was 161,350 acres while the occupied fallow was 61,668 acres. During the 40 years that followed the former area rose to 221,357 acres recording thereby an increase of 60,007 acres while the latter fell to 39,222 acres. The increase in cultivated area was absorbed by the extension of cultivation of Cotton and Bajri—the two major crops of the Taluka. The Taluka is mostly Kharif and the position of the most important Kharif crops in the last 30 years was as under :—

Bajri.

39. Form A.-3 shows that Bajri which is the principal food crop of the Taluka covered 71,028 acres on an average in the period 1894-99 while in 1939-40 it occupied 106,673 acres (i.e., 48 per cent. of the total assessed cropped area). In the intervening period of 40 years the area under this crop gradually rose as more waste land came under cultivation until it reached the highest figure of 106,673 in 1939-40. It was only in 1920-21 and 1936-37 that the area under this crop had fallen to 58,387 and 51,693 acres respectively on account of want of timely rainfall in the months of June and July when Bajri is generally sown. The reduction in area in 1920-21 was taken up partly by the extension of area under Jowari while the balance remained unsown and the fallow area which in 1894-99 was 61,668 acres increased to 93,383 acres in that year. In 1936-37 the reduction in the area under Bajri was taken up by the extension of cultivation of cotton and also of Jowari which occupied an area of 44,946 acres and 26,761 acres in that year as against 12,523 and 6,029 acres respectively in the period 1894-99. It is clear that the area under Bajri crop has steadily increased.

Cotton.

40. Next to Bajri, the second largest area is occupied by Cotton. It is a money crop which enables the cultivator to pay his dues to the Sawkar and also the revenue due to Government. During the period 1894-99 this crop occupied on an average an area of 12,523 acres or 7.76 per cent. of the total cultivated area. During the 40 years that followed this area rose to 42,318 acres or 19.11 per cent. of the total cultivated assessed area. All this cotton is grown in the tract to the east of Pimpalner because the climatic conditions, rainfall and the lands in that tract are better suited for its cultivation than any other crop. The cultivation of this crop is likely to increase if its price shows a tendency to rise.

Rice.

41. The average area occupied by this crop during the period 1894-99 was 3,736 acres or 2.31 per cent. of the total occupied cultivated area. In 1909-10 the area rose to 5,098 acres and thereafter varied between 3,028 (1920-21) and 7,961 (1923-24) acres during the succeeding 30 years. In 1939-40 the area suddenly rose to 13,900 acres or 6.27 per cent. of the total occupied cultivated area. The figures for 1939-40 reported by the Taluka

Office seem to be unreliable as neither the rainfall of Kharif Monsoon (5th June to 14th August) nor the total rainfall in 1939 justify a sudden extension of rice cultivation.

Wheat.

42. This is another money crop of the Taluka. In 1939-40 it covered an area of 4,682 acres as against 5,020 acres of 1894-99. The reduction in area is due to the fact that several Kacha bandharas which used to provide water for growing this crop have ceased flowing.

Oil Seeds.

43. These covered an area of 20,332 acres in the period 1894-99 but the area has been reduced by more than 40 per cent. during the last 40 years. The principal reductions are in the area of Linseed and Til which formerly covered an area of 1,633 and 12,602 acres respectively but which covered an area of 90 and 1,237 acres only in 1939-40. Ground-nut which was unknown 40 years ago now occupies 3,459 acres while Niger-seed (i.e., Khurasni), which covered an area of 4,948 acres 40 years ago now covers 6,583 acres which means an increase of 1,635 acres. There is, however, no doubt that inspite of these increases under ground-nut and niger-seed the total area under oil seeds has gone down considerably.

Sugarcane (i.e., Gul).

44. Cane which covered an area of 956 acres 40 years ago was grown in 485 acres only in 1939-40. This is the principal money crop grown in pat irrigated lands but on account of the fall in the price of gul its cultivation is found to be unprofitable and consequently the area under sugarcane is considerably reduced.

Gross Area—Form A.-4.

45. Form A.-4 shows occupied cultivated area, occupied fallow, Government waste, Forest and other land not fit for cultivation from 1910-11 onwards. The figures for the previous 10 years are not available. It will be seen that the gross area of 1894-99 is only 3 acres more than that of 1939-40 and this increase being insignificant calls for no explanation. The figures for the intervening period of 30 years, however, show that in 1918-19 the gross area was reduced by 105,339 acres and this was due to the transfer of 20 villages to the newly constituted Nawapur Taluka. In 1922-23 the area increased to 576,345 acres as 17 out of the 20 villages which were transferred to Nawapur Taluka were retransferred to this Taluka in that year and on the retransfer of the remaining three villages of Burudkha, Lagadohol and Raytel in 1937, the gross area of the Taluka reached its former level of 588,077 acres.

Fallows, etc.—Form A.-4.

46. *Cultivable occupied area.*—The following figures show the increase or decrease in occupied cultivated area, occupied fallow, Government waste, etc. :—

Period.	Occupied area in acres.			Government waste.
	Cultivated.	Fallow.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1894-99	161,340	61,668	223,018	168,231
1910-11	189,126	47,603	236,729	86,664
1918-19	168,058	56,020	224,078	40,007
1922-23	190,607	68,765	259,372	59,726
1935-36	214,581	44,350	258,931	60,416
1939-40	221,357	39,222	260,579	62,157

During the period 1899-10 the Government waste was reduced by 81,567 acres as 58,061 acres were afforested, 13,711 acres were given out for cultivation and the remaining area was allotted for uses under other heads. The increase in cultivated area during the same period was due partly to more occupied area being brought under cultivation and partly to the cultivation of Government waste given out for private occupation.

The difference in the figures shown against the years 1918-19 and 1910-11 is due partly to the transfer of 20 villages to Nawapur Taluka which was newly constituted in that year. In the year 1922-23, 17 out of the 20 villages were retransferred to this Taluka and this explains the difference in the figures of the year 1918-19 and that year. During the period between 1922-23 and 1935-36, it appears that more occupied fallow land was brought under cultivation and the total cultivated occupied area rose to 214,581 acres on that account. The increase in total cultivated occupied land during the next five years is due to the same reason and also to the fact that the remaining three villages of Burudkha, Lagadohol and Raytel which were transferred to Nawapur Taluka were retransferred to this Taluka in 1937. Steps for the disposal of the Government waste land available for cultivation are being taken by the Revenue Department. Of the occupied fallow land nearly 45 per cent., i.e., 17,781 acres is rotation fallow and the rest is either rocky or left fallow due to the negligence of the cultivators.

Water Supply.

47. Appendix 1 gives an abstract of the sources of water supply not only for drinking but also for irrigation purposes. It will be noticed that besides wells, which number 2,688, (in use) there are rivers, nallas and bandharas which serve the same purpose as that of wells:—

(a) the rivers which drain the Taluka are described in paragraphs 11 to 15 above. As stated in paragraph 16, the Panzra, Kan and Burai rivers flow throughout the year and feed the many pats which provide water for the irrigated crops of rice, sugarcane, wheat, methi, etc., grown on their banks. The other three rivers are mainly useful for supply of drinking water. A few Kacha bandharas are annually constructed on the Rodi near Jaitana village;

(b) wells are still the chief source of supply of water in villages situated far away from the rivers. The following comparative statement shows the position as regards wells:—

Year	For Irrigation		For drinking		For Cattle		In disuse	
	P.	K.	P.	K.	P.	K.	P.	K.
1896-97	406	66	827	19	11	2	100	30
1937-38	1,161	287	1,010	178	39	13	150	156

The number of wells for irrigation has trebled during the last 40 years while that for supply of drinking water has increased by nearly 25 per cent.

48. Apart from the sources of water supply shown in Appendix 1 there are numerous springs fed from the hills in the northern, western and southern parts of the Taluka which supply water to nallas running through the Taluka. These nallas provide water not only for drinking purposes but some of them also feed pats which water the lands below their level. In the hot weather these nallas show no signs of water on the surface but yield enough supply for drinking purposes to the population if wells 3 or 4 feet deep are excavated in their beds. In the eastern half, particularly in the north-eastern sector of the Taluka above the Sakri-Dhulia road, there is a dearth of water in the hot weather as the wells, even when dug deep, dry up in the hot weather. The major portion of this sector is hilly and has a rocky sub-stratum.

Wages.

49. Form A-5 shows the prevailing agricultural wages as recorded in the Mamlatdar's Office at Sakri. It will be seen that rates of wages were 4 annas per head per day from the year 1911 to 1918 but thereafter rose by an anna or two till the year 1925. In 1926 they were 8 annas a day but again went down to 6 annas in the succeeding year and remained almost stationary at that figure till 1931. This was due to the post-war boom and the consequent rise in the prices of food stuffs and other necessities of life. Since 1931 the rates have come down to the previous level of 1910-1918 and continue at that level now. It may be mentioned that the rates are necessarily those prevailing at Sakri and the neighbouring patasthal villages but slightly lower rates are generally paid in the pure dry crop areas to the west of Pimpalner and to the north of the Dhulia-Surat road. In the cotton collection season, higher rates are paid but this depends upon the supply of labour available for the purpose. In the western hilly villages wages are generally paid in kind being $\frac{3}{4}$ th to 1 Champa (=2 seers) of Nagli or 1 Champa of Varai or Sawa in addition to the supply of 1 meal consisting of 2 breads of Nagli or Sawa. The value of this quantity of grain and bread comes to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas.

Prices.

50. Form A-6 and the graph attached to it show the movements of retail prices of Bajri which is the principal crop of the Taluka and the money crops of Wheat, Cotton, Rice and Jaggery during the last 35 years. The last settlement report took into consideration the prices of the period 1888 to 1898. The average prices of this period are, therefore, shown at the top of the statement. A glance at the statement shows that the price variations fall into three distinct periods, viz., 1905 to 1917, 1918 to 1930 and 1931 to 1940.

Bajri.

51. This covers 48 per cent. of the total cultivated area. In the 13 years of the first period the price of this grain rose by 43 per cent. over the average of the period 1888 to 1898. The second period shows an abnormal rise to 133 per cent. over the 1888-1898 prices and this was mainly due to the fact that the period included the famine years of 1918-1921 and the post-war boom period. The third period shows an average rise of 32 per cent. Bajri is, however, grown mostly for local consumption and variations in prices do not materially affect the conditions of the agriculturists as a whole.

Cotton.

52. This covers 19.11 per cent. of the total assessed cultivated area and it is the second largest crop produced in the Taluka. Generally, cotton is not sold at Sakri and hence the Mamlatdar's Office record does not give the prices for those years in which it was not sold at the place. The prices for the years that are available show that in the first period of 13 years the price of cotton rose by 50 per cent. and in the second period not only was this rise maintained but actually the prices shot up and the average of the period gives a rise of 112 per cent. over the 1888-1898 average. The reasons for this increase are the same as those given in the above paragraph against "Bajri". In the third and last period of 10 years this rise in prices was not maintained and the average increase during the period was only 20 per cent. over the 1888-1898 average.

Wheat and Rice.

53. The price of cleaned rice rose by 25 per cent. in the first 13 years of the current settlement while that of Wheat rose by 33 per cent. In the second period of 13 years these prices rose by 100 per cent. in the case of Rice and 120 per cent. in the case of Wheat for the same reasons as given above in the case of Bajri. This rise, however, did not last long and during the following ten years the rise was only 8 per cent. and 21 per cent. respectively over the 1888-99 level.

Jaggery i.e., Gul (manufactured from Sugarcane).

54. The price of gul rose by 45 per cent. in the first 13 years of the current settlement but in the succeeding 13 years the rise went up to 100 per cent. on an average but unfortunately this rise did not last long and during the last 10 years the average price came to the presettlement figure thereby liquidating the increase it had gained during the intervening period of 26 years. It is mainly on account of the fall in the price of Gul that the area under this crop is considerably reduced in recent years.

Trade and Industries.

55. As pointed out in paragraph 31 agriculture is the principal occupation of the majority of the population and the Taluka has, therefore, only those industries which are connected with agriculture. Appendix 2 shows the details regarding manual and power industries. At the time the current settlement was introduced there were no industries worked by mechanical power but there are now 2 rice husking machines and 8 grinding and 2 Oil Mills worked by mechanical power in the Taluka. The area under oil-seeds has been considerably reduced during the last 40 years and consequently the number of oil presses worked by bullocks, etc. has gone down from 71 (in 1897-98) to 22 in 1940. The number of cotton and woollen looms has risen from 30 and 27 to 37 and 51 respectively. Coarse Khadi is woven on hand looms and sold in the local taluka markets, the yarn required being purchased from the Dhulia market. Coarse woollen blankets are turned out on the woollen-loom and these also are readily sold in the several weekly markets held in the Taluka. There were 30 Cotton Gins worked by hand in the Taluka at the commencement of the current settlement but all of them have gradually disappeared owing to the advent of Gins worked by mechanical power at Nandurbar, Dondaicha, Ner and Dhulia.

Cost of cultivation and Yield per acre.

56. It will be seen from Form A-3 that Bajri is the only crop which covers more than 20 per cent. of the total cropped area in the Taluka. Enquiries were made in the villages visited to find out the cost of cultivation and the yield per acre but no statistics could be collected as no body has kept accounts giving the requisite details. The Rural Development Inspector, Dhulia, was, therefore, consulted and the statistics supplied by him are embodied in Appendix 3. According to this appendix the cost of cultivating the crops of Bajri, Cotton and Nagli should be Rs. 14, Rs. 27 and Rs. 19 while the produce should be worth Rs. 18, Rs. 34 and Rs. 24 respectively. This leaves a net profit per acre of Rs. 4, Rs. 7 and Rs. 5 respectively. These figures are obviously wrong and no reliance can be placed on them.

57. Crop experiments were made by the Mamlatdar or the Prant Offices in the villages mentioned in Appendix 4 in the year 1936-37 and 1939-40. During the intervening period of two years no experiments were made by an Officer superior to a Circle Inspector. I could not make any crop experiments as the crops were removed before the settlement enquiry commenced in the Taluka.

Revenue History.

58. Appendix 5 shows the figures of demand, suspensions, remissions and collections of Land Revenue for the last 30 years. It will be seen that there have been no unauthorized arrears except the small amounts outstanding at the end of 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1919-20. The authorized arrears of 1911-12, 1918-19, 1921-22 and 1936-37 were due to bad seasons and these arrears too had to be resuspended in the year following as that year's crops permitted collection of the current year's dues only. The amounts of such arrears in the remaining years were insignificant as compared with the total annual demand and, therefore, call for no remarks. Large remissions of the water share of the assessment had to be given up to the year 1914-15 as some of the pats had ceased to flow and it was in 1914 that the water share of the assessment was abolished in some cases and

reduced by nearly 50 per cent. in others. The remissions given in 1918-19, 1921-22, 1926-27, 1928-29 and 1929-30 were due to scarcity of water and failure of the pats in those years.

Coercive measures.

59. The following figures give an idea of the extent to which coercive measures had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the last five years :—

Year.	3th fine.	Distrain of moveables. Number of cases.	Notices of forfeiture. Number of cases.	Forfeitures and Sales.
1	2	3	4	5
1935-36	3	3
1936-37	3	4	4
1937-38	1	....	....
1938-39	20	1	1
1939-40	62	28	4	....

Assistance Suits.

60. The number of Assistance Suits received during the last five years was as under :—

Year.	Number of Assistance Suits.	Amount for which Assistance was		Amount recovered.	Amount written off.	Amount outstanding.	Remarks.
		asked for	granted				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1935-36	102	3,267 2 5	2,490 4 6	1,704 6 3	785 14 3	....
1936-37	02	3,077 5 9	1,890 11 0	1,047 3 6	243 7 6	....
1937-38	212	7,698 13 10	7,415 9 10	6,439 1 0	976 8 10	....
1938-39	157	4,384 1 0	4,348 9 0	3,023 0 6	1,102 13 9	222 10 9	
1939-40	142	3,912 2 9	3,672 6 0	1,617 2 9	....	2,055 3 3	

It will be seen that the number of suits has increased since 1937-38 and the reason for this appears to be the hopes entertained by the public that some relief will be given by the agrarian legislation which Government then had in view. However, when the amount of rent was once decreed, there was no difficulty in recovering it.

Sales and Leases.

61. *Dry Crop (i.e., Jirayat) Lands.*—Sale statistics collected in respect of these lands have been tabulated in Form A-8. They relate to 619 sales covering an area of 6,209 acres during the period 1935-1940. 699 sales covering an area of 7,135 acres were rejected being found to be not genuine in accordance with Land Revenue Rule 19A-2 (XIV). An analysis of these statistics gives the following results—

(a) *Group I.*—This consists of villages within a distance of 3 miles on either side of the Pimpalner-Sakri and Sakri-Chinchpada roads and also includes villages within a distance of 3 miles to the south of the Sakri-Dhulia road and the village of Mhasdi on the south-eastern border of the Taluka. All the villages in this group possess excellent facilities for reaching the markets of Dhulia, Nandurbar, etc., and also Dhulia, Chinchpada, Nandurbar and other Railway stations. Some of them also have an excellent supply of water for patasthal cultivation and in fact being

the best villages in the Taluka they were rightly put in group I. The average value of land prevailing in the villages visited is 87.22 times the assessment and this is 4 times more than what prevailed during the five years preceding the year of the current settlement. The following villages deserve special mention; the price of land being shown in multiples of assessment against each:—

Akalpada	... (100.00).	Mhasdi	... (366.45).
Bodhri	... (172.01).	Shevali	... (118.01).
Datarti	... (108.48).	Sakri	... (112.71).
Gondas	... (102.85).	Sayane	... (103.52).
Kasara	... (109.52).	Vasmar	... (133.43).
Malanjan	... (104.32).		

The value of land at Mhasdi is the highest in the group and this is due mainly to the competition between local traders who offer fabulously high prices whenever any land is offered for sale in the village.

(b) *Group II.*—This comprises of 11 villages lying between the northern boundary of Baglan Taluka and the belt of patasthal villages of the first group situated on the southern bank of the Panzra. The value of land in this group comes to 80.57 times the assessment and as in the first group it is nearly 4 times the average value prevailing in the five years preceding the current settlement.

(c) *Group III.*—This contains all villages situated to the north of Group I and some villages to the west of Group I and Group II. The total number of villages in this group is 85 and those visited have been divided in Form A-8 into three sections:—

Section (i)	... Comprising the villages of Degaon and Umbarti lying on the western boundary of Group II;
Section (ii)	... Containing the villages to the east of the Sakri-Nandurbar road and villages within a distance of about 5 miles to the west of that road (including section (I) of the village of Bramhanwel; and
Section (iii)	... The remaining villages of the group and section (II) of the village of Bramhanwel.

From the figures of sale value shown in Form A-8 it will be seen that the value of land in the three sections differs greatly being 73.31 times the assessment in section (i), 83.71 times the assessment in section (ii), and 30.39 times the assessment in section (iii). It is clear that the villages in the three sections are not now on the same footing and must, therefore, be dealt with separately. The average sale multiple of land of the two villages in section (i) is in excess of 73 while the average of section (ii) is 83.71. The villages requiring special mention in section (ii) are:—

Sale multiple.		Sale multiple.	
Bhamer	... (134.27)	Malkheda	... (233.33)
Hatti Khurd	... (193.33)	Perajpur	... (151.21)
Jaitana	... (119.19)	Rojgaon	... (104.98)
Kadhre	... (105.67)	Ubhand	... (147.05)
Kalambhir	... (245.45)	Vadel	... (111.41)

Of these villages, Bhamer, Jaitana and Kalambhir are near the Sakri-Nandurbar road and it is natural that the value of land prevailing in them should be better than in the villages in the interior but there are villages in the interior like Malkheda, Kadhre, Hatti Khurd and Ubhand which also

show similar multiples of sale value. This indicates that the value of land has risen generally in all villages in this section of the group. The figures of other villages in section (ii) also confirm this view.

It will be seen that the village of Bramhanwel has been split up into two sections :—

- Section (i) ... Comprising the five padas* and the gavthan which are situated in the eastern part of the village; and
- Section (ii) ... The remaining three padas† of the village lying to the west.

* (1) Bhorta pada. (2) Zirne pada. (3) Kala Amba. (4) Sabar Sonda. (5) Bandhar pada.

† (1) Devjee pada. (2) Mahaji pada. (3) Navapada.

The economic conditions of the two sections are not alike the average sale value of lands in section (i) being 70·98 times the assessment as against 38·92 prevailing in section (ii). The western section (ii) is hilly and is far away from the Sakri-Nandurbar road. The eastern section (i) on the other hand is in the plains and is within five miles of the road and its facilities of communication are decidedly better than those in the western part.

Of the villages in section (iii) there are two which have a sale multiple in excess of 50, and they are :—

- (1) Balhana (69·69); (2) Deshshirwada (102·70).

(d) *Group IV*.—Of the 16 villages visited in this group genuine sale statistics were available in 4 villages only and these give an average sale multiple of 39·35 for this group. There are in all 20 villages in this group and section 73-A, Land Revenue Code, has been applied to the majority of these villages and it is natural that there should be very few sale statistics. The sales noticed pertain to the few lands which are not covered by that section.

(e) *Group V*.—There is only one village Umbharpata in this group and as section 73-A has been applied to it at the time the Survey Settlement was introduced no sale statistics are available. The value of land in this village can, however, be taken to be similar to that prevailing in Group IV.

LEASES.

Dry Crop.

62. The lease statistics collected in respect of these lands have been tabulated in Form A-7. In all 6,233 leases were enquired into and those found to be not genuine were excluded for the reasons given in Land Revenue Rule 19-A-2 (xiv). The number of cash rents or rents in terms of fixed quantity of produce were fairly numerous and, therefore, those for a fixed share of produce were not inquired into. The following table shows the number of leases admitted and rejected :—

Group.	Number of leases.		Total.
	Admitted.	Rejected.	
I	1,032	1,083	2,115
II	191	217	408
III	1,827	1,443	3,270
IV	244	196	440
Total ..	3,294	2,939	6,233

The following is an abstract of the lease statistics collected and included in Form A-7:—

Group (old)	Area of land leased	Assessment	Rent	Multiple of assessment represented by rent	Per cent. of gross rent taken by the assessment	Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Number of leases.	Index.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs.		
I	12,553 6½	0,975 9 9	24,746 15 0	3.55	28.19	0.55	1.97	1,032	2.63
II	2,647 7	884 1 0	3,520 1 0	3.98	25.11	0.33	1.32	191	2.43
III Section									
Section (i) ..	740 30	369 8 0	1,465 8 6	3.96	25.21	0.49	1.96	56	2.07
Section (ii) ..	15,397 5	5,865 6 5	23,466 13 0	4.14	24.14	0.36	1.52	1,117	2.17
Section (iii) ..	7,265 17	3,385 8 2	8,923 8 5	2.63	37.94	0.46	1.22	654	1.38
Total ..	23,409 12	9,420 6 7	33,855 9 2	3.56	28.08	0.40	1.43	1,827	1.86
IV ..	2,218 16½	915 14 0	2,842 6 0	3.10	32.22	0.41	1.28	244	0.94
V ..	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Index.

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

64. An examination of the rents prevailing in the villages in each group gives the following results.

(a) *Group I.*—The average lease multiple of the villages visited in this group is 3.55 times the assessment. Most of the road side villages excepting perhaps Kirwada, Dahivel, Bhondgaon, Bodhgaon and Pimpalner have rental values in excess of this average the most significant villages being:—

Astana	... (4.71)	Kavtha	... (4.83)
Akalpada	... (6.67)	Malpur	... (3.67)
Bhadna	... (4.54)	Mhasdi	... (6.82)
Bodhri	... (4.36)	Sakri	... (4.18)
Chadvel	... (4.32)	Shevali	... (6.97)
Datarti	... (5.32)	Tamaswadi	... (4.92)
Dhadna	... (4.20)	Vasmar	... (7.12)
Ghodada	... (3.72)		

These high rentals are due mostly to the suitability of the climate and soil in this group for the cultivation of cotton which is grown generally in every alternate year. The low multiples of villages like Kirwada (2.42), Dahivel (2.49), Bhondgaon (2.35), Bodhgaon (2.47) and Pimpalner (2.64) are due to

the climatic conditions and rainfall in these villages being unsuitable for the cultivation of cotton. The multiples of other villages in the group call for no remarks.

(b) *Group II*.—The average rental value of lands in this group comes to 3.98 times the assessment. Pratappur and Ganeshpur with a lease multiple of 2.96 and 3.01 respectively are the only two villages with a comparatively low rental, though even in these villages the assessment is within 35 per cent. of these rents. Cotton is also extensively grown in this group and that is the principal reason for the high rentals.

(c) *Group III*.—The villages in this group have been divided into three sections for the reasons given in paragraph 61 regarding sale value, the average rental value of lands in the three sections being:—

	Multiple of assessment.		
Section (i) 3.96
Section (ii) 4.14
Section (iii) 2.63

As pointed out in paragraph 61 the villages in section (i) are situated on the western border of Group II and have extensive areas under cotton. Similarly, communications have improved and the cultivation of cotton has increased in the villages in section (ii). The rental value of lands prevailing in these two sections is, therefore, better than that prevailing in the villages included in section (iii) which hardly grow any cotton—the percentage of cotton to the total cultivated area in each section in 1939-40 being as under:—

Section (i)	...	...	... 28 per cent.
Section (ii)	...	...	... 27 per cent.
Section (iii)	...	...	... 1 per cent.

The climatic conditions and excessive rainfall in the west do not permit successful cultivation of cotton and this factor must be reflected in the grouping.

As in the case of sales the village of Bramhanwel has been split up into two sections the lease multiple for each section being as under:—

Section (I)	...	...	... 4.26
Section (II)	...	...	... 2.90

These figures indicate that the economic conditions of the two sections are not alike and the splitting up of the village in two sections is, therefore, justified. Section (I) geographically goes in section (ii) and Section (II) in section (iii) of the group.

(d) *Group IV*.—The villages in this group lie in the western hilly section of the Taluka and the average rental value of lands prevailing in them is 3.10 times the assessment. Section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code has been made applicable to the majority of the villages in this group and a large proportion of land is, therefore, held on restricted tenure. The average rental value of land shows that the tract has not developed since the introduction of the current settlement.

(e) *Group V*.—This contains only the village of Umbharpata and as section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code was made applicable to it when the original settlement was introduced in it in 1905 the lands do not change hands nor are they ever leased. There were, therefore, no sale or lease statistics available for this village. There is, however, no doubt that this village has benefitted by the construction of the Warsa-Umbarpata road and it is in all respects as good, if not better than the villages in Group IV.

Garden Lands.

65. There are two kinds of garden land in the taluka viz.—

(a) irrigated by water lifted mots from wells; and

(b) irrigated by water from Pacca bandharas constructed in the past or Kacha bandharas that are annually constructed in the beds of rivers or nallas by the bagaitdars concerned at their cost.

66. Lands watered by well water are assessed in revenue settlements at the dry crop rate of the group in which they stand. In Khandesh and Satara, the advantage of sub-soil water has been assessed by the raising of the soil classification in accordance with the general position class scale to allow for this advantage and no additional assessment can, therefore, be levied for tapping an advantage which is already assessed. The statistics of sales and leases in respect of these lands are, however, separately given in Forms A-8 (i) and A-7 (i) respectively and they show that the average value of Motasthal lands is far higher than that of dry crop lands being 268.49 times the assessment. The figures of rental value also show that even after paying the higher assessment a large margin of profit is left to the cultivator, the rental being 14.54 times the assessment as against nearly 3.56 times the assessment realized in respect of dry crop lands.

67. As regards (b) viz., lands watered by bandharas the water advantages are taxed by classification of pats into several orders, and fixing a standard rate for the best class of pat coupled with the best class of soil. The standard rate for patasthal land, therefore, taxes both the water and soil advantages and hence the statistics of sales and leases of this class of land are separately given in Forms A-8 (ii) and A-7 (ii) for independent consideration.

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

At present the patasthal rates vary from:—

Rate.	Group.	Remarks.
Rs. 8 to Rs. 15-8-0	In Group I	No change during the settlement period.
Rs. 7 to Rs. 13-0-0	In Group III	The rates were reduced and varied from Rs. 4 to Rs. 11 (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1249, dated 5th February 1912).
Rs. 6 to Rs. 8-0-0	In Group IV	The rates were reduced and varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 (<i>Vide</i> Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1249, dated 5th February 1912).

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

69. Patasthal irrigation is carried out by means of the water provided mostly by *pacca* bandharas which have been constructed in the past in the beds of the rivers described in paragraphs 11 to 15. These bandharas have been constructed in such a way that the greatest use is made of the available water supply and generally no water is allowed to be wasted. The Thals, i.e., lands watered by bandharas are generally situated on the banks of the rivers and, therefore, whenever there is any surplus water available, either in the Thals or in the pats, it generally flows back or drains into the river and thus strengthens the supply of the pat lower down the stream.

70. Of the rivers described in paragraphs 11 to 15 three are very important. They are the Panzra, Kan which is a tributary of the Panzra and the Burai.

(1) *The Panzra*.—The biggest of the three has 2 kacha bandharas annually built in its narrow bed within a few miles from its source. They are at Warse and Kaksad villages. It has then two pacca bandharas lower down the stream which supply water for irrigating the lands of Pankheda village and 3 more further down which irrigate the lands of Pimpalner and Jirapur villages. Thereafter, it has 7 similar pacca bandharas at a distance of 2 to 4 miles from one another which serve the lands of the villages mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Bandhara of the village of	Waters lands from the village of
1	Samoda	Samoda.
2	Samoda	Shenpur.
3	Dhadne	Dhadne.
4	Kasara	Sayana and Kasara.
5	Malpur	Malpur.
6	Kokla	Nagpur, Nagzari, Gondas and Kokala.
7	Nandvan	Nandvan and Datarti.
8	Datarti	Datarti and Shevali.

Of these, the Kokala bandhara is a double bandhara and serves the lands of the village bearing its name situated on one bank of the river; it also irrigates the lands of the villages of Nagpur, Nagzari and Gondas situated on the other bank. The remaining six are single bandharas.

All these pacca bandharas flow throughout the year.

(2) *The Kan* has 7 kacha bandharas within a few miles of its source at Chopala village. These flow till November or December end. Further down there are 15 pacca bandharas built at a distance of 1 or 2 miles from each other till it joins the Panzra near the village of Datarti. These are:—

Serial No.	Name of Bhandhara.	Name of village the lands of which are watered.
1	Sutara	Sutara.
2	Dhaner	Dhaner.
3	Machmal	Machmal.
4	Khandbara	Khandbara.
5	} Dahivel	Dahivel.
6		{ Dahivel. Bhondgaon. Kirvada.
7	Dahivel	
8	Bodhgaon	Bodhgaon.
9	Ghodada	{ Kirwada. Ghodada.
10	Surpan	Surpan.
11	Bodhri	{ Bodhri. Astana. Jirethal.
12	Chadvel (Pakhrun)	Chadvel.
13	Kavthe	Kavthe.
14	Bhadne	Bhadne.
15	Shevali	Shevali.

The bandharas at Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 flow for eight months in the year while the rest flow throughout the year.

(3) *The Burai* has one kacha and one pacca bandhara within the limits of the village of Burudkha village. Thereafter, it has 8 pacca bandharas built across its bed and situated at a distance of 2 or 3 miles from each other till it enters the adjoining Sindkheda Taluka near Balsana village. The bandharas irrigate the lands of the villages noted below :—

Serial No.	Name of Bhandhara.	Name of the village the lands of which are irrigated.
1	Bramhanwel	Bramhanwel.
2		
3	Varsus	Varsus.
4	Runmali	{ Runmali. Vajdara.
5	Akhada	Akhada.
6	Dusana	Dusana.
7		
8	Balsana	Balsana.

All these bandharas except those at Runmali and Varsus flow till the end of the cold weather. The bandharas of Runmali and Varsus flow throughout the year.

(4) In addition to the bandharas mentioned above there are 10 similar pacca bandharas built in the past in the beds of several nallas. These are as noted below :—

Serial No.	Name of nalla in the bed of which the pacca bandhara stands.	Name of village to the lands of which water is supplied by the bandhara.
1	Shiva bari Nalla	Dangshirwada.
2		
3	Vadakhel Nalla	Deshshirwada and Chiksa.
4		
5	Jambhora, Nalla.	Bramhanwel and Jambhora.
6		
7	Jamkhadi Nalla	Senpur.
8	Hira Nalla	Khudashi.
9	Khadka Nalla	Kuruswad.
10	Panohol Nalla	Warshe.

All these bandharas flow till the end of the cold weather.

(5) In addition to the above there are 83 kacha bandharas which are annually constructed in 30 villages in the Taluka. These flow till November or December end.

71. The kacha and pacca bandharas mentioned in the above paragraph have been assessed to patasthal but apart from these there are some kacha bandharas which are annually constructed by the bagaitdars concerned but which have not been assessed in the past as they were not then in existence. Most of them flow till the end of the cold weather and supply water for crops such as wheat, gram, methi, carrots, etc. Some of these bandharas did not flow for any length of time continuously when the

'current settlement was introduced and they were, therefore, not assessed. Later on, when they were found flowing, occasional water assessment under section 55, Land Revenue Code, used to be recovered. This levy was, however, discontinued from the year 1938-39 in accordance with the orders in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7241/33, dated 8th December 1938. All these bandharas as well as those mentioned in the above paragraph have been inspected by me. Kacha bandharas which are not assessed but which are found to flow continuously for over 5 years have been classified and assessed at this settlement as it is noticed that the supply is fairly certain, plentiful and obtained by the cultivators at small cost. Those Kacha bandharas which were found to flow for less than 5 years have been left out of consideration as it is too early as yet to say whether they will be constructed every year hereafter to justify their being assessed. A list of such bandharas is given in Appendix 6 in order that they may be examined at the time of the next revision.

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

	Number.	Number now proposed for assessment.	Number now found useless.
Number of bandharas struck off at the end of the original settlement.	15	<i>Nil.</i>	15
Number of bandharas assessed under the original settlement and First Revision Settlement.	102	} 122	57
9 bandharas under the above head are bandharas supplying water to more than 1 village, the total number of villages covered being 13.	13		
Number of bandharas assessed for the first time in the revision settlement.	64		
Total ..	179	122	57
Number of new bandharas discovered ..	42	29	13
Grand Total ..	236	151	85

Thus out of 236 bandharas which are known to have existed in the Taluka, 151 have been found to be efficient. Of the 179 assessed at the beginning of the current settlement, 110 were struck off during the period of the settlement, most of them in 1912 by Government Resolution No. 1249, dated 5th February 1912. Of these 110, 55 have revived and have been found to be flowing continuously for over the last five years and are, therefore, proposed for assessment. The net result is that there were 115 (102 + 13) bandharas assessed under the original settlement, 179 under the First Revision Settlement and 151 are now proposed for assessment and of these 29 were not assessed under the original or First Revision Settlement.

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

(1) List of bandharas which were assessed in the Original Settlement but which were struck off in the First Revision Settlement;

(2) List of bandharas assessed at the Revision Settlement in 1905 but the assessment on which was abolished by the orders in Government Resolutions given below and which are not proposed to be assessed at this settlement also :—

(1) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1249, dated 5th February 1912.

(2) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10381, dated 5th November 1913.

(3) List of bandharas which were assessed at the Revision Settlement in 1905, but the assessment on which was abolished by the orders in Government Resolutions mentioned above and which are now proposed for assessment.

(4) List of bandharas which were not in existence in 1905, or before but which were found flowing for over five years before 1941, and which it is proposed to assess now.

(5) List showing the survey numbers which are to be either dropped because though assessed to Patasthal assessment they do not get water supply or which are to be newly assessed to Patasthal on the ground of their getting regular water supply for more than the last 5 years.

(6) List of bandharas which are at present assessed but which had no water supply for more than the last five years and the assessment in respect of which is proposed to be abolished.

74. *List No. 1.*—List of bandharas which were assessed in the Original Settlement but which were struck off in the First Revision Settlement, and which have not revived till now.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Remarks.
<i>Group I.</i>			
1	Dahiwal	4	The nalla had no water for the last 30/40 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
2	Do.	7	Do. do.
3	Do.	9	Do. do.
4	Do.	11	Do. do.
5	Do.	12	Do. do.
6	Do.	14	Do. do.
<i>Group II.</i>			
1	Dighave	1	The nalla had no water for the last 30/40 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
<i>Group III.</i>			
1	Sutare	3	The nalla had no water for the last 30/40 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
2	Tembho (Warse)	2	Do. do.
3	Do.	7	Do. do.
4	Do.	9	Do. do.
5	Lagadval	4	Do. do.
6	Chadval (Kasbe)	11	Do. do.
<i>Group IV.</i>			
1	Pimpalgaon	5	The nalla had no water for the last 30/40 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
2	Khatyal	1	Do. do.

75. *List No. 2.*—List of bandharas assessed at the Revision Settlement in 1905 but the assessment on which was abolished by the Government Resolutions given below and which are not proposed to be assessed at this settlement also :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Reasons for not assessing the bandhara.
(1) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7270, dated 30th July 1906.			
<i>Group I.</i>			
<i>Nil.</i>			
<i>Group II.</i>			
<i>Nil.</i>			
<i>Group III.</i>			
1	Virkhel	1	The nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
2	Do.	2	Do. do.
<i>Group IV.</i>			
1	Balhane	1	The bandhara was built only for 3 years during the last 10 years.
2	Do.	2	The nalla did not flow for the last 5/6 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
(2) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1249, dated 5th February 1912.			
(2) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10381, dated 5th November 1913.			
<i>Group I.</i>			
<i>Nil.</i>			
<i>Group II.</i>			
<i>Nil.</i>			
<i>Group III.</i>			
1	Mohane	1	There was no water in the nalla for 2 years during the last 5 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
2	Do.	2	Nalla did not flow for the last 10/12 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
3	Titane	1	The nalla had no water after 1936-37 and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
4	Pangan	2	The nalla is not found flowing for the last 7/8 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
5	Korde	1	Built only for 3/4 years during the last 5 years. Before that no bandhara was constructed.
6	Do.	2	Do. do.
7	Do.	3	Do. do.
8	Do.	4	Do. do.
9	Chadvel (Kasbe)	3	Bandhara built only last year. Before that there was no water in the nalla and hence no bandhara could be constructed.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Reasons for not assessing the bandhara.
<i>Group III—contd.</i>			
10	Chandvel (Kasbe)	6	The nalla is not found flowing for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
11	Do.	7	Bandhara not built during the last 3/4 years. "
12	Do.	8	Bandhara not built during the last 4/5 years.
13	Do.	9	Do. do.
14	Do.	10	No bandhara could be constructed during the last 10/12 years as there was no water in the nalla.
15	Tembhe (Bhamer)	1	Do. do.
16	Amla	1	Do. do.
17	Degaon	1	Do. do.
18	Jamkhel	1	The nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
19	Tembe (Warase)	1	Built only last year, Before that there was no water in the nalla and hence no bandhara could be built.
20	Do.	6	Built only for 3 years during the last 5 years.
21	Do.	10	The nalla was not found flowing for the last 5/6 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
22	Do.	13	Bandhara built only in 1936-37.
23	Sirsole	3	Not built during the last 10/15 years as the nalla had no water.
24	Do.	4	Do. do.
25	Do.	5	Not built during the last 10/15 years as the nalla had no water.
26	Do.	6	Do. do.
27	Pankhede	2	Not build during the last 20/25 years as the nalla had no water.
28	Do.	4	Bandhara built during the last 2/3 years only.
29	Do.	6	The nalla had no water for the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
30	Lagadval	2	Bandhara was built for the last one year only.
31	Do.	3	The nalla had no water for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
<i>Group IV.</i>			
1	Kalambhe	1	Bandhara not built in 1936-37 as the nalla had no water.
2	Do.	2	Do. do.
3	Sonwad	1	Bandhara constructed only for 3 years during the last 5 years. Before that there was no water in the nalla and hence no bandhara could be built.
4	Manjri	1	Built only last year. Before that no bandhara could be constructed as the nalla had no water.
5	Do.	2	Do. Do.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number	Reasons for not assessing the bandhara.
<i>Group IV—contd.</i>			
6	Malgaon (Warse)	1	The nalla was not found flowing during the last 10/15 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
7	Dang Shirwade	3	Do. do.
8	Lakhale	1	Built only for 2 years during the last 5 years.
9	Do.	2	Built only for 3 years duringt the last 5 years.
10	Pimpalgaon	2	The nalla had no water for the last 20/25 years and hence no bandhara could be constructed.
11	Do.	3	Do. do.
12	Chaupale	11	No bandhara could be built as the nalla had no water during the last 5/6 years.
13	Do.	12	Do. do.
14	Do.	13	Do. do.
15	Do.	18-A	Do. do.
<i>Group V.</i>			
1	Umbharjata	1	The nalla had no water during the last 15/20 years and hence no bandhara could be built.
2	Do.	2	Bandhara was built only for 2 years during the last 5 years.
3	Do.	5	Bandhara being built for the last 2 years only.
4	Do.	6	Bandhara being built for the last 2 years only.
5	Do.	7	Bandhara built twice only during the last 11 years.

76. *List No. 3.*—List of bandharas which were assed at the Revision Settlement in 1905 but the assessment on which was abolished by the Government Resolutions mentioned below and which are now proposed for assessment.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara		Survey Numbers to be assessed.	Remarks.
		No.	Kacha or Pacca.		
(1) Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7270, dated 30th July 1906.					
<i>Group I.</i>					
1	Chikse	1	Pacca	2 to 10, 18 to 24, 26 to 36, 140, 156 to 175, 177, 178, 179, 162 to 198.	Water from the Pacca Bandhara is being taken for crops for more than the last five years.
<i>Group II.</i>					
Nil.					

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara		Survey Number to be assessed	Remarks.
		No.	Kacha or Pacca.		
<i>Group III.</i>					
1	Deshshirwade ..	1	Pacca ..	86 to 119, 134, 135, 139 to 156.	Water from the Pacca Bandhara is being taken for crops for more than the last 5 years.
	(2) Government Resolution,			Revenue Department, No. 696, dated 24th	January 1906.
1	Bramhanwol ..	1	Pacca ..	8, 9/1, 10/1 to 4, 11/1 to 3, 7, 12/1 to 3, 13/1 to 5, 14/1 to 2.	Water from the Pacca Bandhara is being taken for crops for more than the last 5 years.
	(3) Government Resolution,			Revenue Department, No. 1240, dated 5th	February 1912.
	(4) Government Resolution,			Revenue Department, No. 10381, dated 5th	November 1913.
<i>Group I.</i>					
<i>Nil.</i>					
<i>Group II.</i>					
<i>Nil.</i>					
<i>Group III.</i>					
1	Raytel ..	1	Kacha ..	59	Water is being taken for crops for more than the last 5 years.
2	Jambore ..	1	Pacca ..	72 to 80	Do. do.
3	Pangan ..	1	Kacha ..	Part of 52	Do. do.
4	Lagadval ..	1	Do. ..	11 to 15, 17	Do. do.
5	Bramhanwel ..	4	Do. ..	270/1 to 6, 271/1 to 5, 273/1, 2; 280/1 to 4, 283, 284, 285.	Do. do.
6	Do. ..	5	Do. ..	Part of 278	Do. do.
7	Do. ..	7	Do. ..	490/1, 2	Do. do.
8	Do. ..	8	Pacca ..	Part of 397, 400/1 to 4	Do. do.
9	Chadvel (Kasbe) ..	1	Kacha ..	12/1 to 7	Do. do.
10	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	Part of 94, 95/1 to 7, 96, 97, Part of 98, 99, 100/1 to 2, 101/1 to 7, Part of 103 and hissa No. 1 to 4 of Survey No. 102.	Do. do.
11	Do. ..	4	Do. ..	Part of 78	Do. do.
12	Do. ..	5	Do. ..	Part of 78	Do. do.
13	Jaitane (Kasbe) ..	1	Kacha ..	156 to 195, 197, 209	Do. do.
14	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	228 to 231; 235, 236, 237, 239 to 282.	Do. do.
15	Kuruswade ..	2	Pacca ..	46 to 49	Do. do.
16	Sirsole ..	1	Kacha ..	7/1 and 2, 8/1, 9/1 to 3, 12/1 and 2, 14/1 to 4; 15, 16.	Do. do.
17	Sutare ..	1	Kacha ..	2, 4, 5	Do. do.
18	Khandbare ..	2	Do. ..	Part of 168	Do. do.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara.		Survey Nos. to be assessed.	Remarks.
		No.	Kacha or Paooa.		
<i>Group III—contd.</i>					
19	Pankhed ..	5	Kacha ..	751, 752, 753, 755, 756, 758, 760.	Water is being taken for crops for more than the last 5 years.
20	Dhaner ..	2	Do. ..	208 ..	Do. do.
<i>Group IV.</i>					
1	Warsa ..	1	Kacha ..	31 to 35 ..	Water is being taken for crops for more than the last 5 years.
2	Kudashi ..	2	Do. ..	203 ..	Do. do.
3	Chaupale ..	1	Do. ..	396, 397 and 398 ..	Do. do.
4	Do. ..	2	Do. ..	Part of 59 ..	Do. do.
5	Do. ..	3-A	Do. ..	32, 33, 34 ..	Do. do.
6	Do. ..	5	Do. ..	458 to 461, 469, 472, 473 ..	Do. do.
7	Do. ..	6-A	Do. ..	470/1 and 2, 471/1 and 2 ..	Do. do.
8	Do. ..	7	Do. ..	482, 501 ..	Do. do.
9	Do. ..	8-A	Do. ..	Part of 521 ..	Do. do.
10	Do. ..	9	Do. ..	522, 554 ..	Do. do.
11	Do. ..	10	Do. ..	524, 553 ..	Do. do.
12	Do. ..	14	Do. ..	Part of 556 ..	Do. do.
13	Do. ..	15	Do. ..	Part of 556 ..	Do. do.
14	Do. ..	16-A	Do. ..	Part of 673 ..	Do. do.
15	Do. ..	17	Do. ..	665, 667/1 to 5 ..	Do. do.
16	Do. ..	18	Do. ..	793, 794 ..	Do. do.
17	Do. ..	19	Do. ..	795 ..	Do. do.
18	Do. ..	20	Do. ..	657 ..	Do. do.
19	Do. ..	21	Do. ..	640 to 643 ..	Do. do.
20	Do. ..	22	Do. ..	Part of 615 ..	Do. do.
21	Do. ..	23	Do. ..	490, 491 ..	Do. do.
22	Rahod ..	1	Do. ..	8 ..	Do. do.
23	Pimpalgaon ..	1	Do. ..	186, 189/2, 3 ; 190, 200 ..	Do. do.
24	Do. ..	4	Do. ..	219 ..	Do. do.
25	Tembhe (Warsa) ..	1	Do. ..	Part of 208 ..	Do. do.
26	Do. ..	4	Do. ..	230, 241/1 and 2 ..	Do. do.
27	Do. ..	5	Do. ..	239/1 and 2 ..	Do. do.
28	Do. ..	8	Do. ..	393 ..	Do. do.
29	Do. ..	11	Do. ..	150 Part ..	Do. do.
30	Do. ..	12	Do. ..	Part of 150 ..	Do. do.
<i>Group V.</i>					
1	Umbharpata ..	3	Kacha ..	34/1 and 2, 35, 36/1 to 3, 37, 38, 134/5.	Water is being taken for crops for more than the last 5 years.
2	Do. ..	4	Do. ..	133/2, 144, 145/1 to 6 ..	Do. do.

Note.—The area watered now and to be assessed out of each Survey No. given above is nearly the same as was assessed in 1905.

77. *List No. 4.*—List of bandharas which were not in existence in 1905 or before but which are found flowing for over five years before 1941 and which it is proposed to assess now :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara.		Location of Bandhara.	Survey Nos. to be assessed.
		No.	Kacha or Paoa.		
<i>Group III.</i>					
1	Isarde	1	Kacha ..	To the west of Survey No. 1.	Parts of 2, 3/1 and 4.
2	Khandbare	3	Do. ..	To the north-west of Survey No. 123 of Sirsole.	Part of 161.
3	Do.	4	Do. ..	To the west of Survey No. 99.	Part of 99.
4	Sirsolo	2	Do. ..	In Survey No. 132 ..	Parts of 122, 123, 124/1, 2, 125/1, 2.
<i>Group IV.</i>					
1	Chopala	3(b)	Kacha ..	In Survey No. 478 ..	Parts of 474, 475/1.
2	Do.	6(b)	Do. ..	Do. ..	457/1, 2; 475/2 and Part of 477.
3	Do.	8(b)	Do. ..	In Survey No. 521 ..	Parts of 514, 515.
4	Do.	16(b)	Do. ..	To the north of Survey No. 685.	Part of 674.
5	Do.	16(c)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Part of 685.
6	Do.	24	Do. ..	To the south of Survey No. 797.	Part of 797.
7	Do.	25	Do. ..	In Survey No. 797 ..	Part of 799.
8	Do.	26	Do. ..	In Survey No. 656 ..	Part of 656.
9	Do.	27	Do. ..	In Survey No. 613 ..	Part of 612.
10	Do.	28	Paoa ..	To the west of Survey No. 657.	Part of 644.
11	Do.	29	Kacha ..	In Survey No. 620 ..	Part of 613.
12	Do.	30	Do. ..	Adjoining the Survey No. 658.	Part of 658.
13	Do.	31	Do. ..	To the east of Survey No. 660.	Part of 659.
14	Do.	32	Do. ..	In Survey No. 661 ..	Parts of 660 and 661.
15	Do.	33	Do. ..	To the south of Survey No. 2.	Parts of 4/1, 4/2.
16	Do.	34	Do. ..	Adjoining the Survey No. 801.	Part of 801.
17	Do.	35	Do. ..	In Survey No. 804 ..	Part of 804.
18	Do.	36	Do. ..	In Survey No. 651 ..	Part of 647.
19	Rahod	2	Do. ..	To the north of Survey No. 30.	Part of 23 and Part of 31.
20	Do.	3	Do. ..	In Survey No. 30 ..	Part of 30.
21	Pimpalgaon	6	Do. ..	In Survey No. 50 ..	Part of 51.
22	Do.	9	Do. ..	In Survey No. 251 ..	Part of 252.
23	Tembhe (Warse)	1-A	Do. ..	To the south of Survey No. 206.	Part of 229.
24	Do.	15	Do. ..	In Survey No. 3 ..	Part of 3.
25	Malgaon (Warse)	2	Do. ..	To the south of Survey No. 475 of Kudasi.	Part of 58.

Note.—The bandhara of Malgaon was first assessed in 1918.

78. *List No. 5.*—List showing the Survey Numbers which are to be either dropped because though assessed to Patasthal assessment they do not get water supply or which are to be newly assessed to Patasthal on the ground of their getting regular water supply for more than the last five years :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara No.	Survey Nos. to be dropped.	Survey Nos. to be added.
<i>Group I.</i>				
1	Bhadne	1	417/1 .. ..	....
2	Chadvel (Mouje)	1	....	Remaining Parts of 8/1, 10/1 to 3, 60/1, 2, 78/1, 79, 81.
3	Bodri	1	19, 20, 21 .. ..	....
4	Dhadne	1	....	Parts of 69, 217/2.
5	Bodhgaon	1	19 .. ..	....
6	Kirwade	1	....	54/2. Additional area out of Survey No. 61.
7	Sayane	1	Part of 125 .. ..	....
8	Dahiwel	10	549/1, 550 .. ..	....
<i>Group III.</i>				
1	Varsus	1	....	Remaining area out of Survey No. 70.
2	Akhade	1	....	Part of '98, Part of 99, 100.
3	Do.	2	....	Part of 165, and Part of 166.
4	Vajdare	1	....	Parts of—11, 25, 37 and 60.
5	Runmali	1	....	Additional area out of 128, 154, 165, 167, 186.

79. *List No. 6.*—List of bandharas which are at present assessed but which had no water supply for more than the last five years and the assessment in respect of which is proposed to be abolished.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara No.	Pacca or Kaoha.	Survey No.	Reasons.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dahiwel	5	Kaoha	704	Bandhara not built for more than the last 5 years at there was no water in the Nalla.
2	Do.	13	Do.	511/1 to 18 ..	Do.

80. Pacca bandharas in Vadakhel Nalla supplying water to :—

(1) *Deshshirwade village.*—This is a good pacca bandhara with a perennial supply but the aqueduct constructed in the past for taking the water over a deep nalla situated at a distance of about one furlong from the bandhara is slightly in disorder. The bagaitdars, therefore, repair the breach at a small cost of Rs. 25 or so and take water for crops like sugarcane, etc. This bandhara was assessed at the original and revision survey settlements but as the nalla became dry and did not

flow for a number of years the patasthal assessment was abolished by G. R., R. D., No. 7270, dated 30th July 1906. My enquiries show that this nalla has revived more than 8 years ago and had adequate supply of water every year since then. I am, therefore, proposing it for being assessed. Immediate steps to put the aqueduct and other masonry works in order will have to be taken by Government if this proposal is approved. Meanwhile steps to assess the pat water under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code may be taken.

(2) *Chiksa village*.—This is an equally good bandhara but the masonry work is slightly out of order. As in the case of Deshshirwade village this bandhara too was assessed in the Original and Revision Settlement but the patasthal assessment was abolished by the same Government Resolution referred to above and for the same reasons as are given against the above mentioned village. As this bandhara is also found flowing continuously for more than the last 8 years I propose to assess it but immediate steps must be taken by Government to carry out requisite repairs to all masonry works connected with it before the assessment is levied. Till then, occasional water assessment under section 55, Land Revenue Code, may be levied.

81. The following is an abstract of Form A.-8 (ii):—

Group.				Sale Multiple.	Value of patasthal land per acre.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
I	..	..	..	36.52	385.74	
III	..	..	..	67.20	269.03	
IV	..	..	..	51.04	89.78	

The villages in Group I have been divided into 4 sections as the conditions regarding water supply, etc., in all sections are not alike. Section (a) contains villages with excellent perennial water supply while sections (b) and (c) contain villages in which the water supply is inferior, i.e., deficient in the hot weather or where the irrigated lands are at a great distance from the source of water supply or the pats do not flow throughout the year. This difference in the conditions of water supply is reflected in the sale multiples and sale values which are as under:—

Section.				Sale Multiple.	Value per acre.
					Rs.
(a)	..	..	..	35.25	453.09
(b)	..	..	..	36.19	368.71
(c)	..	..	..	29.93	248.70
(d)	..	..	..	231.68	249.88

The group average is 36.52. The high multiple of section (d) is due to the fact that at present there is no patasthal assessment levied in the village of Chiksa to which it relates and the multiple is, therefore, the multiple of dry crop assessment which clearly indicates that the value of land watered by the pat is high. It is now proposed to assess the water supply of the pat in this village. As in the case of sales of dry crop land (*vide* paragraph 61) the villages in Group III have been divided into three sections and each section has been further sub-divided into 3 sub-sections for the same reasons as are given above for dividing the villages in Group I. There is no patasthal in the villages in section (i). The value of land in section (ii) is Rs. 365.17 per acre while that in section (iii) is distinctly less being only Rs. 125.26 per acre. These are evidently good values.

In Group IV the value of patasthal land is 51.04 times the assessment or Rs. 89.78 per acre on an average.

Leases.

82. The following is an abstract of Form A.-7 (ii) :—

Group.							Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Rent in terms of multiples of assessment.
I	..	..	..	..	..	..	43.14	2.31
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.42	3.78
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.07	3.17

It will appear from these figures that the profits of cultivation in Groups III and IV are higher than those in Group I. The supply of water in Groups III and IV is not as assured and lasting as in the case of pats situated in Group I which contains almost all the best pats in the Taluka and in view of this the figures call for an explanation. The low rentals are due to the low price of gul manufactured from Sugarcane which is mostly grown in the patasthal villages of Group I. The area under cane has been reduced by nearly 49 per cent. during the period since the last revision and it is clear that perennial irrigation is overassessed in view of the low price of Gul. Besides, it is to be borne in mind that as pointed out in paragraph 68 the patasthal rate in each village with similar water supply is not the same and consequently the average rental value of patasthal lands in the group is not a safe guide for ascertaining the economic condition of patasthal lands in each village included in it. This is amply borne out by the differences in the average value of patasthal lands in different sections of a group as shown in paragraph 81. This state of things is also reflected in the rental statistics of each section of Group I which are as under :—

Section.							Lease Multiple.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.41	41.33
(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.25	44.26
(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.88	53.18
(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.70	7.81

As pointed out in paragraph 81 section (a) contains villages with the best water supply for which the maximum rates of Rs. 14, Rs. 15 or Rs. 15-8-0 have been fixed. Sugarcane is the principal money crop grown once in three or four years in patasthal lands but as stated above its cultivation has become unprofitable and this has naturally told on the rental value which is 2.41 times the assessment in this section. The villages requiring special mention for this reason are :—

Lease multiple.				Lease multiple.			
Kokla	..	..	..(2.01)	Nagpur	..	..	..(1.91)
Nandvan	..	..	..(2.23)	Pimjalner	..	..	..(1.99)
Malpur	..	..	..(1.94)				

while the sectional average is 2.41. All the villages included in this section have equally good supply of water and yet the rental is low. This indicates that the present rates of patasthal assessment are pressing unduly

annually across the Rodi river. It will be seen that the average rental value of lands in section (ii) is very high, being 7.12 times the assessment, and this is due to the fact that the section contains two villages which have no patasthal assessment fixed for them. These are Akhada and Jaitana included in sub-sections (b) and (c). The rental value of lands in sub-section (a) is 6.66 times the assessment and this is high because the patasthal rates fixed at the time of the current settlement were reduced by 50 per cent. in 1912. The rental statistics of almost every village indicate that the reduction has gone too far and the rates must now be suitably fixed to secure for the State its proper share in the profits of patasthal cultivation in this area.

Section (iii) (a) contains the villages of Pankheda and Khandbara which have got excellent pacca bandharas with a perennial supply of water while section (b) includes villages where there are no perennial bandharas and where the supply of water is inferior. The average rental value of lands in the villages in section (a) is equal to twice the assessment while that of section (b) is slightly higher. The rental value of lands in the village of Pankheda—which is a fairly big patasthal village—is low because the lessees of the land come mostly from Balhana village which is situated at a distance of about 3 miles from the pat lands. On account of this distance supervision becomes slack and the cost of almost all agricultural operations becomes unduly heavy and the profits of cultivation naturally go down. The rental value of lands of this village cannot, therefore, be treated as a safe guide for determining the condition of pat lands in the group. The other village included in the section is Khandbara and the rental value of lands prevailing there is 3.02 times the assessment. This village can be said to be fairly representative of the conditions in this section. The next village calling for remarks is Machmal. The rental value of pat lands in this village is low because there is no competition between intending lessees. The bandhara of the place is good and flows for 8 out of 12 months of the year. There are 3 pacca bandharas at Bramhanwel and the rentals of lands covered by them call for no remarks.

Deshshirwada is the only village included in sub-section (c). The detailed information regarding the bandhara of this village is given in paragraph 80 and for the reasons given therein it is proposed to assess the pat now. The rental value of patasthal lands which is equal to 12.91 times the dry crop assessment clearly shows that the State ought to get its fair share of the profits of cultivation of patasthal lands in this village.

Group IV.

The patasthal villages in this group have been divided into three sections, section (a) containing statistics regarding pacca bandharas, (b) those pertaining to Kacha bandharas and (c) containing information about both kinds of bandharas, e.g., Kacha as well as Pacca.

The village of Dangshirwada which has two pacca bandharas is included in section (a). The lease multiple of this village is 2.96 which indicates that bagait cultivation of lands in this village is not unprofitable and that the present rate of Rs. 8 is not too high.

Bopkhel is the only village in section (b) and has a lease multiple of 6.31 which indicates that cultivation of bagait crops such as Wheat, Gram, etc., is profitable and that the present rate of Rs. 4 (lowered from Rs. 6 by G. R., R. D., No. 1249 dated 5th February 1912 fixed for this village is not heavy and is capable of being raised.

The village of Khudashi is included in section (c) and the lease multiple in respect of lands watered by the Kacha and Pacca bandharas is 3.27 which shows that the irrigated lands are properly assessed.

Grouping.

83. The Taluka was divided into 7 groups in the original settlement. This grouping was considerably modified and the number of groups was

reduced to 4 in the Revision Settlement. The distribution of villages on both the occasions was as shown in the comparative statement given below :—

Original Settlement.			Revision Settlement.		
Group.	Maximum rate.	Number of villages.	Group.	Maximum rate.	Number of villages.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
I	2 0 0	31	I	2 2 0	45
II	1 14 0	13			
III	1 12 0	1			
III	1 12 0	11	II	1 12 0	11
I	2 0 0	2			
IV	1 8 0	38	III	1 8 0	85
V	1 4 0	45			
VI	1 0 0	11	IV	0 14 0	20
VII	0 12 0	9			
Total ..		161			161

The existing groups are homogeneous and have been formed after taking into consideration the facilities of communications and accessibility to the markets. Villages which were situated on either side of the Dhulia-Surat and Sakri-Pimpalner Road were put in Group I and those farther away from them to the south and beyond the Panzra river were put in Group II. Group III was formed by putting villages further in the interior, which formed one homogeneous tract, into this group, and Group IV was similarly composed of the worst and most distant villages. Group V contains only one village, the most distant village of Umbharpata. This grouping is reasonable and except for some changes in the villages in Group III and the amalgamation of Umbharpata in the neighbouring group I propose to leave the other groups undisturbed.

From Appendix 7 it will be seen that the cultivation of cotton, the money crop of the Taluka, is very extensive in the villages in sections (i) and (ii) of Group III while the area under cotton in the villages in section (iii) is negligible. This is mainly due to the fact that the climatic conditions and rainfall in the villages in section (iii) are not favourable to the cultivation of Cotton. Mainly because of this difference, the economic conditions of the three sections also differ widely and it is on this account that the villages in the group have been divided into three sections in Forms A.-7 and A.-8. The average sale value of land in section (i) is 73.31 times the assessment while that in section (ii) it is 83.71 times the assessment as against only 30.39 times the assessment in section (iii). Similarly, the average rental value of lands in the villages in section (i) is 3.96 times the assessment and that in section (ii) 4.14 times the assessment as against 2.63 times the assessment in section (iii).

The villages of Degaon, Umbre and Umbharti lie on the border of existing Group II. The cultivation of cotton has increased considerably in these villages and the rental values are also high. These villages are more like the villages in the adjoining Group II than the villages lying to their west which are now in Group III. These three villages, therefore, deserve to be included in proposed Group II.

The construction of the Sakri-Nandurbar road (about 24 miles in length within the Taluka limits) which passes through the villages in section (ii) has evidently brought these villages within easy reach of Nandurbar and Sakri markets and also the Nandurbar Railway Station. I, therefore, propose that the villages [including the eastern half (i.e. Section I) of the

village of Bramhanwel] lying to the west within five miles of the above mentioned road and all villages to the east of that road where cotton cultivation has made great progress, detailed below* should be formed into a separate Group III and the remaining 29½ villages [including the western half, i.e., Section (II) of the village of Bramhanwel] of the present Group III relegated to a lower Group IV, the existing Group IV being renumbered V.

The construction of the Pimpalner-Warsa road and its further extension up to Umbharpata has improved the facilities of communication of the villages in Group IV, and brought the Pimpalner market within easy reach of these villages but in spite of this improvement in communications, the villages in this area do not show any signs of marked improvement though it is nearly 10 years since these roads were constructed. Ragi, Niger-seed and other hill millets are the main crops grown in this tract. Niger-seed is the only crop sold; the others are produced mainly for domestic consumption. The roads appear to be really useful for the transport of the forest produce not only from the villages in this group but also from the adjoining Baroda State territory from where large quantities of bamboos and teak wood are imported and taken for sale to the Kasara or Malegaon markets. Group IV does not, therefore, need any change except to the extent mentioned in the following sub-paragraph and will simply be renumbered as Group V to allow for the splitting up of existing Group III into Groups III and IV.

The construction of the Warsa-Umbharpata road, 10 years ago has undoubtedly improved the facilities of the village of Umbharpata for reaching the market of Pimpalner in the east and the Kacha forest road from Umbharpata to Borzar has connected the village to the nearest market town of Borzar in the west and the village is just like the villages in Group IV. In fact, it is decidedly better than Group IV (old) villages like Chopala and Tembha which are far in the interior and have no metalled road within a radius of 10 miles. The formation of Umbharpata in a distinct group was solely due to its being settled at a later date and not due to any geographical or economic differences and the object of settling the Mavchis on the land by offering lands at low assessment has now been achieved and the village should, therefore, take its proper place in the grouping.

*1. Akhada.	29. Lonkheda.
2. Amkhel.	30. Malkheda.
3. Ayana.	31. Mhasale.
4. Balsana.	32. Mahil.
5. Bhadgaon.	33. Nizampur.
6. Bhingul.	34. Khopra.
7. Basar.	35. Peraipur.
8. Bhadvi.	36. Phopade.
9. Bhamer.	37. Palaskheda.
10. Bramhanwel (I).	38. Rojgaon.
11. Chadvel. (K).	39. Runmali.
12. Chavdi.	40. Saltok.
13. Dongrale.	41. Satmana.
14. Domkani.	42. Titana.
15. Dusana.	43. Tembha.
16. Aychala.	44. Ubharandi.
17. Hoddana.	45. Ubhanda.
18. Hatti Kd.	46. Vardhana.
19. Hatti Bk.	47. Vitava.
20. Indave.	48. Vadel.
21. Isarde.	49. Vehergaon.
22. Jaitana.	50. Vaskheda.
23. Jamde.	51. Varsus.
24. Kadre.	52. Vajdara.
25. Khori.	53. Jamki.
26. Kalambhir.	
27. Khorde.	
28. Khudana.	52½

I, therefore, propose that existing Group V should be abolished and Umbharpata village included in proposed Group V.

Inam villages.

84. Dhongade lies geographically in proposed Group IV and should form part of that group. The village of Mapalgaon is surrounded on all sides by villages in Group V and, therefore, should form part of that group. The Government land in the Inam village of Dhongade should be treated as forming part of Group IV.

Rates—Dry Crop.

85. The population of the Taluka which in 1901 was 52,990 increased to 89,094 in 1931, i.e., by about 68 per cent.; agricultural stock has also similarly increased and the cultivated area has increased by 37 per cent. over the 1894-99 figures. There has been considerable improvement in communications by the construction of the Sakri-Nandurbar road and the Pimpalner-Warshe and Warshe-Umbharpata roads and recently the partial construction of the Kalambhir-ghat-Dusana road has added to the facilities of communications in the tract which wanted them most. The last road is expected to be finished within a couple of years up to Dusana but its full advantage can be reaped by the Sakri people only when it is further extended to Dondaicha which is a big marketing centre within easy reach of this Taluka. The prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce of the Taluka excepting Gul (manufactured from Sugarcane) are above the level of 1888-98. The increase is not as large as in the period 1917—1930 but such as it is, it is advantageous to the cultivator who is pocketing the difference. The prices of cotton and Bajri the two main crops of the Taluka are respectively 32 per cent. and 20 per cent. higher than those prevailing during the period 1888-98. The prices of wheat and rice which are important money crops of the Taluka are also 8 per cent. and 21 per cent. higher. The price of land has more than doubled and the profits of cultivation have also risen in the first two groups and part of Group III as noticed in paragraph 64. In the other parts of Group III and in Group IV there has been practically no improvement and the land prices and rentals show that the conditions are more or less stationary. Umbharpata is the only village in Group V and it has to some extent benefitted by the present low rate of assessment and the Mavchis, whom it was intended to settle by keeping the assessment at a very low figure have certainly taken a liking to their lands.

The areas which show signs of economic prosperity lie in proposed Groups I, II and III while those that are stagnant lie in proposed Groups IV and V.

According to the proviso to section 117-G of the Land Revenue Code the standard rate to be fixed has to be such that the assessment on the occupied lands in a group is not more than 35 per cent. of the average rental value of such lands, while the corresponding limit under the old settlements was 50 per cent. and even that could be exceeded at times as it was laid down by executive orders of Government and not prescribed by statute. There is no scope for any increase in the assessment of the proposed Group V while the economic conditions of proposed Group IV show that the existing rate of Rs. 1-8-0 is high and requires to be lowered. As regards the remaining 3 groups, an increase beyond the limits laid down by law is possible so far as dry crop rates are concerned, but I am not satisfied that the main area in the east has so developed that a strong case can be made out to convince Government to take action under section 117-F (5). My proposals for the dry crop standard rates for each group are given in the following paragraphs.

Proposed Group I.

86. This includes 45 villages which are on or near the principal metalled roads in the Taluka and have Rs. 2-2-0 as the rate fixed for them in the current settlement. The villages in this group are the most prosperous in the Taluka as they possess the best facilities for reaching the Taluka and outside markets and besides they grow cotton to a large extent.

From the Index figure shown in column 10 of the statement embodied in paragraph 62 it will be seen that the rental value of lands in the group indicates that the present rate of Rs. 2-2-0 is capable of being raised to Rs. 2-10-0. I am not, however, prepared to recommend the full permissible increase in this group as the tract is still economically backward and the main centres of cotton trade, Dhulia, Nandurbar and Dondaicha are outside the Taluka limits and the railways do not touch any part of the Taluka. Considering, however, the improvement since 1899, I think that the villages in the group can easily bear an increase of annas 6 per acre and I accordingly propose Rs. 2-8-0 as the standard rate for this group.

Proposed Group II.

This consists of 11 villages of existing Group II under a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 and three villages of the present Group III under a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0. From Form A-7 it will be seen that the profits of cultivation in this group are fairly good being equal to 3.98 times the assessment. The index figure worked on the basis of this average rental value comes to 2.43 or Rs. 2 and 6 annas, but I am not prepared to propose this rate as the villages have not undergone such marked improvement as would justify such an increase. I, therefore, propose that the present rate should be raised by 5 annas only. The rate proposed for this group will then be Rs. 2-1-0.

Proposed Group III.

This contains 52½ villages in the eastern part of the Taluka and the present rate fixed for them is Rs. 1-8-0. As pointed out in paragraph 83 the means of communication and accessibility to the Taluka and outside markets have improved in the tract covered by these villages and the rental and sale values are also higher than in the remaining 29½ villages of the present Group III. The index figure shown in column 10 of the statement contained in paragraph 62 against section (ii) of the present Group III indicates that the present rate of Rs. 1-8-0 can be raised up to Rs. 2-2-9 but legally this cannot be done as section 117-F of the Land Revenue Code limits the increase to 25 per cent. only of the existing assessment. The rate of Rs. 1-14-0 which is the maximum increase permissible will still leave a margin of about Re. 0-4-9 per acre and I, therefore, propose a rate of Rs. 1-14-0 as the standard rate for this group.

Proposed Group IV.

The villages in this group from section (iii) of existing Group III in Forms A-7 and A-8 and no improvement is noticeable in them. The rainfall is heavy and the climatic conditions are unhealthy. These villages cannot grow money crops like Cotton. The sale values are low and the rental value is such that the existing assessment practically takes more than the 35 per cent. of the average rental value prescribed by the proviso to section 117-G (i) of the Land Revenue Code. The index figure (*vide* column 10 of the statement included in paragraph 62) comes to 1.38 or Re. 1-6-1 which is less than the rate now in force. This is because the tract is unhealthy, has very few markets and the facilities of communication have not materially improved. In view of this I consider that the villages in this group need some relief and accordingly, I propose that the standard rate for this group should be Re. 1-4-0. In view of the rates proposed for the more prosperous eastern tract where less than 35 per cent. of the average rent is being taken as assessment this rate for Group IV is all the more necessary so that the same margin from the maximum limit of assessment may be kept in the villages in this group. This results in the reduction of the existing rate by 4 annas but this is well deserved.

Proposed Group V.

The climatic condition of the 21 villages included in this group is unhealthy and they are definitely worse off than the villages in proposed Group IV. The rainfall is also heavier. Money crops like cotton cannot be grown in these villages. As pointed out in paragraph 61 the sale

value of land in this group is low while the rental value is equal to 3·10 times the assessment. Even though the Pimpalner-Warsa road has slightly improved their facilities regarding communications there has been no improvement in these 20 villages and the index figure for them as shown in the statement referred to in the above sub-paragraph works out a rate of annas 15 per acre while the present rate is annas 14. I do not, therefore, think that any alteration in the present rate is called for and I propose that the existing rate of annas 14 should be retained as the standard rate for this group.

This rate will raise the total assessment of occupied lands in the village of Umbharpata (now included in this group) by 75 per cent. and this is not permissible under section 117-F (2), Land Revenue Code, as it limits the increase at a revision settlement to 50 per cent. in case of a village. In the original settlement report of the village, the Superintendent of Survey had recommended a rate of annas 10 but this proposal was not accepted by Government and they reduced the rate to 8 annas as Survey Settlement was being newly introduced in the village and further because it was thought that in a tract of the kind it was desirable to keep the rate as low as possible. During the currency of the present settlement the facilities of communication for this village have improved by the construction of the Warsa-Umbharpata road in the east and the Borzar-Umbharpata (Kacha) Forest road in the west and now the village is in no way worse than any village in Group IV. In fact, as pointed out in paragraph 83 it is far better than the villages of Chopala and Tembha and there is, therefore, a clear case for bringing this village under the same rate as that fixed for the villages of existing Group IV, viz., annas 14. Government may, if they approve, issue a Notification under section 117-F (5) for excluding this village from the operation of the limits laid down in that section or remit the excess above the limit, i.e., annas 2 per acre, but there is no justification for continuing Umbharpata in a separate group with a special standard rate.

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

Proposed Group I.

The incidence of assessment will be raised from 28·19 per cent. to 32·87 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

Proposed Group II.

The incidence of assessment will be raised from 25·11 per cent. to 30·48 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

Proposed Group III.

The incidence of assessment will be raised from 24·14 per cent. to 30·05 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

Proposed Group IV.

The incidence of assessment will be lowered from 37·94 per cent. to 31·26 per cent. of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

Proposed Group V.

The incidence of assessment will be raised from 32·22 to 34·27 of the average rental value of dry crop lands in the group.

Patasthal Rates.

88. The facilities provided by pat irrigation in the villages in the taluka have been discussed in paragraph 70 and the sale and lease values in paragraphs 81 and 82. The assessment of patasthal lands under the newly amended Land Revenue Code falls into two distinct operations:—

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

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

I have classified all the bandharas, pacca as well as kacha according to the instructions of the Director of Land Records after personal examination of each pat and I would like to make it clear that the standard rate proposed for patasthal lands in each group does not mean the effective rate in its application to the lands concerned as the actual incidence of assessment on a particular patasthal survey number will depend upon the quality of the soil and the class of pat. The standard rate, therefore, is the effective maximum and the actual assessment of the survey number will depend on the relation of its soil to the maximum of 16 annas soil value and of the pat to the 1st class pat.

Proposed Group I [see Form A.-7 (ii)].

89. As pointed out in paragraph 81 the villages in section (i) (a) have an excellent water supply as compared with the other patasthal villages in the Taluka. These villages are:—

Dhadna, Kasara, Kokla, Malpur, Nagpur, Nagzari, Pimpalner, Sayana and Samoda.

All these villages have the best facilities in the Taluka as regards communications and access to the Taluka markets of Kasara and Sakri and the outside markets of Dhulia and Nandurbar. The rainfall is moderate and the climatic conditions are favourable to the growth of bagait crops. The patasthal rates sanctioned for these villages are Rs. 14 for Pimpalner Rs. 15-8-0 for Dhadna and Sayana and Rs. 15 for the rest. There is thus no great difference in these rates but they seem to be pressing on the profits of patasthal cultivation as the rental values prevailing in them show. It will be seen from Form A.-7 (ii) that in almost every case excepting Kasara and Dhadna the assessment is in excess of 35 per cent. of the rental value. In the case of Malpur, Nagpur and Pimpalner it is in excess of 50 per cent. and this indicates that the present rates require to be lowered. The average rental value of lands of all the villages included in section (a) is 2.41 times the assessment which also leads to the same conclusion. According to this average a standard rate of Rs. 12-8-0 will be within the 35 per cent. limit and is a reasonably fair rate not only for the villages in section (a) but also for those included in sections (b), (c) and (d) as the villages in section (b) which have an inferior water supply will have lower rates for them except at Datarti and Shevali, where of the two bandharas at each place one will have the maximum rate of Rs. 12-8-0 and the other a lower rate. The following table shows the patasthal villages, the present and proposed rates as well as the percentages which the present and proposed rates will bear to the rental value shown in Form A.-7 (ii):—

GROUP I.

Standard rate proposed Rs. 12-8-0.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Present Standard rate.	Effective rate at the proposed Standard rate.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment at	
				Present rate.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Section (a).</i>	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.		
1	Dhadne	15 8 0	12 8 0	37.90	30.64
2	Kasara	15 0 0	12 8 0	30.47	25.41
3	Malpur	15 0 0	12 8 0	51.56	42.91
4	Nandvan	14 0 0	12 8 0	44.64	39.69
5	Nagpur	15 0 0	12 8 0	52.16	43.13

Serial No.	Name of village.	Present Standard rate.	Effective rate at the proposed Standard rate.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment at	
				Present rate.	Proposed rate.
1	2.	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
6	Pimpalner	14 0 0	12 8 0	50·18	44·8
7	Sayana	15 8 0	12 8 0	40·03	32·20
8	Samoda	15 0 0	12 8 0	38·28	31·86
9	Nagzari	15 0 0	12 8 0	No statistics available.	
10	Kokla	15 0 0	12 8 0	49·68	41·40
	<i>Section (b).</i>				
11	Astana	9 0 0	9 8 0	20·78	21·93
12	Bhadne	10 0 0	9 8 0	41·69	39·55
13	Bodhri	10 0 0	9 8 0	} No statistics available.	
14	Bhondgaon	14 0 0	11 0 0		
15	Bodhgaon	12 0 0	9 8 0	44·44	35·18
16	Chadvel (P)	11 0 0	9 8 0	33·39	28·83
17	Datarti (1)	14 0 0	9 8 0	} 48·17	43·08
18	Datarti (2)	14 0 0	12 8 0		
19	Ghodada	12 0 0	9 8 0	43·18	34·18
20	Gondas	14 0 0	11 0 0	49·04	38·53
21	Jirapur	10 0 0	8 0 0	32·53	26·02
22	Jirothal	9 0 0	9 8 0	43·41	45·82
23	Kavthe	10 0 0	9 8 0	39·43	37·46
24	Kirwada (1)	14 0 0	11 0 0	} 44·91	35·28
25	Kirwada (2)	12 0 0	11 0 0		
26	Scnpur	15 0 0	9 8 0	52·92	33·51
27	Shevali (1)	13 0 0	12 8 0	} 22·68	21·71
28	Shevali (2)	9 0 0	9 8 0		
29	Surpan	11 0 0	11 0 0	29·45	29·45
30	Dahivel (1)	11 0 0	8 12 0	} 53·18	42·30
31	Dahivel (2)	10 0 0	8 12 0		
32	Dahivel (3)	14 0 0	11 0 0		

Note.—The effective rates entered in column 4 have been calculated after classifying the pats of the villages and calculating the assessment in accordance with the table of calculations prepared by the Settlement Commissioner.

It will be seen that all the villages in section (a) will have the rates reduced to Rs. 12-8-0 and the rental values prevailing in all of them except Kasara and Dhadna indicate that such reduction is necessary. The villages of Dhadna and Kasara get an unmerited reduction but as the assessment of pat water supply is being done by a systematic uniform process no individual exceptions can be made. The rental value prevailing in the majority of the villages indicates that the reduction is well deserved.

Of the villages included in section (b) all except Chadvel (P), Jirapur and Shevali seem to be overassessed. All these get the required relief by the proposed standard rate of Rs. 12-8-0. The 3 villages mentioned above also will have their rates reduced for the reason given against Kasara and Dhadna above. The village of Jirothal is small and all its lands, about 100 acres in area, are watered by the pat. This village only will have its

present rate of Rs. 9 raised to Rs. 9-8-0 by the new method of assessing the water supply and thereby the percentage of assessment to the rental value will be slightly raised from 43.41 to 45.82. This is inevitable in a village where the lands are held mostly by the money lenders and who are, therefore, naturally at the mercy of the villagers. The water supply of this village is more than adequate and the slight increase of 8 annas in the present rate is, therefore, quite justified.

Dahivel is the village included in section (c). It has 3 pacca bandharas which serve different blocks of lands and the rental value shown in column 4 above is made up of lands coming from the three different blocks. The three bandharas will have different rates and these are justified by the rental values. The reduced rates give the relief required by this village.

There is only one village in section (d) and it is Chiksa. At present there is no assessment fixed for it but under the proposed standard rate it will have a rate of Rs. 10-8-0 and this will be adequate.

PROPOSED GROUP III.

[See Form A.-7 (ii), section (i).]

90. The villages included in section (i) of the present group III fall in this group. As pointed out in paragraph 81 this section has been divided into three sub-sections, section (a) containing villages with pacca bandharas, section (b) containing only one village with a pacca and a kacha bandhara and section (c) with one village having a kacha bandhara only. The bandharas in villages in sub-section (a) though good do not flow throughout the year and there is no other bandhara in the group with a first class supply of water. In the current settlement these bandharas were assessed at rates varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 11 but as pointed out in paragraph 81 the rates were reduced by nearly 50 per cent. in 1912 as the water supply had become deficient. The revised rates are, however, very low. This is evident from the average rental value of lands of sub-section (a) which is equal to 6.66 times the assessment. This average rental value shows that the old rates were proper and could without injustice be restored. The proposed patasthal standard rate for the lands in group I is Rs. 12-8-0 and I think that a rate of Rs. 10 for this group should be adequate. If this is fixed as the patasthal standard rate for this group the effective rates applying to the villages in the sub-section as well as those included in sub-sections (b) and (c) will be as shown in the sub-joined statement:—

GROUP III.

Proposed Standard Rate Rs. 10.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Present Standard rate.	Effective rate at the proposed Standard rate.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment at	
				Present rate.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.		
1	Balsana	5 0 0	6 4 0	17.03	21.29
2	Bramhanwel I (2)	5 0 0	6 4 0	} 20.77	} 29.08
	Bramhanwel I (3)	5 0 0	6 4 0		
3	Dusana	5 0 0	6 4 0	11.08	13.85
4	Runmali	5 0 0	6 4 0	13.09	16.36
5	Varsus	5 8 0	6 14 0	15.22	19.02
6	Vajdara	5 0 0	6 4 0	25.82	32.27
7	Akhada (1)	5 0 0	6 4 0	} 23.90	} 20.87
	Akhada (2)	4 0 0	5 0 0		
8	Jaitans	4 0 0	5 0 0	34.97	43.71

It will be seen that even with the rate of Rs. 10 the villages in section (a) get an increase of only 25 per cent. A rate higher than Rs. 10 will not be fair as the supply of water in the Burai river in which the bandharas are built is not as secure as the Panzra. The rental value shown in column 6 shows that even with this increase in rate the villages including Akhada and Jaitana included in sub-sections (b) and (c) will be lightly assessed.

PROPOSED GROUP IV.

[See section (ii) of Group III in Form A.-7 (ii).]

91. The patasthal villages included in section (ii) of the present group III fall in this new group. These villages also, as already pointed out in paragraph 82, have been sub-divided into 3 sub-sections, sub-section (a) comprising the two villages of Khandbara and Pankheda, section (b) containing the villages of Machmal, Bramhanwel (II) and Sutara and section (c) having only the village of Deshshirwada. The villages in section (a) have first class bandharas and the supply of water also is adequate. Of the two villages included in this section the rental statistics of Khandbara only are reliable while those of Pankheda are misleading for the reasons given in paragraph 82. The patasthal rate at present sanctioned for the village of Khandbara is Rs. 9 and I think it should be fixed as the standard rate for the proposed group IV. At this standard rate, the rates that will apply to the villages in the group will be as under :—

GROUP IV.

Proposed Standard Rate Rs. 9.

Serial No.	Name of village	Present Standard rate.	Effective rate at the proposed Standard rate.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment at	
				Present rate.	Proposed rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.		
1	Machmal	9 0 0	6 0 0	No statistics available.	
2	Bramhanwel (II) (6)	4 0 0	5 0 0	20.77	29.08
3	Dhaner (1)	9 0 0	6 0 0	No statistics available.	
4	Khandbara (1)	9 0 0	9 0 0	33.04	33.04
5	Pankheda (1)	11 0 0	9 0 0	} 51.56	42.18
	Pankheda (3)	11 0 0	9 0 0		
6	Sutara	4 0 0	4 8 0	No statistics available.	
7	Burudkha (1)	5 0 0	5 0 0	Do.	do.
	Burudkha (2)	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do.	do.

The rates for Machmal, Dhaner and Pankheda will be reduced. As regards Dhaner and Machmal there are no rental statistics to judge whether this reduction is necessary but the rentals of Pankheda village indicate that the reduction is justified. In the remaining villages of Bramhanwel (II), Sutara and Burudkha the present rates will be increased and the rental statistics of Bramhanwel show that the increase is justified. As regards Burudkha and Sutara there are no rental statistics available but the effective rates under the proposed standard rate differ very little from the current rates and, judged in the light of the statistics of other villages in the area, appear to be quite suitable.

•PROPOSED GROUP V.

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

92. There is not a single village in this group with a first class pat. The three villages shown in the Form for which rental statistics are available have bandharas which flow for 8 months in the year or even for a lesser period and, therefore, there are no statistics in this group on which the group rate can be based. Considering, however, that Rs. 10 and Rs. 9 have been found as adequate rates for proposed Groups III and IV, I think that a rate of Rs. 8 should be sufficient for this group. If this rate is fixed the effective rates will be as under :—

GROUP V.

Proposed Standard Rate Rs. 8.

Serial No.	Name of village	Present Standard rate	Effective rate at the proposed Standard rate	Per cent. of rent represented by assessment at	
				Present rate.	Proposed rate
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Dangshirwada	5 0 0	5 8 0	33.72	37.00
2	Bopkhel	4 0 0	4 8 0	15.83	17.81
3	Khudashi (1)	4 0 0	4 8 0	} 30.49	33.54
	(3)	4 0 0	4 8 0		
	(4)	5 0 0	5 8 0		
4	Warsa	3 0 0	5 0 0	Statistics not available.	
5	Kaksad	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do.	
6	Malgaon	4 0 0	4 8 0	Do.	

It will be seen that the present rate of Rs. 5 for the two bandharas of Dangshirwada and bandhara No. 4 of Khudashi will be raised by 8 annas and the rental statistics shown against these villages show that the increase is justified. The same remarks apply to the bandhara in the village of Bopkhel and bandharas Nos. (1) and (3) in the village of Khudashi. As regards the increase in the rates for Warshe, Kaksad and Malegaon, there are no rental statistics from which the incidence of assessment on rent can be judged but the advantages derived from *pat* water amply justify the small increase proposed.

93. In the Original Settlement Rs. 6 was fixed as the patasthal rate for the village of Umbharpata (now proposed for inclusion in Group V) but as the *pats* did not flow for a number of years the patasthal assessment was abolished by G. R., R. D., No. 1249, dated 5th February 1912. During my inquiry it is ascertained that some of the old *pats* have revived and are flowing continuously for over five years (*vide* List No. 3 given in paragraph 76), and are, therefore, proposed to be assessed at this revision. As there was no patasthal assessment there are no sale or rental statistics available. But by being included in proposed Group V this village will be covered by the rate of Rs. 8 proposed for the group and looking to the advantages derived from *pat* water the slight increase in assessment of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre will be quite reasonable.

94. The result of the above proposals will be :—

Proposed Group I.

The incidence of patasthal assessment will be lowered from 43.14 per cent. to 36.17 per cent. of the average rental value of patasthal lands in the group.

Proposed Group III.

The incidence of patasthal assessment will be raised from 14.02 per cent. to 18.95 per cent. of the average rental value of patasthal lands in the group.

Proposed Group IV.

The incidence of patasthal assessment will be lowered from 49.30 per cent. to 39.75 per cent. of the average rental value of patasthal lands in the group.

Proposed Group V.

The incidence of patasthal assessment will be raised from 30.97 per cent. to 36.38 per cent. of the average rental value of patasthal lands in the group.

I give below a statement (next page) showing the comparative rates and the incidence of the proposed rates on the average rental value of patasthal lands in the various groups.

Tari (e.g. Rice) Lands.

95. These are situated in only 2 villages in the Taluka. There are 27 acres of old rice at Amli and 30 acres at Umbharpata and these are at present assessed at Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. There are no sale or lease statistics relating to rice lands in the two villages in question and, therefore, there is no data from which the suitability or otherwise of the present rates can be judged. However, as the present dry crop rate of proposed Group IV in which Amli stands is being reduced by annas 4 there should, I think, be a corresponding reduction in the rice rate also. I, therefore, propose Rs. 7 as the standard rice rate for Group IV. As regards Umbharpata, the dry crop rate is proposed to be raised by 75 per cent. by promotion of this village to a higher group but as the dry crop rate of Group IV is about 30 per cent. less than that of proposed Group V, I propose to have a similar difference in the rice rate and accordingly suggest a standard rate of Rs. 5 for rice areas of Group V.

Group No.	S. No. in Form A-P.	Name of village.	Name of river or Nalla.	Bandhara.		Standard rate.		Proposed			Percentage of rent represented by assessment.		Remarks.
				Pacca or Kacha.	Old or New.	At Original Settlement.	At Revised Settlement.	Group.	Standard rate.	Proposed rate applicable.	At present rate.	At proposed rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
I	42	Shevall B. No. (1)	Pansra river	Pacca	Old	12 0	13 0	I	12 8	12 8	22.58	21.71	
I	11	Datardi do. (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	13 0	14 0	I	12 8	9 8	46.17	43.08	
I	11	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	12 8			
I	28	Nandvan	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	12 8	44.04	39.69	
I	22	Kokla	Do.	Do.	Do.	14 0	15 0	I	12 8	12 8	49.88	41.40	
I	14	Gondas	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	11 0	49.04	38.53	
I	31	Nagpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	14 0	15 0	I	12 8	12 8	52.16	43.13	
J	29	Nagzari	Do.	Do.	Do.	14 0	15 0	I	12 8	12 8	..	..
I	27	Malpur	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 0	15 0	I	12 8	12 8	61.66	42.91	
I	21	Kasara	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 0	15 0	I	12 8	12 8	30.47	25.41	
I	39	Sayana	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 0	15 8	I	12 8	12 8	40.08	32.29	
I	12	Dhadna	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 0	15 8	I	12 8	12 8	279.0	30.64	
I	33	Pimpalner B. No. (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	13 0	14 0	I	12 8	12 8	50.18	44.80	
I	33	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	12 8			
I	33	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	12 8			
I	19	Jirapur	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 8	10 0	I	12 8	8 0	32.53	26.02	
I	40	Samoda	Do.	Do.	Do.	15 0	15 0	I	12 8	12 8	38.28	21.86	
III	132	Pankheda B. No. (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	11 0	11 0	IV	9 0	9 0	51.56	43.18	
III	132	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.	11 0	11 0	IV	9 0	9 0	..	..
IV	160	Warsa do. (1)	Do.	Kacha	Do.	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 8	..	..
IV	160	Kaknad	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	4 0	V	8 0	4 8	..	..
I	42	Shevall B. No. (2)	Kan river	Pacca	Do.	5 0	9 0	I	12 8	9 8	..	..
I	4	Bhadna	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	10 0	I	12 8	9 8	41.69	39.55	
I	20	Kavtha	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	10 0	I	12 8	9 8	39.43	37.40	
I	16	Jirethal	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 0	9 0	I	12 8	9 8	43.41	46.82	
I	1	Astana	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 0	9 0	I	12 8	9 8	20.78	21.93	
I	5	Bodhri	Do.	Do.	Do.	7 0	10 0	I	12 8	9 8	..	..
I	10	Chadvel (M)	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	11 0	I	12 8	9 8	33.39	28.83	
I	41	Surpan	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	11 0	I	12 8	11 0	29.45	28.45	
I	15	Ghodada	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 0	12 0	I	12 8	9 8	43.18	34.18	
I	23	Kirwada B. No. (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	11 0	44.91	35.23	
I	23	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 0	12 0	I	12 8	11 0			
I	7	Bhondgaon	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	11 0	..	..
I	6	Bodhgaon	Do.	Do.	Do.	10 0	12 0	I	12 8	9 8	44.44	35.18	
I	13	Dahival B. No. (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	11 0	I	12 8	8 12	..	..
I	13	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	10 0	I	12 8	8 12	53.18	42.80	
I	13	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.	12 0	14 0	I	12 8	11 0			
III	121	Khandbara do. (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	9 0	IV	9 0	9 0	33.04	33.94	
III	129	Machmal do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	9 0	IV	9 0	9 0	..	..
III	116	Dhaner	Do.	Do.	Do.	9 0	9 0	IV	9 0	9 0	..	..
III	136	Sutara B. No. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 0	5 0	IV	9 0	9 0	..	..
IV	143	Chopala do. (1)	Do.	Kacha	Do.	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (3)	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (21)	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (22)	Do.	Do.	Do.	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (25)	Do.	Do.	New	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (33)	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
III	63	Babana	Bural river	Pacca	Old	2 0	5 0	III	10 0	6 4	17.03	21.29	
III	74	Dusana B. No. (1)	Do.	Do.	Do.	8 0	5 0	III	10 0	6 4	11.06	13.95	
III	74	Do. (2)	Do.	Do.	Do.	4 8	5 0	III	10 0	6 4			

Group No.	S. No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Name of river or Nalla.	Bandhara.		Standard rate.		Proposed.		Proposed rate, applicable.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.		Remarks.
				Pacca or Kacha.	Old or New.	At Original Settlement.	At Revision Settlement.	Group.	Standard rate.		At present rate.	At proposed rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.			
III	60	Akhada ..	Burai river ..	Pacca ..	Old ..	4 8	5 0	III	10 0	6 4	23.90	20.87	
III	112	Vajdare ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4 8	5 0	III	10 0	6 4	25.82	32.27	
III	69	Bramhanwel (I) B. No. (2) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4 8	5 0	III	10 0	6 4	20.77	20.08	
III	69	Do. (3) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5 0	5 0	III	10 0	6 4			
III	99	Runmall ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	5 0	5 0	III	10 0	6 4	13.09	16.36	
III	114	Burudkha B. No. (1) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	4 0	5 0	IV	9 0	5 0	..	..
III	114	Do. (2) ..	Do. ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	..	4 0	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	111	Varvas ..	Do. ..	Pacca ..	Do. ..	5 8	5 8	III	10 0	6 14	15.22	19.02	
I	38	Senpur ..	Jamkhadi river ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	15 0	15 0	I	12 8	9 8	52.92	33.51	
III	60	Akhada ..	Rodi river ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	..	4 0	III	10 0	5 0	..	..
III	81	Jaitana B. No. (1) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	III	10 0	5 0	34.97	43.71	
III	81	Do. (2) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	III	10 0	5 0			
III	81	Do. (3) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	4 0	III	10 0	5 0			
III	125	Lagadohol B. No. (1) ..	Ambrayi Nalla ..	Pacca ..	New ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	136	Raytel ..	Pandharicha Nalla ..	Kacha ..	Old ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	120	Jambora ..	Jambora Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Do. ..	..	..	IV	9 0	5 8	..	..
III	80	Isarde ..	Devdhar Nalla ..	Kacha ..	New ..	..	..	III	10 0	4 0	..	..
III	138	Pangan ..	Patal Nalla ..	Do. ..	Old ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	69	Bramhanwel (I) B. No. (1) ..	Jambora Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Do. ..	..	..	III	10 0	6 0	..	..
III	69	Do. (4) ..	Do. ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	..	..	III	10 0	4 8	..	..
III	69	Do. (II) (5) ..	Vajnycha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	69	Do. (3) ..	Karyacha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	4 0	IV	9 0	5 0	..	..
III	69	Do. (7) ..	Pangan dharicha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	IV	9 0	5 0	..	..
III	69	Do. (8) ..	Karyacha Nalla ..	Pacca ..	New ..	..	..	IV	9 0	5 0	..	..
III	70	Chadvel (Kasbe) B. No. (1) ..	Chambhar Zara ..	Kacha ..	Old ..	..	..	III	10 0	4 4	..	..
III	70	Do. (2) ..	Khadkya Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	III	10 0	4 8	..	..
III	70	Do. (4) ..	Isardiyacha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	III	10 0	5 8	..	..
III	70	Do. (5) ..	Davhal Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	III	10 0	5 8	..	..
IV	160	Warsa B. No. (2) ..	Panchabi Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Do. ..	3 0	3 0	V	8 0	5 0	..	..
IV	151	Kudashi B. No. (1) ..	Natyacha Nalla ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	0 8	4 0	V	8 0	4 8	30.49	35.54	
IV	151	Do. (2) ..	Bhillecha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	5 0			
IV	151	Do. (3) ..	Dangrya Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	4 0	V	8 0	4 8			
IV	151	Do. (4) ..	Hirya Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Do. ..	0 8	5 0	V	8 0	5 8			
IV	153	Malgaon (Warsa) ..	Dangrya Nalla ..	Kacha ..	New ..	..	4 0	V	8 0	4 8	..	..
IV	142	Bopkhet ..	Thalyacha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Old ..	0 8	4 0	V	8 0	4 8	15.83	17.81	
IV	142	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	4 0	V	8 0	4 8			
III	136	Sutara B. No. (1) ..	Khadkya Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	121	Khandbara B. No. (2) ..	Do. ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	131	Do. (3) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	121	Do. (4) ..	Zitryacha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	150	Kuruswada B. No. (1) ..	Khadkya Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Old ..	4 0	4 0	IV	9 0	5 8	..	..
III	150	Do. (2) ..	Shivevaril Nalla ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	IV	9 0	4 0	..	..
IV	146	Dangshirwada (1) ..	Shivbaricha Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Do. ..	3 0	5 0	V	8 0	5 8	33.72	37.09	
IV	146	Do. (2) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	3 0	5 0	V	8 0	5 8			
IV	160	Kakad B. No. (1) ..	Chondhi Nalla ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	..	4 0	V	8 0	4 8	..	..
III	139	Sirole B. No. (1) ..	Padgallecha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
III	139	Do. (2) ..	Thote Nalla ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 8	..	..
I	13	Dahtvel B. No. (6) ..	Tatyachi Choll ..	Do. ..	Old ..	0 8	8 0	I	12 8	5 12	..	..
I	13	Do. (8) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	8 0	I	12 8	5 12	..	..

Group No.	S. No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Name of river or Nalla.	Bandhara.		Standard rate.		Proposed.		Proposed rate applicable.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.		Remarks.
				Pacca or Kacha.	Old or New.	At Original Settlement.	At Revision Settlement.	Group.	Standard rate.		At present rate.	At proposed rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IV	143	Chopala B. No. (3)(b)	Kavnaband Zara ..	Kacha ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (5) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Old ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (6)(a)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (6)(b)	Mohoband Nalla ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (7) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Old ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (8)(a)	Chondhi Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (8)(b)	Do. ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (9) ..	Chinchecha Nalla.	Do. ..	Old ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (10) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (14) ..	Jagdyacha Nalla	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (15) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (16)(a)	Rayin Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (16)(b)	Do. ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (16)(c)	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (17) ..	Kotbi Nalla ..	Do. ..	Old ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (18) ..	Japhal Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (19) ..	Bhokari Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (20) ..	Rayin Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (23) ..	Khalari Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (24) ..	Bhokari Nalla ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (26) ..	Rayin Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (27) ..	Khalari Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (28) ..	Rayin Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (29) ..	Khalari Nalla ..	Kacha ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (30) ..	Kodbi Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (31) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (32) ..	Kodbi Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (34) ..	Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (35) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	143	Do. (36) ..	Gangdya Banacha Nalla.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
I	9	Chikae	Vatthal Nalla ..	Pacca ..	Old ..	0 12	..	I	12 8	10 4	..	..
III	117	Deshshirwada	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	IV	9 0	7 8	..	..
III	132	Pankhed B. No. (5) ..	Vihircha Nalla ..	Kacha ..	Do. ..	..	..	IV	9 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Tembhe	Mhaskel Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Do. (1)(a)	Do. ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Do. (4) ..	Khadyacha Nalla.	Do. ..	Old ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Do. (5) ..	Dambaricha Nalla.	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Do. (8) ..	Khadyacha Nalla.	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Do. (11) ..	Galcha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Do. (12) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	159	Do. (15) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	155	Pimpalgaon B. No. (1) ..	Kokadicha Nalla.	Do. ..	Old ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	155	Do. (4) ..	Usaryacha Nalla .	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 8	..	..
IV	155	Do. (6) ..	Umdyad a n d c h a Nalla.	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	155	Do. (9) ..	Vazaryacha Nalla .	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
V	162	Umbharpata B. No. (3) ..	Darmyacha Nalla ..	Do. ..	Old ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
V	162	Do. (4) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
III	116	Dhaner B. No. (2) ..	Vazar Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	0 8	..	IV	9 0	4 0	..	..
IV	156	Bohod B. No. (1) ..	Nalla ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	156	Do. (2) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	New ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..
IV	156	Do. (3) ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	..	V	8 0	4 0	..	..

96. *Inam villages.*—These should take the dry crop and rice rates of the group in which they stand. The Government land in the Inam village of Dhongade should also be treated similarly. There is no patasthal land in the two Inam villages.

97. *Repairs to Pats.*—I am submitting a separate report regarding repairs to Pacca bandharas in the taluka and would suggest that prompt action be taken to carry out the repairs.

98. I have considered the advisability of application of section 117-M to the present settlement proposals. Sakri Taluka consists mostly of land-holders who cultivate their lands themselves and as pointed out in paragraph 31, 86 per cent. of the occupied area is cultivated by owner cultivators. Fluctuations in prices are likely to cause fluctuations in the cost of cultivation and also in the cost of maintaining the cultivator and his family and the exact effect of these on the cultivators' budget cannot be foreseen. The question would be different in an area where most of the area is held by non-cultivating landlords as the cost of cultivation, etc., would not affect their earnings, in the shape of rental value and very properly section 117-M can be applied to the area. It seems desirable to give greater security to the owner cultivator class which predominates in Sakri (as in Malegaon and Baglan) by fixing the standard rates independently of section 117-M and guaranteeing them for the usual period.

99. If the rates proposed are sanctioned the incidence of assessment on the rental value of occupied lands in each group will be as under :—

Group.						Incidence.
						Per cent.
I	..	..	..	..	..	34.14
II	..	..	..	..	..	27.67
III	..	..	..	..	..	28.10
IV	..	..	..	..	..	32.96
V	..	..	..	..	..	34.53

Note.—The figures of incidence of assessment have been worked out after excluding the area and assessment of lands newly assessed to patasthal rates in this settlement.

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

						Present.	Proposed.	Difference.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dry Crop assessment	..	..	..	..	99,293	1,12,850	+ 13,557
Patasthal assessment	..	..	..	..	50,436	45,752	- 4,684
Motasthal assessment	..	..	..	..	1,025	1,297	+ 272
Rice assessment	..	..	..	..	221	246	+ 25
						Net Increase	+ 9,170	

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

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

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

SAKRI TALUKA.

List of Forms.

S. No.					Form No.
(1)	..	..	..	..	.. A.
(2)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-1
(3)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-2
(4)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-3
(5)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-4
(6)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-5
(7)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-6 (With Graph)
(8)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-7
(9) to (10)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-7(i) and A.-7(ii)
(11)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-8
(12) to (13)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-8(i) and A.-8(ii)
(14)	..	..	..	..	.. A.-9

FORM A.

[Rule 19-A (ii).]

Rainfall recorded at Sakri, district West Khandesh, for the years 1901 to 1940.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October 31st December).		Total	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1901	0.54	1	..	..	8.40	20	7.00	10	..	..	15.94	31
1902	1.99	2	..	..	10.36	16	9.59	17	1.25	5	23.19	40
1903	0.66	1	2.33	2	7.87	19	9.25	17	..	..	20.11	39
1904	0.42	2	0.08	..	4.42	14	11.97	7	0.20	1	17.09	24
1905	..	..	..	..	11.76	15	2.70	5	..	..	14.46	20
1906	..	..	..	..	12.19	20	9.50	11	0.42	1	22.11	32
1907	0.10	1	1.37	4	9.07	20	1.14	3	..	..	11.68	28
1908	..	..	..	..	6.46	15	2.21	5	0.03	..	8.70	20
1909	..	..	..	..	10.70	16	6.01	9	0.26	1	16.97	26
1910	..	..	1.15	2	14.57	20	4.20	10	1.31	1	21.23	33
Total	3.71	7	4.93	8	95.80	15	63.57	94	3.47	9	171.48	293
Average for 10 years.	0.37	0.70	0.49	0.80	9.58	17.50	6.35	9.40	0.34	0.90	17.14	29.30
1911	0.19	..	0.35	1	6.42	12	1.18	3	1.10	3	9.24	19
1912	..	..	0.50	2	13.70	20	0.80	3	4.61	4	19.61	29
1913	..	..	0.83	1	10.55	17	3.47	6	0.01	..	14.86	24
1914	0.04	..	0.09	..	15.34	22	6.68	13	1.99	2	24.14	37
1915	2.00	6	1.34	2	14.23	21	7.71	10	0.43	2	25.71	41
1916	..	..	0.60	2	8.20	23	8.63	14	3.78	6	21.21	45
1917	0.19	1	3.12	5	4.96	11	14.01	18	2.36	2	24.64	37
1918	..	..	0.73	4	5.17	10	0.96	2	0.01	..	6.87	16
1919	0.03	..	0.25	1	14.67	17	10.04	15	1.93	2	26.92	35
1920	2.35	3	0.20	1	1.64	5	1.97	5	..	..	6.16	14
Total	4.80	10	8.01	19	94.88	15.8	55.45	89	16.22	21	179.36	297
Average for 10 years.	0.48	1.00	0.80	1.90	9.48	1.58	5.54	8.90	1.62	2.10	17.93	29.70

FORM A—contd.

Year.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante-monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.
1921	..	..	0.16	1	10.44	17	4.74	12	..	..	45.34	30
1922	0.99	3	0.32	1	9.96	13	4.31	10	2.30	4	17.88	31
1923	1.44	6	..	..	10.32	12	9.26	10	0.05	..	21.07	28
1924	0.05	..	..	..	5.20	8	16.26	23	0.46	1	21.97	32
1925	..	..	6.15	4	7.37	13	3.35	10	2.68	7	19.65	34
1926	1.72	3	0.54	2	7.41	14	6.28	13	0.13	..	10.06	33
1927	..	..	..	..	13.99	24	9.91	13	3.48	5	27.38	42
1928	0.30	1	..	..	7.05	12	9.91	10	3.17	6	20.43	29
1929	0.18	1	1.00	4	13.03	17	2.55	7	0.06	..	16.82	29
1930	..	..	0.30	1	13.01	21	5.19	8	0.22	1	18.72	31
Total	4.68	14	8.47	13	97.78	151	71.74	116	12.55	24	196.22	318
Average for 10 years.	0.46	1.40	0.84	1.30	9.79	15.10	7.17	11.60	1.25	2.40	19.62	31.80
1931	..	..	..	..	12.85	22	14.37	22	2.76	3	29.98	47
1932	0.35	1	1.04	1	10.30	19	10.18	13	0.75	2	22.02	36
1933	..	..	3.11	5	8.19	17	14.11	16	0.89	2	26.30	40
1934	0.03	..	..	..	4.73	14	2.38	5	2.45	3	9.59	22
1935	0.10	1	0.05	..	5.40	10	8.00	12	1.09	1	14.64	24
1936	0.59	2	0.10	1	2.89	5	2.30	7	7.31	12	13.19	27
1937	0.02	..	..	..	10.24	15	5.74	11	0.72	2	16.72	28
1938	..	..	6.38	5	13.57	22	7.28	13	..	..	27.23	40
1939	0.06	..	..	..	7.96	15	7.56	10	1.26	2	16.84	27
1940	0.08	..	1.14	1	6.63	13	9.99	13	1.56	4	19.40	31
Total	1.23	4	11.82	13	82.76	152	81.91	122	18.79	31	196.51	322
Average for 10 years.	0.12	0.40	1.18	1.30	8.27	15.20	8.19	12.20	1.87	3.10	19.65	32.20
Grand Total	14.42	35	33.23	53	371.22	636	272.67	421	51.03	85	742.57	1,230
Average for 40 years.	0.35	0.87	0.83	1.32	9.28	1.59	6.81	10.52	1.27	2.12	18.56	30.75

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

REMARKS WITH REGARD TO THE CHARACTER OF THE SEASON IN THE SAKRI TALUKA OF THE WEST
KHANDESH DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1940.

- 1901 :—The year's total rainfall was below the average. Kharif crops had a good start and were benefited by good rains in August. Fall in September was scanty and crops began to wither. October recorded some useful rain but late rains failed and rabi crops suffered in many places. Damage to crops by locust and rats was widespread and reduced crop yields. The season was poor to moderate.
- 1902 :—The total rainfall of the year was in excess of the normal. June rains were below average but the fall in subsequent months was seasonable and both kharif and rabi crops gave fairly satisfactory yields. The season was fair to good.
- 1903 :—Rainfall during the year was about the average. Rainfall from June to August was below normal but kharif crops did well on the whole. September-October recorded good rain but later rains failed and late crops suffered as a result. The season was fair.
- 1904 :—The total fall of the year was below the average. Rainfall from June to August was insufficient for sowings and sown crops were withering in places. Good rain in September-October improved the situation though too late to save some of the crops. Late rains were practically absent and rabi crops did not mature satisfactorily. The season was poor to moderate for kharif and fair rabi.
- 1905 :—The rainfall during the year was below the normal. Ante-monsoon rain was absent and June rain was deficient. Copious rains in July accelerated sowings but inadequacy of rain in August-September and its absence later adversely affected kharif crops. Rabi area was curtailed. The season on the whole was fair.
- 1906 :—The year's total rainfall exceeded the normal. Pre-monsoon showers were absent. Rainfall from June to August was up to requirements and crops did well. September-October rains were below normal and no rains occurred later. The season was fair to fairly satisfactory.
- 1907 :—Rainfall during the year was much below the normal. Rainfall from June to August though below normal was generally up to requirements. But September recorded a few cents and there was no rain thereafter. Kharif crops suffered considerably and rabi area was restricted. Season was poor to moderate necessitating suspensions.
- 1908 :—Total rainfall of the year amounted to less than half the average. June rains were insufficient for sowings which were completed under favourable rains in July-August. With light showers in September the monsoon closed and crops both Kharif and rabi suffered considerably. The season was poor and suspensions were granted.
- 1909 :—The year's total rainfall was below the average. Rainfall in June-July was up to requirements but August rains were deficient. Fall in September was beneficial to crops and October rains stimulated rabi cultivation. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1910 :—Rainfall during the year was slightly below the average. Kharif rains were generally sufficient. As a result Kharif crops thrived well and rabi cultivation received an impetus. October recorded light rains and November a few falls. The season was satisfactory.
- 1911 :—The year's total rainfall amounted to less than half the average. Kharif rains were short of requirements and sowings were delayed and seedlings suffered in growth. September-October recorded few cents. November fall was useful for rabi crops but December was practically rainless. The season was poor to moderate.
- 1912 :—Total rainfall of the year was below the average. Early rains were ample but the fall in August was below normal and that in September-October meagre. Kharif crops as a result suffered. November rain proved useful for rabi crops but rain ceased thereafter. The season was fair on the whole.
- 1913 :—The year's total rainfall was somewhat below the average. Rainfall in June-July was generally sufficient for sowings and that in August-September helpful to crop growth. Kharif crops progressed well. Later rains were practically absent. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1914 :—The aggregate rainfall of the year was above the normal. There were no premonsoon showers but sowing rains were satisfactory. August fall was deficient but September rains made amends for the deficiency and crops thrived well. Useful rain occurred in October-November. The season was fairly good.
- 1915 :—Rainfall during the year exceeded the normal. Early rains were sufficient for sowing. Fall in August was inadequate but that in September seasonable and beneficial to crops which progressed satisfactorily. Some rain occurred in later months useful for rabi crops. The season was on the whole satisfactory.
- 1916 :—The total fall of the year was in excess of the normal. Rain in June was insufficient but that in July-August useful for sowing. Subsequent rains proved somewhat excessive and affected kharif crops although the rabi ones were benefited by it. On the whole the season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1917 :—The year's fall was more than the normal. Rainfall in June was about the average and that in July was deficient. The deficiency was made good in August and the crops progressed well under the seasonable rains in September. October rains proved excessive for kharif crops but benefited rabi ones. The season was fairly good.
- 1918 :—Total fall of the year was less than half the average. Kharif rains were very insufficient. Some useful rain occurred in July-August but that in September-October was negligible or scanty. As a result both kharif and rabi crops suffered considerably. The season was poor.
- 1919 :—The year's total rainfall was much above the average. Rainfall in June-July was seasonable for sowing. Fall in August was deficient but later rains were abundant. Rainfall in October-November proved excessive for kharif crops but benefited rabi ones. The season was fairly good.
- 1920 :—The total fall of the year was abnormally low and monsoon closed abruptly in September. Owing to deficiency of kharif and absence of rabi rains both kharif and rabi crops suffered considerably. The season was poor on the whole.
- 1921 :—Rainfall of the year was in defect of the normal. Early rains were generally sufficient. August rain was defective but that of September proved useful for crop growth and afforded moisture for rabi cultivation. However, rains ceased after this and necessity for more rain was felt. The season was below normal.
- 1922 :—The year's total rainfall was slightly below the average. Sowing rains were fairly substantial but the fall in August was deficient and more rain was needed. Rainfall in September was below normal and in October about the average. Some useful rain occurred in later months. The season was somewhat below normal.
- 1923 :—The total fall of the year was above the normal and was received mostly in July, August and September. June was rainless and sowings were delayed while there was no rain after September. Delay in sowing and short duration of the rain adversely affected crops especially rabi. The season on the whole was fair.
- 1924 :—The year's total rainfall was above the normal. Rainfall from June till the middle of August was defective but splendid rains from the latter half of August till October benefited crops and stimulated rabi operations. Rabi crops were affected by frost in January. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1925 :—Rainfall during the year was above the average. June rains were satisfactory but in July were defective. August recorded useful rain but September rain was again deficient and October dry. More rain was needed to ensure normal crop growth and for rabi operations. The season was below normal.
- 1926 :—The year's total rainfall was somewhat below the average. Rainfall in June and July was below normal but substantial rain in August-September improved crop condition and enabled rabi sowings being undertaken. Absence of late rains gave a set back to rabi crops. The season was a fair to fairly satisfactory for kharif and a poor to moderate for rabi.
- 1927 :—Rainfall of the year was much in excess of the average. Monsoon started in the second week of June and it rained throughout the whole of July and crops were well established. August recorded light rain but September rain was useful for kharif crops and rabi sowings. Rainfall in October-November further helped rabi crops. The season was fairly good.
- 1928 :—The total rainfall of the year exceeded the normal. Rainfall in June was deficient but that in July fairly substantial. August recorded some rain and rains in September-October benefited crops and facilitated rabi cultivation. Some rain occurred in November-December. Late rains adversely affected cotton; while frost also caused some damage to rabi crops in places. The kharif season was fairly satisfactory but rabi was below normal.
- 1929 :—The total rainfall during the year was below the average. Rainfall in June was sufficient but that from July to October was only moderate and was marked with breaks. This gave a serious set back to crop growth. Absence of late rains adversely affected rabi yields. The season was moderate.
- 1930 :—The year's total fall was slightly in excess of the average kharif rains were generally up to requirements, although the precipitation in July and August was somewhat below the normal quantity. September rains gave ample moisture for rabi cultivation while some light falls occurred in October-November. The season was fairly satisfactory.

- 1931 :—The aggregate fall of the year was much in excess of the normal. Ante-monsoon showers were absent and June rains were below normal. Rainfall from July till the middle of October proved somewhat excessive and arrested crop growth. It, however, provided ample moisture for rabi crops which reached successful maturity. Late rains were practically absent. The season was a fair one for kharif and a fairly satisfactory for one for rabi.
- 1932 :—The rainfall during the year was in excess of the normal. June recorded insufficient fall; but, July and August brought substantial rain useful for sowing and crop growth. Seasonable rains in September and October helped crops to successful maturity and also stimulated rabi operations. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1933 :—The year's total rainfall was appreciably in excess of the average. June rain was favourable but that in July was deficient. Rainfall in August and the first-half of September proved excessive and adversely affected crops in places. There was little rain in the second half of September and with some rain in October the season closed. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1934 :—The rainfall of the year was about half the usual quantity. Pre-monsoon rains were absent and the fall till September was much below the average. Crop condition as a result was not satisfactory. October recorded a few cents and with some rain in the first week of November the monsoon closed. Rabi crops were badly hit by cold wave in January. The season was moderate to fair and suspensions were granted in some villages.
- 1935 :—The rainfall during the year was below the normal. Pre-monsoon rains were absent. Rainfall in June was favourable but that in July was deficient. From August to October rains were seasonable and crops made satisfactory progress and rabi operations were accelerated. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1936 :—The total rainfall of the year was much below the normal. June rain was inadequate and the fall from July to September was also only light to moderate. October was dry. Crops deteriorated and dry ones almost failed in places. Unusually heavy rain in November improved rabi prospects. The season was moderate to fair.
- 1937 :—The year's total rainfall was below the normal amount. Early rains were favourable for sowing and crop growth but August recorded a few cents only and crops suffered as a result. September rains improved crop condition; but later rains were absent or negligible and reduced crop yields. The season was fair.
- 1938 :—The rainfall during the year was considerably in excess of the average. Pre-monsoon rains were absent but the rainfall from June to the first week of October was generally up to requirements and facilitated rabi operations. Crops made satisfactory progress except that they were affected by late rains to some extent. The season was fairly satisfactory.
- 1939 :—The total fall of the year was somewhat below the normal. Rainfall in June was deficient but that in the first half of July was fairly substantial. A drought ensued from the middle of July till the middle of August and adversely affected crops. Rainfall at the end of August improved crop condition but later rains were inadequate and crops suffered in growth. The season was fair.
- 1940 :—The year's total rainfall exceeded the normal. June rains were satisfactory but the precipitation till the middle of September was moderate and inadequate. Good rain occurred in the third week of September but there was again a break of about a month and the showers received in the third week of October also adversely affected crops. November rains proved beneficial to rabi crops. The season is expected to be fair.

(Signed) W. J. JENKINS,

Director of Agriculture, Bombay Province, Poona.

[True copy]

D. G. SHALIGRAM,

Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-1.

[Rule 19-A (vi.)]

Details of population according to occupation, Sakri Taluka.

Agricultural population.				Non-agricultural population.
Having interest in land.		Labourers.	Total	
Tenants and Sub-sharers.	Other land holders.			
1	2	3	4	5
<i>1898-99.</i>				
2,809	38,570	5,421	46,800	16,905
<i>1940-41</i>				
1,008	35,690	32,194	75,952	15,436

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, Central Division, Nasik.

FORM A-2.

[Rule 19-A (vi)]

Agricultural Stock of the 164 Government Villages in the Sakri Taluka of the West Khandesh District during the year 1939-40.

Number of villages.	Cattle.										Total.	
	For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milch Cattle.		Young Stock.			
	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo Calves.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1897-98.												
161 ..	20,735	822	775	23	1,242	75	25,970	4,168	21,824	2,875	78,509	
1939-40.												
164 ..	32,351	1,263	386	230	658	39	25,288	6,275	25,120	5,260	96,870	

Number of villages.	Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Plough.		Carts.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
				Small.	Large (i.e., one or two cattle).	For passengers.	For produce and goods.	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1897-98.								
161 ..	1,650	4,551	25,532	9,021	....	1,224	3,522	15 Acres.
1939-40.								
164 ..	2,487	13,828	33,632	14,281	437	1,947	5,064	13 Acres.

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

Number of villages in each group.	Cultivated and uncultivated area.								
	Gross area sown (T. F. XX).	Deduct twice cropped area.	Deduct un- assessed land sown.	Net assessed cropped area.	Add fallow land.	Total area occupied for cultivation.	Cultivable waste unoccupied.		
							Assessed.	Unassessed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Average from 1894-95 to 1898-99.	161	163,034	1,684	....	161,350	61,668	223,018	168,231	....
(1939-40).	164	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Group I.	45	81,100	3,462	5,878	71,760	4,648	78,408	13,559	....
Group II.	11	18,644	203	201	18,240	2,071	20,311	1,132	....
Group III.	87	123,775	2,614	21,010	100,151	10,385	119,536	34,894	....
Group IV.	20	30,310	2	4,640	25,668	10,641	36,309	8,077	....
Group V.	1	7,538	....	2,000	5,538	2,477	8,015	4,495	....
Total. 164		261,367	6,281	33,729	221,357	39,222	260,579	62,157	....

Number of villages in each group.	Details of column. Cereals and Pulses—contd.									
	Udid.	Chavli	Val.	Math.	Kulthi.	Watana.	Masur.	Other Cereals and pulses.	Total.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Average from 1894-95 to 1898-99.	161	1,470	....	....	20,137	20,167	....	....	4,787	127,893
(1939-40).	164	0.91	....	....	12.49	12.49	....	....	2.96	78.26
Group I.	45	259	136	10	638	6,877	167	1	648	62,439
Group II.	11	0.36	0.18	0.01	0.88	9.58	0.23	....	0.90	87.01
Group III.	87	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,004	11,736
Group IV.	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.31	64.34
Group V.	1	1,390	192	9	160	13,923	497	16	6,959	97,195
		1.38	0.19	....	0.15	13.90	0.49	0.01	6.94	97.04
Group IV.	20	1,040	5	27	....	1,319	615	178	5,163	25,966
Group V.	1	4.05	0.01	0.10	....	5.13	2.39	0.69	20.11	....
	1	56	....	5	....	165	20	10	1,881	6,318
		1.01	....	0.09	....	2.97	0.36	0.18	33.96	....
Total. 164		2,745	333	51	798	22,284	1,299	205	16,715	203,654
		1.24	0.15	0.02	0.36	10.06	0.58	0.09	7.55	92.02

A-3.

19-A (viii).]

West Khandesh District for the year 1939-40.

Not available for cultivation.		Gross area.	Details of column 2. Cereals and Pulses								
Forest.	Other including uncultivable.		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Juwar.	Bajri.	Ragi.	Maize.	Gram.	Mug.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
148,150	48,681	588,080	{ 3,736 2·31	5,020 3·11	..	6,029 3·73	71,028 44·02	11,886 7·37	..	3,760 2·33	1,470 0·91
....
33,255	16,423	139,645	{ 3,845 5·35	1,575 2·19	..	5,956 8·29	41,082 57·24	462 0·64	140 0·19	516 0·71	127 0·17
1,507	4,083	27,033	{ ..	252 1·38	..	1,020 5·59	8,310 45·59	11 0·06	48 0·26	31 0·16	..
138,899	29,741	323,060	{ 5,915 5·90	1,853 1·85	..	8,788 8·77	51,936 51·85	3,185 3·18	880 0·87	1,239 1·23	253 0·25
20,217	7,096	71,699	{ 2,100 8·18	961 3·74	..	1,165 4·53	5,320 20·72	5,588 21·77	668 2·60	1,806 7·00	11 0·04
12,809	1,321	26,640	{ 2,040 36·83	41 0·74	..	9 0·16	25 0·45	1,981 35·77	30 0·54	35 0·99	..
206,877	58,664	588,077	{ 13,900 6·27	4,682 2·11	..	16,938 7·65	106,673 48·19	11,227 5·07	1,766 0·79	3,047 1·64	391 0·17

Condiments and Spices.									Starches— Arrowroot.	Sugars.	
Cardamom.	Chillis.	Ginger.	Turmeric.	Fennel.	Coriander.	Cummin.	Garlic.	Others.		Cane.	Palm trees.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	597 0·37	....	956 0·59	....
..
..	215 0·29	..	..	1	8 0·01	..	141 0·19	..	....	323 0·44	....
..	103 0·56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
..	889 0·88	..	..	20 0·01	1	..	31 0·03	..	....	162 0·16	....
..	98 0·38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
..	50 0·90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
..	1,355 0·61	..	..	21	9	..	172 0·07	..	....	486 0·21	....

A 3—contd.

Oil Seeds—contd.			Fibres.				Dyes.	
Nigerseed.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Others.
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
4,948 3·06	1,149 0·71	20,332 12·60	12,523 7·76	328 0·20	328 0·20	....	....	....
89 0·12	205 0·28	2,288 3·18	15,218 21·20	2	43 0·05	....	....	....
....	119 0·65	272 1·49	6,488 35·57	35 0·19	....	....	....	....
2,326 2·32	217 0·21	4,158 4·15	20,612 20·58	131 0·13	84 0·08	....	....	....
3,108 12·10	18 0·07	4,113 16·02	....	17 0·08	69 0·26	....	....	....
1,080 19·14	3 0·05	1,108 20·00	....	15 0·27	40 0·72	....	....	....
6,583 2·97	562 0·25	11,939 5·39	42,318 19·11	200 0·09	236 0·10	....	....	....

Fruits and Vegetables including Root crops.		Miscellaneous.		Grass and Babuls.	Fallow details (as required).						Remarks.
Gavar.	Others.	Food.	Non-food.		Short rain.	Prickly pear and weeds.	Negligence.	True Rotation fallow.	Others.	Total 77-A	
68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	77-A.	78
335 0·20	335 0·20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,668 38·22	
53 0·07	243 0·33	..	3	..	..	503 0·70	1,215 1·69	2,591 3·61	37 0·05	4,346 6·05	
....	7 0·03	..	..	..	..	47 0·25	1,204 6·60	804 4·40	15 0·08	2,071 11·35	
8	315 0·31	..	..	..	..	325 0·32	10,121 10·10	8,101 8·08	239 0·23	18,786 18·75	
13 0·06	33 0·12	..	..	..	..	198 0·77	7,219 28·12	6,285 318	318 1·23	14,019 54·61	
..	
74 0·03	605 0·27	..	3	..	..	1,073 0·48	19,759 8·92	17,781 8·03	609 0·27	39,222 17·71	

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nagik.

FORM A.-4.

[Rule 19-A (viii).]

Details of occupied, fallow, etc., lands in the Government villages of the Sakri Taluka, District West Khandesh, year by year from 1910-11 to 1939-40.

Year.	Occupied area of which			Govern- ment waste.	Forest.	Other.	Gross area.	Remarks.
	Total.	Cultivated.	Fallow.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Average for 5 years (1894-95 to 1898-99).	2,23,018	1,61,350	61,668	1,68,231	1,48,150	48,681	5,88,080	
1910-11 ..	2,36,729	1,89,126	47,603	86,664	2,06,211	58,490	5,88,094	
1911-12 ..	2,41,751	1,87,699	54,052	81,636	2,06,209	58,471	5,88,067	
1912-13 ..	2,45,059	1,99,742	45,317	78,151	2,06,439	58,418	5,88,067	
1913-14 ..	2,46,928	2,00,623	46,305	75,759	2,07,066	58,285	5,88,038	
1914-15 ..	2,53,073	2,06,900	46,173	69,507	2,07,102	58,352	5,88,034	
1915-16 ..	2,56,168	2,07,107	49,061	66,377	2,07,094	58,395	5,88,034	
1916-17 ..	2,58,167	2,05,823	52,344	64,288	2,07,081	58,508	5,88,044	
1917-18 ..	2,62,016	2,04,861	57,155	60,426	2,07,077	58,525	5,88,044	
1918-19 ..	2,24,078	1,68,058	56,020	40,097	1,69,701	48,879	4,82,755	
1919-20 ..	2,24,139	1,64,996	59,143	40,041	1,69,701	48,879	4,82,755	
1920-21 ..	2,23,374	1,29,991	93,383	40,782	1,69,730	48,869	4,82,755	
1921-22 ..	2,22,771	1,61,422	61,349	41,322	1,79,714	48,955	4,82,762	
1922-23 ..	2,59,372	1,90,607	68,765	59,726	1,99,110	58,137	5,76,345	
1923-24 ..	2,59,452	1,97,004	62,448	59,676	1,99,099	58,118	5,76,345	
1924-25 ..	2,60,397	1,95,617	64,780	58,714	1,99,099	58,134	5,76,344	
1925-26 ..	2,61,089	1,92,182	68,907	57,920	1,99,099	58,236	5,76,344	
1926-27 ..	2,60,824	2,06,569	54,255	58,169	1,99,099	58,252	5,76,344	
1927-28 ..	2,60,790	2,10,919	49,871	58,189	1,99,105	58,261	5,76,345	
1928-29 ..	2,60,471	2,12,740	47,731	58,797	1,99,105	57,972	5,76,345	
1929-30 ..	2,60,356	2,06,672	53,684	58,902	1,99,086	58,005	5,76,349	
1930-31 ..	2,60,141	2,04,427	55,714	59,120	1,99,086	58,002	5,76,349	
1931-32 ..	2,59,816	2,05,927	53,889	59,445	1,99,086	58,002	5,76,349	
1932-33 ..	2,59,677	2,02,338	57,339	59,596	1,99,086	58,005	5,76,364	
1933-34 ..	2,59,449	2,03,814	55,635	59,927	1,94,510	58,130	5,72,016	
1934-35 ..	2,59,278	2,07,563	51,725	60,080	1,94,509	58,155	5,72,022	
1935-36 ..	2,58,931	2,14,581	44,350	60,448	1,94,509	58,134	5,72,022	
1936-37 ..	2,60,308	2,13,121	47,187	62,273	2,02,488	58,660	5,83,729	
1937-38 ..	2,60,226	2,16,978	43,248	62,356	2,06,835	58,660	5,88,077	
1938-39 ..	2,60,414	2,25,054	35,360	62,301	2,06,702	58,660	5,88,077	
1939-40 ..	2,60,579	2,21,367	39,222	62,157	2,06,677	58,664	5,88,077	

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A.-5.

[Rule 19-A (ix).]

*Statement showing agricultural wages prevalent in Sakri Taluka, District West Khandesh,
year by year from 1911 to 1940.*

Years.	Agricultural wages.					
	Man.					
						Rs. a. p.
1911	0 4 0
1912	0 4 0
1913	0 4 0
1914	0 4 0
1915	0 4 0
1916	0 4 0
1917	0 4 0
1918	0 4 0
1919	0 5 0
1920	0 5 0
1921	0 4 0
1922	0 5 0
1923	0 5 0
1924	0 6 0
1925	0 6 0
1926	0 8 0
1927	0 6 0
1928	0 6 0
1929	0 6 0
1930	0 6 0
1931	0 5 0
1932	0 4 0
1933	0 4 0
1934	0 4 0
1935	0 4 0
1936	0 4 0
1937	0 3 0
1938	0 5 0
1939	0 4 0
1940	0 4 0

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A.-6.

[Rule 19-A (x).]

Prices prevalent in the Sakri Taluka of the West Khandesh District from 1905 to 1940.

1	Retail prices.					Wholesale prices (as recorded at Dhulla).				
	Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee.					Rupees per maund of 8,200 Tolas.				
	Bajri (Gavthl).	Cleann Rice (Bathl).	Wheat (Mondhya).	Jaggery (Gul).	Cotton with seed (Gavthl).	Bajri.	Cleann rice.	Wheat.	Jaggery (Gul).	Cotton cleaned.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>1888 to 1898.</i>										
Average for 11 years	19 0	8 12	14 8	6 13	7 13					
1905	16 0	8 3	14 13	6 2	6 0					
1906	11 10	7 12	11 13	5 2	5 13					
1907	18 9	7 2	10 9	5 0	6 0					
1908	10 1	8 1	8 12	5 0	..					
1909	14 6	6 13	9 14	5 0	..					
1910	18 1	7 10	11 1	..	3 8					
1911	15 5	7 5	11 15	4 9	..					
1912	10 10	6 15	9 12	4 9	..					
1913	11 10	6 3	11 6	4 9	4 0					
1914	12 11	6 3	9 3	4 9	..					
1915	13 9	6 15	8 14	4 2	..					
1916	13 4	6 11	10 1	4 2	5 0					
1917	11 11	6 8	10 12	4 0	..					
Average for 13 years	13 4	6 15	10 11	4 11	5 3					
1918	6 11	5 5	5 12	4 9	..					
1919	4 10	3 0	4 9	3 3	..					
1920	6 11	2 14	5 1	2 3	..					
1921	4 14	3 14	4 10	2 9	3 4					
1922	7 11	4 0	5 12	2 10	3 1					
1923	10 0	5 3	9 3	3 6	2 4					
1924	9 6	4 9	9 0	3 9	2 7					
1925	8 15	3 13	7 14	3 5	3 1					
1926	7 12	4 5	6 6	3 8	5 0					
1927	11 7	4 10	7 1	3 15	5 4					
1928	9 8	5 3	7 3	3 11	..					
1929	8 2	4 15	5 12	3 4	..					
1930	9 11	4 14	7 2	4 0	..					
Average for 13 years	8 2	4 5	6 9	3 6	3 10					
1931	18 3	7 2	11 3	4 13	..					
1932	16 5	7 12	13 9	7 10	..					
1933	14 1	8 8	12 7	7 12	8 0					
1934	13 5	9 0	12 8	7 7	8 0					
1935	14 11	7 14	13 3	5 15	4 8					
1936	15 5	7 9	11 12	7 6	..	3 2 9	4 10 8	3 11 10	4 9 8	12 2 7
1937	12 7	7 9	10 8	8 5	..	3 11 7	3 13 8	4 7 6	3 15 5	17 14 4
1938	14 3	8 8	12 8	6 10	9 4	3 0 9	4 8 0	3 10 4	6 1 0	13 12 0
1939	13 12	8 15	11 13	4 9	8 4	3 7 10	4 10 6	3 10 1	7 13 7	14 15 11
1940	10 13	7 13	10 0	7 9	..	3 10 8	5 9 3	4 1 8	4 6 6	18 12 2
Average for 10 years	14 5	8 1	11 15	6 13	7 10	3 5 1	4 10 5	3 11 6	5 6 0	15 8 2
Average for 36 years	11 11	6 5	9 9	4 13	5 2					

* Average for 5 years.

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-7.

[Rule 19-A (xiii)]

*Leases of Dry Crop Lands in the Villages of the Sakri Taluka, West Khandesh District,
during the period of 1935-36 to 1939-40.*

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP I.							
1	Astane	314 4	140 0 0	660 2 9	21.20	4.71	40
2	Akalpada	37 9	39 4 0	262 2 3	14.97	6.67	14
4	Bhadane	351 33	181 2 0	822 11 0	22.02	4.54	32
5	Bodhri	12 27	8 4 0	36 0 9	22.88	4.30	3
6	Bodgaon	1,053 30	662 0 0	1,508 15 6	43.87	2.47	82
7	Bhondgaon	62 7	39 0 0	99 10 6	39.13	2.55	3
9	Chikse	454 28	456 7 0	1,219 3 0	37.44	2.67	57
10	Chadvel	720 31	303 0 0	1,311 10 6	23.10	4.32	23
11	Datarti	381 22	140 0 0	745 8 0	18.77	5.32	33
12	Dhadna	339 38	130 5 0	547 9 6	23.80	4.20	10
13	Dahivel	939 13	660 1 0	1,672 9 9	40.00	2.40	82
14	Gondas	28 18	10 10 0	34 2 0	31.15	3.21	4
15	Ghodde	1,487 18	662 1 0	2,467 2 6	26.83	3.72	95
16	Jirethal .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Jirapur	47 12	48 0 0	124 8 0	38.55	2.59	4
20	Kavtha	1,477 13	719 11 3	3,415 9 0	21.07	4.83	82
21	Kasara	65 7	42 4 0	67 3 6	62.85	1.59	7
22	Kokla	181 18	109 0 0	400 15 6	27.18	3.67	14
23	Kirwade	182 26	100 8 0	243 7 9	41.28	2.42	24
24	Mhasdi (Ner)	265 12	133 7 0	911 6 0	14.64	6.82	30
26	Malanjan	315 13	142 7 0	364 1 3	39.12	2.55	22
27	Malpur	164 10	109 6 0	401 7 9	27.24	3.67	18
28	Nandvan	798 30	388 6 6	1,489 9 0	26.08	3.83	72
29	Nagzari	201 36	164 7 0	397 13 9	41.33	2.41	11
31	Nagpur	13 14	5 0 0	35 7 6	14.10	7.09	5
33	Pimpalner	770 35	623 14 0	1,647 12 9	37.86	2.64	91
35	Sakri	228 20	91 15 6	384 14 0	23.89	4.18	27
38	Senpur	453 18½	203 2 0	594 3 0	34.19	2.02	34
39	Sayane	304 12	151 4 0	619 14 0	24.40	4.09	21
40	Samoda	449 20	256 1 0	795 10 0	32.18	3.10	38
41	Surpan	129 17	63 8 0	209 14 9	30.25	3.30	19
42	Shevali	162 18	70 7 0	491 2 3	14.34	6.97	20
43	Tamasvadi	20 19	14 3 6	70 1 3	20.22	4.02	3
44	Vasmar	137 18	97 8 0	694 6 0	14.04	7.12	13
	Total	12,553 6½	6,975 9 9	24,746 15 0	28.19	3.55	1,032
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs) 1.97					

FORM A 7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP II							
48	Dhamnar	805 25	271 12 0	1,274 4 6	21·33	4·68	62
50	Dighave	909 4	300 2 0	1,105 4 0	27·15	3·68	70
52	Ganeshpur	88 7	39 2 0	117 12 9	33·22	3·01	4
54	Nilgavan	35 37	10 14 0	55 14 6	19·46	5·14	4
55	Nadse	158 21	64 6 0	277 4 0	23·22	4·30	15
56	Pratappur	427 6	146 15 6	435 3 9	33·77	2·96	27
57	Vitai	132 27	50 13 6	254 5 6	19·90	5·00	9
	Total ..	2,647 7	884 1 0	3,520 1 0	25·11	3·98	191
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1·33					
GROUP III.							
[Section (i).]							
49	Dogaon	511 28	297 8 0	1,136 14 0	26·17	3·82	40
50	Umbarti	235 2	72 0 0	328 10 6	21·91	4·56	16
	Total ..	746 30	369 8 0	1,465 8 6	25·21	3·96	56
	Average rent per acre Rs. ..	1·96					
[Section (ii).]							
60	Akhada	1,362 3	347 9 6	1,522 1 3	22·84	4·37	113
63	Balsana	697 23	194 8 0	1,076 15 0	18·06	5·53	42
68	Bhamer	1,630 14	534 6 0	2,612 14 3	20·45	4·88	85
69	Bramhanwel (I)	816 10	325 12 0	1,387 15 7	23·43	4·26	78
70	Chadvel	2,533 3	1,313 5 8	4,090 0 11	32·11	3·11	217
71	Chavdi	39 6	47 8 0	282 13 0	16·80	5·95	10
74	Dusana	488 17	146 1 0	786 12 9	18·56	5·38	37
76	Hoddane	65 26	24 0 0	143 7 6	16·73	5·97	7
77	Hatti Khurd	97 16	25 0 0	129 7 6	19·31	5·17	6
78	Hatti Budruk	700 26	188 0 0	858 13 6	21·89	4·56	30
81	Jaitana	1,224 16	436 2 6	1,823 10 6	23·92	4·18	84
84	Kadhre	159 3	48 1 0	279 11 6	17·18	5·82	14
86	Kalambhir	73 34	28 1 0	100 12 6	27·84	3·59	7
87	Korde	717 24	259 12 0	941 3 3	27·60	3·62	61
88	Khudane	428 23	147 6 0	528 11 6	27·87	3·58	27
90	Malkheda	98 19	36 8 0	339 3 3	10·76	9·29	6
95	Perajpur	11 2	4 6 0	28 13 0	15·18	6·50	2
98	Rojgaon	689 35	241 8 0	915 10 6	26·37	3·79	44
99	Runmali	545 9	183 8 0	752 12 3	24·88	4·10	34
102	Tembhs	239 34	49 8 0	195 12 6	25·28	3·95	11

FORM A 7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP III [Section (ii)—contd.]							
103	Titana	1,061 3	504 4 6	1,088 9 3	25.36	3.04	88
105	Ubhand	284 28	71 8 0	529 1 9	13.51	7.40	16
107	Vitave	197 27	69 3 6	282 8 6	24.50	4.08	16
108	Vadel	81 20	38 8 0	246 1 9	15.64	6.39	7
111	Varsus	619 12	264 1 9	1,103 1 9	23.94	4.17	48
112	Vajdare	433 12	136 14 0	519 12 3	26.33	3.79	27
	Total ..	15,397 5	5,665 6 5	23,466 13 0	24.14	4.14	1,117
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.52					
[Section (iii)]							
113	Amlı	209 33	101 2 0	231 10 3	43.66	2.29	16
114	Burudkha	29 5	19 0 0	28 4 6	67.19	1.48	5
69	Bramhanwel (II)	677 27	309 1 8	897 7 5	34.14	2.00	69
115	Balhana	354 13	202 2 0	566 3 0	35.70	2.80	43
116	Dhaner	178 16	101 8 0	210 2 3	48.30	2.07	22
117	Deshshirwada	465 7	221 2 6	607 13 6	36.38	2.74	44
118	Dapur	454 3	164 13 0	429 9 9	38.36	2.60	34
119	Jamkhel .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	Jambhora	84 0	60 0 0	167 10 0	35.79	2.70	5
121	Khandbara	79 30	44 11 0	170 14 6	26.15	3.82	10
124	Kuruswada	12 33	7 8 0	12 11 3	59.06	1.09	3
125	Lagadohol .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Malgaon .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Machmal	120 1	95 0 0	221 15 9	42.80	2.33	17
130	Mohana	17 25	12 8 0	33 10 9	37.13	2.69	5
131	Pargaon	1,483 34	494 4 0	1,603 5 6	30.83	3.24	114
132	Pankheda	1,875 19	1,009 15 0	2,403 6 3	42.02	2.37	176
133	Pangan	431 25	201 13 0	334 14 0	60.26	1.65	35
135	Raytel	44 1	19 8 0	39 13 3	48.96	2.04	4
136	Sutara	12 4	5 0 0	8 7 6	59.03	1.69	1
139	Sirsala	43 21	14 0 0	38 5 6	36.52	2.73	8
141	Virkhel	692 00	302 8 0	916 14 9	32.99	3.03	44
	Total ..	7,265 17	3,385 8 2	8,923 3 8	37.94	2.63	654
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.22					
	Group Total ..	23,409 12	9,420 6 7	33,855 9 2	28.08	3.56	1,827
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1.43					

FORM A 7—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	Number of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP IV.							
142	Bopkhol	624 36	230 6 6	674 1 0	34·18	2·92	48
143	Chopala	120 23	15 0 0	45 6 6	33·03	3·11	11
145	Dhamandar	56 28½	11 8 0	39 9 9	29·07	3·44	14
146	Dangshirwada	451 36	221 3 0	761 5 0	29·05	3·44	54
147	Khatyal	31 36	9 0 0	9 13 6	91·46	1·09	1
148	Kalamba	8 0	3 0 0	17 4 6	17·36	5·76	1
150	Kakaavada .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	Khudashi	478 33	153 1 0	613 13 9	24·93	4·01	61
152	Lakhala .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153	Malgaon (Warsa)	262 23	223 4 0	554 14 6	40·23	2·48	39
154	Manjri .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
155	Pimpalgaon .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
156	Rohod .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
158	Senvad .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
159	Tembha	183 1	49 8 0	126 2 3	39·24	2·54	15
160	Warsa .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	2,218 16½	915 14 6	2,842 6 0	32·22	3·10	244
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1·28					
GROUP V.							
162	Umbharpata .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Total ..	40,828 2	18,195 15 10	64,964 15 2	28·00	3·56	3,204
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 1·59					

*N.B.—Information about dry crop, rice, garden lands, etc., should be compiled in separate forms. The class of lands to which the leases pertain should be specified in the space.

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-7 (i).

[RULE 19-A (iii).]

Leases of Motasthal Lands in the Villages of the Sakri Taluka, West Khandesh District, during the period of 1935-36 to 1939-40.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP I.							
4	Bhadne	15 33	8 4 0	24 6 0	33.78	2.96	3
9	Chikse	14 32	16 0 0	71 15 6	22.23	4.49	3
24	Mhasdi (Ner)	4 35	3 1 0	138 6 6	2.21	45.19	4
33	Pimpalner	22 12	24 15 0	202 4 6	12.32	8.11	9
39	Sayane	6 4	6 2 0	76 11 3	7.08	12.52	1
42	Sevali	5 0	5 8 0	121 2 3	4.54	22.02	10
	Total ..	68 36	63 14 0	634 14 9	10.06	9.94	30
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 9.21					
GROUP II.							
50	Dighave	20 32	15 14 6	166 15 9	9.51	10.49	10
52	Ganeshpur	3 37	3 1 0	113 6 0	2.70	37.02	2
55	Nadse	47 4	13 9 0	114 0 6	11.89	8.40	7
56	Pratappur	5 18	4 14 6	104 6 6	4.09	21.28	6
57	Vitai	6 15	2 5 0	34 8 6	6.69	14.03	3
	Total ..	83 26	39 12 0	533 5 3	7.45	13.41	28
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 6.37					
GROUP III.							
[Section (i).]							
49	Degaon .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
59	Umbarti	6 11	4 0 6	140 7 6	2.87	34.84	7
	Total ..	6 11	4 0 6	140 7 6	2.87	34.84	7
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 22.38					
[Section (ii).]							
60	Akhada	22 15	11 11 0	242 7 3	4.82	20.74	16
63	Balsana	32 34	12 0 0	72 0 0	16.66	6.00	3
70	Chadvel	27 3	15 6 0	176 14 6	8.69	11.50	9

FORM A-7 (i)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP III—contd.							
[Section (ii)—contd.]							
74	Dusana	15 35	4 13 6	205 5 0	2·35	42·38	5
84	Kadhro	14 26	4 6 0	104 10 9	4·17	23·92	1
86	Kalambhir	22 31	13 15 6	508 4 0	2·64	36·38	9
87	Korde	15 39	11 0 6	97 10 6	11·29	8·85	12
88	Khudana	38 31	28 2 6	714 0 6	3·94	25·35	40
95	Perajpur	7 15	3 12 0	42 6 6	8·84	11·30	5
130	Titana	54 13	56 0 0	514 5 3	10·88	9·18	28
	Total ..	252 .2	161 3 0	2,678 0 3	6·01	16·61	130
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 10·62					
[Section (iii).]							
115	Balhana	17 32	11 5 0	117 11 6	9·60	10·40	10
141	Virkhel	8 8	6 0 0	57 9 0	10·42	9·59	4
	Total ..	26 0	17 5 0	175 4 6	9·87	10·12	14
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 6·74					
	Group Total ..	284 13	182 8 6	2,993 12 3	6·09	16·40	151
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 10·52					
	Grand Total ..	436 35	286 2 6	4,162 0 3	6·87	14·54	209
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 9·52					

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-7 (ii).

[RULE 19-A (vii).]

Leases of Patashal Lands in the Villages of the Sakri Taluka, West Khandesh District, during the period of 1935-36 to 1939-40.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
	GROUP I.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	[Section (a).]						
12	Dhadne	142 16½	2,004 18 0	5,289 4 6	37.00	2.63	113
21	Kasara	33 10½	454 6 0	1,490 15 9	30.40	3.28	33
22	Kokla	67 13½	899 2 0	1,809 7 6	49.68	2.01	52
27	Malpur	131 28½	1,836 12 0	3,575 14 6	51.36	1.94	66
28	Nandvan	13 12½	130 15 0	293 4 6	44.66	2.23	6
29	Nagzari .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
31	Nagpur	7 16	84 4 0	161 8 4	52.16	1.91	8
33	Pimpalner	93 27	1,040 10 0	2,073 7 3	50.18	1.99	52
39	Sayana	13 23½	158 9 0	396 0 3	40.03	2.49	16
40	Samoda	361 21	4,650 6 3	12,147 13 11	38.28	2.61	147
	Total ..	864 8½	11,259 13 3	27,237 12 6	41.33	2.41	400
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 31.51					
	[Section (b).]						
1	Astane	1 20	6 4 0	129 14 0	4.81	20.78	5
4	Bhadne	133 9½	1,194 3 0	2,864 2 6	41.69	2.30	80
5	Bodhri .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
6	Bodhgaon	9 29	97 8 0	219 6 3	44.44	2.25	7
7	Bhondgaon .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
10	Chadvel	24 15	186 6 0	558 1 9	33.30	2.99	10
11	Datarti	87 8½	953 9 0	1,979 5 9	48.17	2.07	53
14	Gondas	61 9½	688 11 0	1,404 15 0	49.01	2.04	37
15	Ghodde	387 10½	2,299 5 0	5,323 11 9	43.18	2.31	115
16	Jirethal	219 19½	1,536 12 0	3,540 0 9	43.41	2.30	70
19	Jirapur	2 20	13 7 0	41 7 3	32.53	3.07	5
20	Kavthe	120 8	915 0 0	2,320 7 3	39.43	2.53	52
23	Kirvada	72 5	721 9 3	1,606 14 9	44.91	2.22	39
38	Senpur	116 28½	1,548 5 0	2,925 0 0	52.02	1.88	135
41	Surpan	12 3	76 9 0	261 12 0	29.25	3.41	16
42	Shevali	0 35	7 13 0	34 9 0	22.58	4.42	5
	Total ..	1,249 11	10,245 5 3	23,209 12 6	44.26	2.25	629
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 18.52					

FORM A-7(ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
13	GROUP I—contd. [Section (c).] Dahivel	285 38	2,373 4 0	4,462 7 0	53.18	1.88	200
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 15.60					
9	[Section (d).] Chikse	42 18½	41 6 0	529 4 6	7.81	12.79	54
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 12.46					
	Group Total ..	2,441 36	23,919 12 6	55,439 4 6	43.14	2.31	1,373
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 22.70					
	GROUP III. [Section (i).] [Section (ii) (a).]						
63	Balsana	52 10½	174 2 0	1,022 0 0	17.03	5.86	33
74	Dusapa	34 10	99 8 0	897 13 0	11.08	9.02	24
99	Runmali	59 36½	134 10 0	1,028 6 9	13.09	7.63	37
111	Varsus	80 33	324 14 8	2,133 14 5	15.22	6.56	87
112	Vajdare	23 14½	67 2 2	259 15 11	25.82	3.87	16
	Total ..	250 24½	800 4 10	5,342 2 1	15.00	6.66	197
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 21.27					
	[Section (ii) (b).]						
60	Akhada	98 18½	131 15 0	578 1 0	23.90	4.38	38
69	Bramhanwel (I)	59 22½	184 11 4	850 4 7	21.72	4.60	33
	Total ..	158 1	316 10 4	1,428 5 7	22.16	4.51	71
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 9.03					
	[Section (ii) (c).]						
81	Jaitana	70 12½	42 13 9	1,498 14 0	2.85	34.97	76
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 21.31					
	Total ..	478 38	1,159 12 11	8,269 6 5	14.02	7.12	344
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 17.26					

FORM A-7(ii)—*contd.*

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	GROUP III—<i>contd.</i>						
	[Section (iii) (a).]						
121	Khandbara	14 38½	116 13 9	353 9 9	33·04	3·09	12
132	Pankheda	200 2	1,930 11 11	3,744 6 1	51·56	1·03	112
	Total ..	215 0½	2,047 9 8	4,097 15 10	40·06	2·01	124
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 19·05					
	[Section (iii) (b).]						
69	Bramhanwel (II) ..	5 1	6 13 6	71 13 6	9·52	10·40	9
114	Burudkha .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
116	Dhaner .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
129	Machmal	23, 7	146 7 3	253 3 9	57·83	1·72	10
136	Sutara .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	..
	Total ..	28 8	153 4 9	325 1 3	47·15	2·12	26
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 11·52					
	[Section (iii) (c).]						
117	Deshshirwada	3 39½	3 12 0	48 7 0	7·74	12·01	12
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 12·14					
	Total, Section (iii) ..	247 8	2,204 10 5	4,471 8 1	40·30	2·02	101
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 18·08					
	Group Total ..	726 6	3,364 7 4	12,740 14 6	26·42	3·78	505
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 17·54					
	GROUP IV.						
	[Section (a).]						
146	Dangshirwada	71 26	154 11 9	458 13 9	33·72	2·96	55
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 6·40					

FORM A-7 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Multiple of assessment represented by rent.	No. of Leases.
	GROUP IV—contd. [Section (b).]	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
142	Bopkhel	5 24	10 11 10	67 12 10	15·83	6·31	6
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 12·10					
	[Section (c).]						
151	Khudashi	99 15	148 13 3	487 15 6	30·49	3·27	35
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 4·91					
	Group Total ..	176 25	314 4 10	1,014 10 1	30·97	3·17	96
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 5·74.					
	Grand Total ..	3,344 27	27,598 8 8	69,194 13 1	39·89	2·50	1,074
	Average rent per acre ..	Rs. 20·69					

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-8.

[RULE 19-A (xiv).]

Selling Value of Dry Crop Lands in the Villages of the Sakri Taluka, West Khandesh District, during the period of 1935-36 to 1939-40.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
	GROUP I.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1	Astane	21 20	9 0 0	675 0 0	75.00	3	
2	Akalpa-da	0 33	1 0 0	100 0 0	100.00	1	
4	Bhadne	58 24	30 11 0	2,685 0 0	87.40	0	
5	Bodhri	34 31	18 5 0	3,150 0 0	172.01	3	
6	Bodgaon	24 27½	16 7 3	448 0 0	27.22	4	
7	Bhondgaon .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
9	Chikse	45 0	46 5 0	1,075 0 0	42.64	7	
10	Chadvel	161 28	65 1 0	5,015 0 0	77.07	6	
11	Datarti	172 37	76 0 0	8,245 0 0	108.48	13	
12	Dhadne	106 12	52 9 0	4,465 0 0	84.94	12	
13	Dahivel	245 34	144 14 0	3,470 0 0	23.05	25	
14	Gondas	13 7	8 12 0	900 0 0	102.85	2	
15	Ghodde	118 33	53 8 0	3,100 0 0	57.94	12	
16	Jirethal .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
19	Jirapur	4 8	4 5 0	200 0 0	40.37	1	
20	Kavtha	148 9	67 14 0	4,715 0 0	69.46	14	
21	Kasara	18 30	10 8 0	1,150 0 0	109.52	3	
22	Kokla	12 34	5 14 0	300 0 0	51.06	2	
23	Kirwada	25 34	21 0 0	642 0 0	30.57	2	
24	Mhasdi (Ner)	131 7	55 15 6	20,510 0 0	366.45	30	
26	Malanjan	54 31	42 12 0	4,460 0 0	104.32	6	
27	Malpur	60 20	31 10 0	1,090 0 0	62.02	8	
28	Nandvan	102 26	98 15 0	5,240 0 0	52.96	18	
29	Nagzari	12 2	7 3 0	625 0 0	80.05	3	
31	Nagpur	27 14	20 8 0	1,500 0 0	73.17	3	
33	Pimpalner	39 19	28 8 0	1,602 0 0	56.21	7	
35	Sakri	56 21	29 8 0	3,325 0 0	112.71	5	
38	Senpur	79 30	37 10 0	2,095 0 0	55.68	7	
39	Sayane	27 19	10 10 0	1,100 0 0	103.52	3	
40	Samoda	41 10	43 1 0	3,405 0 0	79.07	9	
41	Surpan	67 29	27 9 0	1,250 0 0	45.35	8	
42	Sevali	71 18	26 7 0	3,120 0 0	118.01	11	
43	Tamasvadi	11 13	4 0 0	325 0 0	81.25	1	
44	Vasmar	173 4	83 3 0	11,100 0 0	133.43	23	
	Total	2,261 11½	1,179 8 9	1,02,882 0 0	87.22	261	
	Average price per acre	Rs. 45.49					

FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP II.							
48	Dhamnar	204 30	69 15 0	5,875 0 0	83·10	18	
50	Dighave	162 18	57 2 0	4,820 0 0	84·37	13	
52	Ganeshpur	38 11	21 1 0	1,055 0 0	92·81	4	
54	Nilgavan	57 14	16 3 0	1,300 0 0	80·30	5	
55	Nadsa	49 8	20 0 0	1,275 0 0	63·75	5	
56	Pratappur	48 23	17 8 0	1,100 0 0	62·85	4	
57	Vithai	47 29	15 11 0	1,200 0 0	76·49	5	
	Total ..	608 33	217 8 0	17,525 0 0	80·57	54	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 28·78					
GROUP III.							
[Section (i).]							
49	Degaon	83 30	30 13 0	3,025 0 0	75·98	7	
59	Umbarti	118 39	28 10 6	1,995 0 0	69·61	14	
	Total ..	202 38	68 7 6	5,020 0 0	73·31	21	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 24·73					
[Section (ii).]							
60	Akhada	135 3	42 1 0	3,303 0 0	78·52	10	
63	Balsana	303 0	91 8 0	6,317 0 0	69·03	23	
68	Bhamer	129 9	44 5 0	5,950 0 0	134·27	8	
69	Brahmanwel (I)	68 7	25 10 0	1,819 0 0	70·98	8	
70	Chadvel	119 36	67 11 4	3,070 0 0	45·34	12	
71	Chavdi	132 25	40 10 0	3,315 0 0	81·60	11	
74	Dusana	141 10	44 7 0	3,798 0 0	85·46	15	
76	Hoddans	83 30	28 8 0	2,450 0 0	85·96	4	
77	Hatti Khurd	8 37	2 4 0	435 0 0	193·33	2	
78	Hatti Budruk	256 18	66 10 0	4,581 0 0	68·75	14	
81	Jaitana	229 0	79 14 0	9,521 0 0	119·19	19	
84	Kadhro	184 8	45 11 6	4,830 0 0	105·67	16	
86	Kalambhir	25 6	8 4 0	2,025 0 0	245·45	5	
87	Korde	127 30	53 6 0	2,082 8 0	39·01	13	
88	Khudana	10 25	3 14 0	190 0 0	49·03	2	
90	Malkhede	8 20	3 0 0	700 0 0	233·33	1	

FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of sales.	Remarks.
		A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP III—contd.							
[Section (ii)]—contd.							
95	Perajpur	43 9	15 15 0	2,410 0 0	151.21	6	
98	Rojgaon	61 5	19 13 0	2,080 0 0	104.98	4	
99	Runmali	44 32	10 0 0	630 0 0	63.00	2	
102	Tembha	11 14	4 0 0	350 0 0	62.50	1	
103	Titana	100 34	41 14 0	2,280 0 0	54.44	9	
105	Ubhand	29 19	8 8 0	1,250 0 0	147.05	3	
107	Vitave	13 4	6 4 0	250 0 0	40.00	5	
108	Vadel	29 22	7 11 8	860 0 0	111.41	4	
111	Varsus	61 24	18 0 0	900 0 0	50.00	4	
112	Vajdare	23 20	7 0 0	575 0 0	82.14	2	
	Total ..	2,382 7	786 13 0	65,871 8 0	83.71	201	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 27.65					
[Section (iii).]							
113	Amla	20 17	8 8 0	80 0 0	9.41	2	
114	Burudkha	38 32	18 7 0	290 0 0	15.72	3	
69	Bramhanwel (II)	104 36	54 13 6	2,135 0 0	38.92	16	
115	Balhana	35 13	22 5 0	1,555 0 0	69.69	4	
116	Dhāner	23 39	17 0 0	370 0 0	21.76	4	
117	Deshshirwada	37 12	18 8 0	1,400 0 0	75.67	7	
118	Dapur .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	Jamkhel .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	Jambora .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Khandbara	17 9	10 11 0	136 0 0	12.72	1	
124	Kuruswada .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	Lagadohol .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	Malgaon .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	Machmal	32 31	15 0 0	245 0 0	16.33	3	
130	Mohana .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	Pargaon	35 4	14 7 0	400 0 0	27.70	4	
132	Pankheda	188 18	82 4 0	1,781 0 0	21.65	13	
133	Pangan	6 29	5 0 0	100 0 0	20.00	1	
135	Raytel	67 25	31 8 0	450 0 0	14.28	5	
136	Sutara	3 13	8 8 0	350 0 0	41.17	1	

FORM A-8—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP III—contd. [Section (iii)]—contd.							
130	Sirsala	17 15	13 10 0	540 0 0	39.63	5	
141	Virkhel	28 25	9 8 0	200 0 0	21.05	2	
	Total ..	657 38	330 1 6	10,032 0 0	30.39	71	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 15.24					
	Group Total ..	3,243 3	1,185 6 4	80,923 8 0	68.26	293	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 24.95					
GROUP IV.							
142	Bopkhel	22 8	11 2 0	300 0 0	28.96	4	
143	Chopala .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
145	Dhamandar .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
146	Dangahirwada	7 9	3 0 0	100 0 0	33.33	1	
147	Khatyal .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
148	Kalambe .. ..	....	....	....	....	150	
150	Kakaswada .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
151	Kudashi	60 22	14 4 0	615 0 0	43.15	5	
152	Lakhala .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
153	Malgaon (Warsa) .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
154	Manjri .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
155	Pimpalgaon	6 7	2 8 0	200 0 0	80.00	1	
156	Rohod .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
158	Senvad .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
159	Tembha .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
160	Warsa .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	96 6	30 14 0	1,215 0 0	39.35	11	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 12.63					
GROUP V.							
162	Umbharpata .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
	Grand Total ..	6,209 13½	2,613 5 1	2,02,545 8 0	77.55	619	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 32.61					

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-8 (i).

[RULE 19-A (xiv).]

Selling Value of Motasthal Lands in the Villages of the Sakri Taluka, West Khandesh District, during the period of 1935-36 to 1939-40.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP I.							
20	Kavthe	6 0	3 3 0	800 0 0	250.08	1	
24	Mhasdi (Ner)	4 4	1 13 6	1,250 0 0	677.06	4	
29	Sayane .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
42	Sevali	0 19	0 8 0	350 0 0	700.00	1	
44	Vasmar	5 29	4 8 0	2,875 0 0	638.88	3	
	Total ..	16 12	10 0 6	5,275 0 0	525.85	0	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 323.61					
GROUP II.							
50	Dighave	3 4	3 4 6	1,250 0 0	380.05	4	
52	Ganeshpur	6 24	4 13 0	1,200 0 0	240.35	3	
54	Nilgavan .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
55	Nadsa	2 10	1 0 0	325 0 0	325.00	2	
56	Pratappur	0 27	0 8 6	875 0 0	1,647.05	2	
57	Vitai	2 8	1 0 6	600 0 0	581.81	3	
	Total ..	14 33	10 10 6	4,250 0 0	398.82	14	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 286.67					
GROUP III.							
[Section (i).]							
49	Degaon	0 25	0 8 0	100 0 0	200.00	1	
59	Umbarti	5 9	2 11 0	775 0 0	288.37	6	
	Total ..	5 34	3 8 0	875 0 0	274.50	7	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 149.57					
[Section (ii).]							
63	Balsana	12 16	4 14 6	800 0 0	163.05	2	
68	Bhamer .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
70	Chadvel	1 17	1 1 0	600 0 0	564.70	1	

FORM A-8 (i)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP III—contd.							
[Section (ii)]—contd.							
71	Chavdi	2 10	1 3 0	100 0 0	84·21	1	
74	Dusana	32 20	19 8 0	2,500 0 0	128·20	3	
84	Kadhro	0 4	4 4 0	2,925 0 0	688·23	2	
86	Kalambhir .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Kordo	2 38	3 9 6	462 0 0	128·55	5	
88	Khudana	2 16	0 10 0	100 0 0	160·00	1	
103	Titana	5 38	9 1 0	885 0 0	97·65	3	
112	Vajdare	0 32	2 1 4	350 0 0	168·00	2	
	Total ..	60 31	46 4 4	8,722 0 0	188·49	20	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 125					
[Section (iii).]							
59	Bramhanwel (II)	2 21	1 13 0	200 0 0	110·34	2	
115	Valhana	0 39	0 12 0	200 0 0	266·66	1	
141	Virkhel .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	3 20	2 9 0	400 0 0	156·09	3	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 114·28					
	Group Total ..	79·5	52 0 4	9,997 0 0	192·17	30	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 126·34					
	Grand Total ..	110·10	72 11 4	19,522 0 0	268·49	53	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 177·07					

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-8 (ii) [Rule 19-A (xiv).]

Selling Value of Patasthal Lands in the Villages of the Sakri Taluka, West Khandesh, during the period of 1935-36 to 1939-40.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
	GROUP I.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	[Section (a)]						
12	Dhadne	19 21½	272 2 0	11,331 0 0	41.33	31	
21	Kasara	14 39½	202 2 0	8,919 8 0	44.12	37	
22	Kokala	3 11	50 4 0	870 0 0	17.32	6	
27	Malpur	9 37	131 1 0	4,500 0 0	35.02	19	
29	Nagzari	0 32	9 0 0	225 0 0	25.00	2	
31	Nagpur	0 24½	8 0 0	115 0 0	14.37	1	
33	Pimpalner	7 1	79 5 0	2,200 0 0	27.73	9	
39	Sayana	3 21½	32 6 0	370 0 0	11.42	5	
40	Samoda	15 00½	176 7 0	5,316 2 9	30.13	25	
	Total ..	74 36	960 11 0	33,036 10 9	35.25	135	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 453.09					
	[Section (b)]						
1	Astane	1 0	4 5 0	575 0 0	133.33	2	
4	Bhadne	11 32½	105 8 6	5,166 0 0	48.05	10	
5	Bodhri	1 17½	9 0 0	400 0 0	44.44	1	
6	Bodhgaon .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Chadvel	4 21½	37 1 0	2,107 0 0	56.84	3	
11	Datarti	0 18	5 6 0	150 0 0	27.00	1	
14	Gondas	14 26	135 8 0	2,375 0 0	17.52	8	
15	Ghodade	7 18	74 11 0	3,320 0 0	44.45	10	
19	Jirapur	1 18	5 0 0	200 0 0	40.00	1	
20	Kavtha	7 25	57 11 6	2,957 8 0	51.23	11	
23	Kirwada	0 37½	19 7 0	307 0 0	15.79	5	
38	Senpur	18 14½	254 7 0	7,965 0 0	31.30	35	
41	Surpan	1 28	11 5 0	800 0 0	70.71	4	
42	Sevali	0 7½	0 14 0	75 0 0	85.71	1	
	Total ..	71 23½	720 4 0	26,397 8 0	36.19	92	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 368.71					
	[Section (c)]						
13	Dahivel	17 37	148 14 6	4,458 0 0	29.93	29	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 248.70.					

FORM A-8 (vi)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of Sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	GROUP I—contd. [Section (d)]						
9	Chikse	10 2½	10 13 9	2,516 0 0	231.68	14	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 249.88					
	Group Total ..	174 19½	1,840 11 3	67,308 2 9	36.52	270	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 385.74					
	Group III. [Section (i)] [Section (ii) (a)]						
63	Balsana	11 15	37 7 0	4,700 0 0	125.54	6	
74	Dusana	8 32	15 10 6	2,010 0 0	128.38	6	
99	Runmali	0 7	0 11 0	100 0 0	145.45	1	
111	Varsus .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
112	Vajdare .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	20 14	53 12 6	6,810 0 0	126.62	13	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 326.22					
	[Section (ii) (b)]						
60	Akhada	0 30	1 12 6	350 0 0	196.49	1	
69	Bramhanwel (I)	3 36½	13 13 4	1,275 0 0	92.16	5	
	Total ..	4 28½	15 9 10	1,625 0 0	104.06	6	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 344.82					
	[Section (ii) (c)]						
81	Jaitana	3 28	3 0 0	2,050 0 0	683.33	9	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 554.05					
	Total [Section (ii)] ..	28 28½	72 6 4	10,485 0 0	144.82	28	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 365.17					

FORM A-8 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
GROUP III—contd.							
[Section (iii) (a)]							
121	Khandbare	1 21	13 12 0	180 0 0	13.09	3	
132	Pankheda	6 21½	59 10 8	1,166 0 0	19.54	9	
	Total ..	8 2½	73 6 8	1,346 0 0	18.33	11	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 166.94					
[Section (iii) (b)]							
114	Burudkha	5 12	10 14 0	105 0 0	17.03	3	
116	Dhaner	2 33	24 9 0	284 0 0	11.56	1	
129	Miohmal	1 10½	9 8 0	350 0 0	36.84	2	
136	Sutara .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
	Total ..	9 15½	44 15 0	829 0 0	18.44	6	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 80.30					
[Section (iii) (c)]							
117	Deshshirwada	1 30	1 1 0	230 0 0	216.47	3	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 131.42					
	Total (Section (iii)) ..	19 8	119 6 8	2,405 0 0	20.13	20	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 125.26					
	Group Total ..	47 36½	191 13 0	12,890 0 0	67.20	48	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 269.03					
GROUP IV.							
[Section (a)]							
146	Dangshirwada	8 10	16 12 3	852 0 0	50.81	9	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 103.27					

FORM A-8 (ii)—contd.

Serial No. in Form A-9.	Name of village.	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.	No. of sales.	Remarks.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
	GROUP IV—contd.						
	[Section (b)]						
142	Bopkhel	2 33	5 15 7	292 8 0	48·96	3	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 103·53					
	[Section (c)]						
151	Khudashi	7 23	10 1 0	530 0 0	52·67	4	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 60·96					
	Group Total ..	18 26	32 12 10	1,674 8 0	51·04	16	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 80·78					
	Grand Total ..	241 2	2,065 5 1	81,872 10 9	39·64	334	
	Average price per acre ..	Rs. 339·65					

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

FORM A-9.

Effect of Revision Settlement

Effect of Revision Settlement Proposals on Government occupied Land

1	Serial No.	Name of village.	4	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.													17	18		
					Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	18
					Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
		New Group No. 1. (45 villages).																			
1		Astana	I	2	2	..	9	1,498	732	..	..	..	..	P	54	{ S 60 W 305 }	..	1,552	1,007	..
2		Akalpada	I	2	2	..	..	154	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	162	..
3		Arnoda	I	2	2	..	..	612	373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	612	373	..
4		Bhadna	I	2	2	..	10	1,878	948	..	..	..	..	{ M 3 P 263 }	3	{ S 412 W 1,891 }	..	2,144	3,254	..
5		Bodhri	I	2	2	..	10	287	156	..	..	..	..	P	29	{ S 23 W 162 }	..	316	346	..
6		Bodhgaon	I	2	2	..	12	1,080	1,114	..	..	..	..	P	10	{ S 15 W 90 }	..	1,090	1,219	..
7		Bhondgaon	I	2	2	..	14	355	202	..	..	..	..	P	22	{ S 18 W 162 }	..	377	402	..
8		Chinchkheda	I	2	2	..	..	1,308	700	..	..	..	..	M	30	24	..	1,333	784	..
9		Chikse	I	2	2	..	..	1,358	1,470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,358	1,470	..
10		Chadvel	I	2	2	..	11	1,333	561	..	..	..	..	P	90	{ S 101 W 506 }	..	1,423	1,258	..
11		Datarti	I	2	2	..	14	4,403	1,838	..	..	..	..	P	164	{ S 171 W 1,598 }	..	4,567	3,657	..
12		Dhadna	I	2	2	..	15 8	1,926	936	..	..	..	..	P	277	{ S 426 W 3,481 }	..	2,203	4,841	..
13		Dahvel	I	2	2	..	12 11 10 8	3,009	2,256	..	..	..	..	P	300	{ S 386 W 1,821 }	..	3,909	4,463	..
14		Gondas	I	2	2	..	14	416	203	..	..	..	..	P	121	{ S 137 W 1,182 }	..	537	1,622	..
15		Ghodada	I	2	2	..	12	3,072	1,764	..	..	..	..	P	171	{ S 236 W 1,497 }	..	3,843	3,497	..
16		Jirethal	I	2	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	99	{ S 123 W 581 }	..	99	704	..
17		Jaitana	I	2	2	..	..	1,337	748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,337	748	..

A-9.

19-B).

in the Taluka of Sakri in the District of West Khandesh.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percent- age increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
2 8	..	12 8	1,498	861	..	..	..	..	P. 84	{ S 71 } { W 311 }	..	1,532	1,243	..	+13-31	Astana	1
2 8	154	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	101	..	+17-00	Akalpada	2		
2 8	612	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	612	430	..	+17-00	Amoda	3		
2 8	..	12 8	1,879	881	..	..	..	..	M 3 P 262	{ S 4 } { S 485 } { W 1,681 }	..	2,144	2,051	..	- 6-23	Bhadna	4
2 8	..	12 0	289	185	..	..	..	..	P 27	{ S 31 } { W 134 }	..	316	350	..	+ 1-15	Bodhri	5
2 8	..	12 8	1,677	1,303	..	..	..	..	M 3 P 10	{ S 3 } { S 16 } { W 61 }	..	1,690	1,301	..	+14-11	Bodhgau	6
2 8	..	12 8	355	238	..	..	..	..	P 22	{ S 21 } { W 130 }	..	377	369	..	- 3-23	Bhodgau	7
2 8	1,302	893	..	..	..	..	M 81	{ S 29 }	..	1,333	922	..	+17-00	Chinchkheda	8		
2 8	..	12 8	1,266	1,612	..	..	..	..	P 92	{ S 121 } { W 376 }	..	1,358	2,109	..	+48-47	Chikse	9
2 8	..	12 8	1,325	850	..	..	..	..	P 98	{ S 129 } { W 511 }	..	1,423	1,296	..	+ 3-02	Chadval	10
2 8	..	12 8	4,403	2,221	..	..	..	..	P 164	{ S 201 } { W 1,012 }	..	4,567	3,434	..	- 6-00	Datarti	11
2 8	..	12 8	1,925	1,101	..	..	..	..	P 278	{ S 500 } { W 2,612 }	..	2,208	4,213	..	-12-07	Dhadna	12
2 8	..	12 8	3,609	2,654	..	..	..	..	P 300	{ S 454 } { W 1,785 }	..	3,909	4,893	..	+ 9-68	Dahival	13
2 8	..	12 8	416	239	..	..	..	..	P 121	{ S 161 } { W 846 }	..	537	1,246	..	-15-13	Gondas	14
2 8	..	12 8	3,672	2,075	..	..	..	..	P 171	{ S 278 } { W 1,061 }	..	3,843	3,414	..	- 2-37	Ghodada	15
2 8	..	12 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	P 99	{ S 144 } { W 592 }	..	99	736	..	+ 4-54	Jirethal	16
2 8	1,337	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,337	880	..	+17-04	Jaitana	17		

Serial No.	Name of village.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
		No. of Group.	Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	NEW GROUP No. 1—contd. (45 villages)—contd.																
18	Jobapur ..	I	2 2	..	..	1,524	1,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,524	1,010	..
19	Jirapur ..	I	2 2	..	10	132	70	..	..	..	..	P 65	S 73	..	107	348	..
													W 205	..			
20	Kavtha ..	I	2 2	..	10	3,360	1,710	..	..	..	..	P 107	S 128	..	3,467	2,505	..
													W 661	..			
21	Kasara ..	I	2 2	..	15	761	640	..	..	..	..	P 317	S 546	..	1,068	5,023	..
													W 3,828	..			
22	Kokla ..	I	2 2	..	15	243	142	..	..	..	..	P 172	S 277	..	415	2,470	..
													W 2,000	..			
23	Kirwada ..	I	2 2	..	14 12	651	227	..	..	..	..	P 121	S 140	..	772	1,577	..
													W 1,210	..			
24	Mhasdi (Ner) ..	I	2 2	..	..	2,552	1,074	..	..	..	..	M 114	74	..	2,666	1,148	..
25	Mhasdi (P) ..	I	2 2	..	..	1,171	574	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	574	..
26	Malanjan ..	I	2 2	..	..	1,560	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560	1,028	..
27	Malpur ..	I	2 2	..	15	967	707	..	..	..	..	P 210	S 369	..	1,186	3,733	..
													W 2,057	..			
28	Nandvan ..	I	2 2	..	14	2,385	1,254	..	..	..	..	P 23	S 24	..	2,408	1,504	..
													W 226	..			
29	Nagzari ..	I	2 2	..	15	828	665	..	..	..	..	P 8	S 10	..	838	771	..
													W 96	..			
30	Navadna ..	I	2 2	..	..	1,481	1,024	..	..	..	..	M 13	15	..	1,494	1,030	..
31	Nagpur ..	I	2 2	..	15	170	74	..	..	..	..	P 44	S 62	..	220	575	..
													W 439	..			
32	Pakhrun ..	I	2 2	..	..	900	453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	453	..
33	Pimpalner ..	I	2 2	..	14	2,030	1,659	..	..	..	..	M 2 P 461	S 6 S 738	..	2,502	7,112	..
													W 4,709	..			
34	Rohon ..	I	2 2	..	..	1,694	1,057	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,694	1,057	..
35	Sakri ..	I	2 2	..	..	907	445	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	907	445	..
36	Singarwadi ..	I	2 2	..	..	569	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569	208	..
37	Sayadnagar ..	I	2 2	..	..	1,187	617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,187	617	..
38	Senpur ..	I	2 2	..	15	1,822	806	..	..	..	..	P 180	S 295	..	2,011	3,359	..
													W 2,258	..			
39	Sayana ..	I	2 2	..	15-8	1,119	538	..	..	..	..	P 24	S 24	..	1,220	822	..
													W 290	..			

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
2 8	1,517	1,182	..	..	..	..	M 7	6	..	1,524	1,188	..	+17-02	Jebapur	18
2 8	..	12 8	132	82	..	..	..	..	F 65	S 85 W 143	..	197	310	..	-10-02	Jirapur	19
2 8	..	12 8	3,360	2,019	..	..	..	..	P 107	S 151 W 588	..	3,467	2,758	..	+10-10	Kavtha	20
2 8	..	12 8	751	764	..	..	..	..	P 317	S 642 W 2,973	..	1,068	4,379	..	-12-32	Kasara	21
2 8	..	12 8	243	167	..	..	..	..	P 172	S 320 W 1,600	..	415	2,003	..	-15-57	Kokia	22
2 8	..	12 8	649	266	..	..	..	..	P 123	S 167 W 896	..	772	1,328	..	-15-72	Kirwada	23
2 8	..	12 8	2,552	1,284	..	..	..	..	M 114	87	..	2,666	1,351	..	+17-08	Mhaadi (Nor)	24
2 8	1,171	675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	675	..	+17-00	Mhaadi (P)	25
2 8	1,560	1,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560	1,209	..	+17-00	Malanjan	26
2 8	..	12 8	967	832	..	..	..	..	P 219	S 434 W 2,064	..	1,186	3,330	..	-10-80	Malpur	27
2 8	..	12 8	2,384	1,474	..	..	..	..	M 1	1	..	2,408	1,693	..	+12-56	Mandvan	28
2 8	..	12 8	823	782	..	..	..	..	P 23	S 28 W 190	..	836	869	..	+12-71	Nagzari	29
2 8	..	12 8	823	782	..	..	..	..	P 8	S 12 W 75	..	836	869	..	+12-71	Nagzari	29
2 8	1,481	1,205	..	..	..	..	M 13	13	..	1,494	1,223	..	+17-70	Navadno	30
2 8	..	12 8	176	87	..	..	..	..	P 44	S 73 W 341	..	220	501	..	-12-87	Nagpur	31
2 8	990	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	990	533	..	+17-00	Pakhrun	32
2 8	..	12 8	2,039	1,952	..	..	..	..	M 2	7	..	2,502	6,722	..	- 4-00	Pimpalner	33
2 8	1,694	1,244	..	..	..	..	P 461	S 368 W 3,065	..	1,694	1,244	..	+17-09	Robon	34
2 8	907	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	907	524	..	+17-75	Sakri	35
2 8	569	245	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569	245	..	+17-78	Singarwadi	36
2 8	1,187	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,187	728	..	+17-00	Sayadnagar	37
2 8	..	12 8	1,822	948	..	..	..	..	P 189	S 347 W 1,228	..	2,011	2,523	..	-24-88	Senpur	38
2 8	..	12 8	1,197	633	..	..	..	..	P 23	S 27 W 194	..	1,220	854	..	+ 8-80	Sayana	39

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.

1 Serial No.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	4 Standard rates.			5 Dry crop.			6 Rice.			7 Garden.			8 Total.		
			4 Dry crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
New Group No. I—contd. (46 villages)—contd.																	
40	Banoda	I	2 2	..	15	1,570	1,128	..	..	..	..	P 382	S 607 W 4,352	..	1,061	6,087	..
41	Surpan	I	2 2	..	11	1,432	570	..	..	..	..	P 40	S 89 W 200	..	1,472	887	..
42	Shevall	I	2 2	..	19 9	1,074	974	..	..	..	..	M 30 P 10	S 32 S 10 W 119	..	2,026	1,144	..
48	Tamaswadi	I	2 2	..	..	908	517	..	..	..	..	M 2	5	..	1,000	522	..
44	Yasmar	I	2 2	..	..	2,454	1,220	..	..	..	..	M 38	28	..	2,492	1,248	..
45	Yasar	I	2 2	..	..	1,583	627	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,583	627	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	64,026	35,315	0 8 10	..	..	..	M 238 P 3,788	S 187 S 5,462 W 36,735	0 12 7 1 7 1	68,052	77,699	1 2 3
New Group No. II. (14 villages).																	
46	Bobod	II	1 12	..	..	2,554	1,030	..	..	..	..	M 86	53	..	2,640	1,083	..
47	Chall	II	1 12	..	..	2,432	1,149	..	..	..	..	M 83	56	..	2,515	1,205	..
48	Dhamnar	II	1 12	..	..	4,708	1,075	..	..	..	..	M 42	23	..	4,750	1,998	..
49	Dogaon	III	1 8	..	..	2,709	1,328	..	..	..	..	M 3	8	..	2,772	1,331	..
50	Dighave	II	1 12	..	..	5,281	1,842	..	..	..	..	M 111	84	..	5,302	1,920	..
51	Darkhel	II	1 12	..	..	1,250	541	..	..	..	..	M 23	14	..	1,273	555	..
52	Ganeshpur	II	1 12	..	..	1,357	740	..	..	..	..	M 44	36	..	1,401	782	..
53	Kalgaon	II	1 12	..	..	800	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	276	..
54	Nilgavan	II	1 12	..	..	1,390	433	..	..	..	..	M 20	10	..	1,419	443	..
55	Nadasa	II	1 12	..	..	1,022	763	..	..	..	..	M 63	34	..	1,085	802	..
56	Pratapapur	II	1 12	..	..	2,423	933	..	..	..	..	M 90	69	..	2,513	1,004	..
57	Vital	II	1 12	..	..	1,365	497	..	..	..	..	M 34	15	..	1,399	512	..
58	Umbra	III	1 8	..	..	1,114	504	..	..	..	..	M 29	26	..	1,143	530	..
59	Umbarti	III	1 8	..	..	1,446	418	..	..	..	..	M 43	20	..	1,489	438	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	30,820	12,137	0 6 3	..	..	..	M 671	448	0 10 8	31,491	12,585	0 6 5
New Group No. III. (52 1/2 villages).																	
60	Akhada	III	1 8	..	5 4	2,770	906	..	..	..	..	P 70	S 61 W 184	..	2,846	1,151	..
61	Amkhal	III	1 8	..	..	1,198	536	..	..	..	..	M 21	13	..	1,219	549	..
62	Aina	III	1 8	..	..	1,341	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,341	365	..

A—contd.

BY REVENUE SETTLEMENT.																Percent- age increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33	34				35	36
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
New Group No. I—contd. (48 villages)—contd.																		
2 8	..	12 8	1,570	1,327	..	..	..	..	P 322	S 714 W 3,380	..	1,001	5,481	..	-10-04	Bamoda	40
2 8	..	12 8	1,432	691	..	..	..	..	P 40	S 46 W 258	..	1,472	985	..	+11-06	Surpan	41
2 8	..	12 8	1,074	1,146	..	..	..	..	M 36 P 16	S 38 W 113	..	2,020	1,810	..	+15-20	Shevall	42
2 8	902	605	..	..	..	..	M 8	24	..	1,000	620	..	+20-50	Tamaawadi	43	
2 8	2,432	1,434	..	..	..	..	M 40	84	..	2,492	1,408	..	+17-02	Vaamar	44	
2 8	1,583	738	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,583	738	..	+17-69	Yonar	45	
..	63,907	41,178	0 10 4	..	..	..	M 258 P 3,887	251 S 6,554 W 20,123	0 15 7 1 11 0 1 11 0	68,052	77,106	1 2 1	-0-70	Total	..	
New Group No. II. (16 villages).																		
2 1	2,554	1,214	..	..	..	..	M 86	62	..	2,640	1,276	..	+17-82	Bahad	46	
2 1	2,432	1,352	..	..	..	..	M 83	60	..	2,515	1,418	..	+17-67	Chail	47	
2 1	4,704	1,973	..	..	..	..	M 46	29	..	4,750	2,002	..	+17-00	Dhamnar	48	
2 1	2,769	1,626	..	..	..	..	M 13	18	..	2,772	1,841	..	+39-82	Dogaon	49	
2 1	5,281	2,171	..	..	..	..	M 111	99	..	5,892	2,270	..	+17-80	Dighave	50	
2 1	1,250	638	..	..	..	..	M 23	16	..	1,273	654	..	+17-83	Darkhal	51	
2 1	1,357	879	..	..	..	..	M 44	42	..	1,401	921	..	+17-77	Ganeshpur	52	
2 1	800	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	325	..	+17-76	Kalgaon	53	
2 1	1,399	510	..	..	..	..	M 20	12	..	1,419	622	..	+17-83	Nilgavan	54	
2 1	1,921	892	..	..	..	..	M 64	47	..	1,985	930	..	+17-08	Nadsa	55	
2 1	2,423	1,102	..	..	..	..	M 90	81	..	2,513	1,185	..	+17-92	Pratappur	56	
2 1	1,365	586	..	..	..	..	M 34	18	..	1,399	604	..	+17-06	Vitaj	57	
2 1	1,114	698	..	..	..	..	M 29	31	..	1,143	724	..	+20-60	Umbra	58	
2 1	1,440	675	..	..	..	..	M 43	24	..	1,489	699	..	+26-78	Umbarti	59	
..	80,805	14,736	0 7 8	..	..	..	M 686	542	0 12 8	31,491	15,278	0 7 0	+21-40	Total	..	
New Group No. III. (62 villages).																		
1 14	..	10 0	2,785	1,130	..	..	..	..	P 81	S 81 W 243	..	2,846	1,456	..	+26-50	Akhada	60
1 14	1,198	670	..	..	..	..	M 21	16	..	1,219	686	..	+24-95	Amkhal	61	
1 14	1,341	456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,341	456	..	+24-93	Alana	62	

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																		
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percentage increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.	
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 14	..	10 0	4,654	1,054	..	..	..	..	M 1 P 107 S 129 W 291	1	..	4,702	2,375	..	+25-00	Nakana	63
1 14	61	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	37	..	+23-8	Dhadgaon	64	
1 14	171	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	65	..	+23-0	Bhingul	65	
1 14	1,455	787	..	..	..	..	M 27	15	..	1,482	802	..	+27-8	Basar	66	
1 14	1,037	525	..	..	..	..	M 8	2	..	1,040	527	..	+24-88	Dhadvi	67	
1 14	4,005	1,736	..	..	..	..	M 12	11	..	4,107	1,747	..	+24-06	Dhamer	68	
1 14	3,487	1,827	..	..	..	..	M 1 P 174 S 232 W 634	1	..	3,662	2,604	..	+36-62	Dramhanwel (I)	69	
1 14	..	10 0	4,605	3,306	..	..	..	..	M 110 P 88 S 37 W 53	101	..	4,843	3,497	..	+27-30	Chadvel	70
1 14	1,323	505	..	..	..	..	M 10	6	..	1,338	511	..	+24-08	Chavdi	71	
1 14	923	277	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	925	278	..	+24-06	Dangrda	72	
1 14	1,745	789	..	..	..	..	M 16	9	..	1,761	798	..	+25-08	Domkani	73	
1 14	..	10 0	7,640	1,877	..	..	..	..	M 11 P 210 S 200 W 535	10	..	4,868	2,628	..	+24-06	Dusana	74
1 14	3,157	1,346	..	..	..	..	M 31	20	..	3,188	1,366	..	+24-07	Echala	75	
1 14	728	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	728	256	..	+24-89	Hoddana	76	
1 14	996	327	..	..	..	..	M 8	1	..	990	328	..	+24-71	Hatti Khurd	77	
1 14	2,087	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,087	859	..	+25-08	Hatti Dudruk	78	
1 14	1,940	922	..	..	..	..	M 41	25	..	1,981	947	..	+24-08	Indave	79	
1 14	..	10 0	483	271	..	..	..	..	P 7 S 5 W 6	..	..	490	282	..	+23-18	Isarde	80
1 14	..	10 0	2,717	1,275	..	..	..	..	M 25 P 111 S 120 W 213	24	..	2,880	1,641	..	+51-24	Jaitana	81
1 14	134	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	60	..	+24-53	Jamdha	82	
1 14	736	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	736	283	..	+24-67	Jamki	83	
1 14	2,582	947	..	..	..	..	M 8	6	..	2,590	953	..	+24-90	Kadiure	84	
1 14	1,057	497	..	..	..	..	M 33	30	..	1,090	527	..	+24-88	Khorl	85	
1 14	847	375	..	..	..	..	M 16	15	..	861	390	..	+25-80	Kalambhir	86	
1 14	2,596	1,455	..	..	..	..	M 41	24	..	2,437	1,484	..	+25-02	Korde	87	
1 14	1,269	612	..	..	..	..	M 38	40	..	1,307	652	..	+24-90	Khudana	88	
1 14	1,451	771	..	..	..	..	M 4	2	..	1,455	773	..	+24-87	Lonkheda	89	
1 14	48	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	12	..	+20-00	Malkheda	90	
1 14	Mimasa	91
1 14	789	326	..	..	..	..	M 6	5	..	794	331	..	+24-90	Mahir	92	
1 14	Nitampur	93
1 14	1,022	654	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	1,024	655	..	+25-00	Phopare	94	
1 14	903	407	..	..	..	..	M 18	14	..	921	421	..	+25-29	Parajpur	95	
1 14	847	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	847	301	..	+24-89	Phopade	96	

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.														
			Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
			Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
NEW GROUP No. III—contd. (52½ villages)—contd.																	
97	Palnakhode	III	1 8	..	..	230	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	66	..
98	Bojgaon	III	1 8	..	..	1,223	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	302	..
99	Runmall	III	1 8	..	5	1,163	307	..	..	..	..	P 56 S 43 W 152	..	..	1,219	302	..
100	Saltok	III	1 8	..	..	441	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	170	..
101	Satmana	III	1 8	..	..	672	358	..	..	..	..	M 11	11	..	683	369	..
102	Tembha	III	1 8	..	..	522	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	522	161	..
103	Titana	III	1 8	..	..	2,990	1,434	..	..	..	..	M 79	18	..	3,069	1,452	..
104	Ubharandi	III	1 8	..	..	1,135	331	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	1,137	332	..
105	Ubhand	III	1 8	..	..	1,066	399	..	..	..	..	M 7	4	..	1,073	403	..
106	Yardhana	III	1 8	..	..	45	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	16	..
107	Vitave	III	1 8	..	..	712	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	306	..
108	Vadol	III	1 8	..	..	1,146	476	..	..	..	..	M 7	6	..	1,153	482	..
109	Vahorgaon	III	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Vakheda	III	1 8	..	..	1,484	536	..	..	..	..	M 43	21	..	1,527	557	..
111	Varsus	III	1 8	..	5-8	1,435	720	..	..	..	..	P 76 S 61 W 241	..	..	1,511	1,022	..
112	Vajdara	III	1 8	..	5	698	258	..	..	..	..	P 63 S 52 W 152	..	..	759	462	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	75,623	28,471	0 6 0	..	..	..	M 602 P 702 S 354 W 1,750	0 9 5 607 0 18 10	..	76,927	31,182	0 6 6
NEW GROUP No. IV. (20½ villages).																	
113	Amli	III	1 8	8	..	928	339	..	30	45	..	..	..	..	956	384	..
114	Burudkha	III	1 8	..	5 4	985	507	..	..	..	..	P 38 S 34 W 40	..	..	1,029	684	..
69	Bramhanvel (II).	III	1 8	..	4	3,056	1,460	..	..	..	..	P 16 S 18 W 55	..	..	3,072	1,533	..
115	Balhana	III	1 8	..	..	1,067	628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,067	628	..
116	Dhaner	III	1 8	..	9	732	303	..	..	..	..	M 1 P 58 S 56 W 411	..	..	791	361	..
117	Deshshirwada	III	1 8	..	..	1,251	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,251	650	..
118	Dapur	III	1 8	..	..	1,173	449	..	..	..	..	M 5	3	..	1,178	452	..
119	Jamkhol	III	1 8	..	..	960	444	..	N 6	7	..	M 3	2	..	969	453	..
120	Jambhora	III	1 8	..	..	384	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	268	..

A-9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																Percent- age increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry crop. 19	Rice. 20	Garden. 21	Area. 22	Assessment. 23	Average. 24	Area. 25	Assessment. 26	Average. 27	Area. 28	Assessment. 29	Average. 30	Area. 31	Assessment. 32	Average. 33				
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.				
1 14	230	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	82	..	+24-84	Fahakhode	97	
1 14	1,223	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	490	..	+23-00	Rojmgon	98	
1 14	..	10 0	1,155	492	..	..	..	..	P 64 S 61 W 217	..	..	1,219	770	..	+30-06	Runmall	99
1 14	441	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	212	..	+24-70	Saitok	100	
1 14	672	447	..	..	..	..	M 11	14	..	683	461	..	+24-83	Salmada	101	
1 14	522	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	522	201	..	+24-84	Tembhe	102	
1 14	2,090	1,792	..	..	..	..	M 70	22	..	2,000	1,814	..	+24-03	Titana	103	
1 14	1,135	414	..	..	..	..	M 2	1	..	1,137	415	..	+25-00	Ubharandi	104	
1 14	1,000	409	..	..	..	..	M 7	5	..	1,078	504	..	+25-06	Ubhand	105	
1 14	45	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	20	..	+25-00	Varibada	106	
1 14	712	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712	382	..	+24-83	Vitave	107	
1 14	1,149	595	..	..	..	..	M 7	7	..	1,168	603	..	+24-89	Vadai	108	
1 14	Veterngon	109
1 14	1,484	670	..	..	..	..	M 43	26	..	1,527	600	..	+24-03	Vaskheda	110	
1 14	..	10 0	1,434	899	..	..	..	..	P 77 S 77 W 805	..	..	1,611	1,261	..	+25-84	Varva	111
1 14	..	10 0	686	317	..	..	..	..	P 73 S 75 W 220	..	..	759	612	..	+33-47	Vajdara	112
..	75,343	35,445	0 7 6	..	..	..	M 635 P 949	460 S 1,082 W 2,719	0 11 7 1 1 5	76,027	30,650	0 8 3	+27-27	Total.		
																New Group No. IV. (29 villages).		
1 4	7	..	928	282	..	0 30	39	..	..	..	..	958	321	..	-16-40	Amli	113
1 4	..	9 0	985	467	..	..	..	..	P 38 S 28 W 41	..	..	1,023	536	..	-15-45	Durudkha	114
1 4	..	9 0	3,038	1,209	..	..	..	..	P 34 S 31 W 128	..	..	3,072	1,368	..	-10-76	Bramharwai (17).	69
1 4	1,039	510	..	..	..	..	M 22	13	..	1,067	623	..	-16-72	Balhane	115	
1 4	..	9 0	730	327	..	..	..	..	M 1 S 48 W 264	1	..	701	649	..	-25-66	Dhanar	116
1 4	..	9 0	1,003	470	..	..	..	..	P 153 S 89 W 446	..	..	1,251	1,011	..	+55-54	Deshhivwada	117
1 4	1,173	374	..	..	..	..	M 5	2	..	1,178	376	..	-16-81	Dapur	118	
1 4	960	370	..	N 0	6"	..	M 8	2	..	969	378	..	-16-55	Jankhel	119	
1 4	..	9 0	359	208	..	..	..	..	P 25 S 8 W 28	..	..	384	244	..	- 8-06	Jambhora	120

Serial No.	Name of village.	No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry crop.	Rks.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
121	Khandlara	III	1 8	..	0	372	244	..	..	..	..	..	P 57	S 65 W 427	..	420	730	..
122	Kotanganon	III	1 8	..	..	333	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	150	..
123	Kadyal	III	1 8	..	..	854	387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	854	387	..
124	Kuruswada	III	1 8	..	4	327	142	..	..	..	..	..	P 22	S 13 W 51	..	340	200	..
125	Lagudohol	III	1 8	..	..	372	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372	191	..
126	Malgan	III	1 8	..	..	46	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	10	..
127	Majdana	III	1 8	..	..	858	377	..	..	..	..	..	M 3	2	..	861	370	..
128	Maudana	III	1 8	..	..	643	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643	224	..
129	Machmal	III	1 8	..	0	305	160	..	..	..	..	..	P 73	S 55 W 409	..	378	624	..
130	Mohann	III	1 8	..	..	1,204	301	..	N 1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,205	302	..
131	Pargaon	III	1 8	..	..	2,160	737	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,160	737	..
132	Pankheda	III	1 8	..	11	6,091	2,686	..	..	..	..	..	P 366	S 360 W 3,016	..	6,457	6,006	..
133	Pangan	III	1 8	..	..	1,197	538	..	N 3	4	..	M 10	10	..	..	1,210	552	..
134	Raykot	III	1 8	..	..	91	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	39	..
135	Raitol	III	1 8	..	..	718	350	..	..	..	..	..	M 6	9	..	720	350	..
136	Sutarn	III	1 8	..	5	719	299	..	..	..	..	..	P 19	S 13 W 42	..	738	354	..
137	Shevgaon	III	1 8	..	..	763	297	..	..	..	..	..	M 8	5	..	771	302	..
138	Sheibarl	III	1 8	..	..	1,447	461	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,447	461	..
139	Shirsal	III	1 8	..	..	344	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344	182	..
140	Valhva	III	1 8	..	..	1,361	776	..	N 2	2	..	M 6	4	..	..	1,369	782	..
141	Virkhol	III	1 8	..	..	682	264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	682	264	..
Total			..	..	..	31,542	14,030	0 7 1	O 30	45	1 8 1	M 44	36	0 13 1	} 32,277	19,202	0 9 6	..
						N 12	14	1 2 8	P 649	W 4,451	0 15 3				

A.9—contd.

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT.																	Percent- age increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.					
1 4	..	9 0	357	196	..	..	..	..	{ P 72	{ S 68	..	..	429	708	..	- 4-21	Khandbara .. 121
1 4	333	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333	130	..	-16-60	Kokangaon .. 122		
1 4	854	322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	854	322	..	-16-79	Kadyal .. 123		
1 4	..	9 0	321	116	..	..	..	..	{ P 28	{ S 14	..	..	349	226	..	- 9-71	Kuruswada .. 124
1 4	..	9 0	365	156	..	..	..	..	{ P 7	{ S 5	..	..	372	174	..	- 8-90	Lagadohol .. 125
1 4	46	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	8	..	-20-00	Malgaon .. 126		
1 4	858	314	..	..	..	..	M 3	..	..	..	861	316	..	-16-62	Malindana .. 127		
1 4	643	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643	187	..	-16-61	Mandana .. 128		
1 4	..	9 0	305	133	..	..	..	..	{ P 73	{ S 40	..	..	378	438	..	-20-80	Machmal .. 129
1 4	1,294	326	..	N. 1	1*	..	..	..	..	..	1,295	327	..	-16-68	Mohana .. 130		
1 4	2,186	613	..	..	..	..	M 3	..	..	..	2,189	614	..	-16-69	Pargona .. 131		
1 4	..	9 0	6,085	2,236	..	..	..	..	{ P 372	{ S 310	..	..	6,457	8,017	..	-17-82	Pankheda .. 132
1 4	..	9 0	1,193	447	..	N 3	3*	..	{ M 10	{ S 8	..	..	1,210	464	..	-15-94	Pangan .. 133
1 4	91	27	..	..	..	..	{ P 4	{ S 2	..	..	91	27	..	-18-18	Raykot .. 134		
1 4	..	9 0	717	292	..	..	..	..	M 8	..	..	..	726	300	..	-16-43	Raital .. 135
1 4	..	9 0	716	248	..	..	..	..	{ P 22	{ S 12	..	..	738	344	..	- 2-82	Sutara .. 136
1 4	763	247	..	..	..	..	M 8	..	..	..	771	251	..	-16-88	Shevgaon .. 137		
1 4	1,447	334	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,447	334	..	-16-70	Shebbari .. 138		
1 4	..	9 0	329	145	..	..	..	..	{ P 15	{ S 13	..	..	344	193	..	+ 6-04	Shirnala .. 139
1 4	1,361	647	..	2	2*	..	M 6	..	..	..	1,369	652	..	-16-62	Valhava .. 140		
1 4	632	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	220	..	-16-66	Virkhol .. 141		
..	31,256	11,567	0 5 11				{ M 75	{ S 43	0 9 2								
									{ O 30	{ S 674			32,277	16,646	0 8 3	-13-31	Total.		
									{ N 12	{ W 4,311	0 11 11								
									{ I 0	{ P 904	1 0 0								

1 Serial No.	2 Name of village.	3 No. of Group.	BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.															
			Standard rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			4 Dry crop.	5 Rice.	6 Garden.	7 Area.	8 Assessment.	9 Average.	10 Area.	11 Assessment.	12 Average.	13 Area.	14 Assessment.	15 Average.	16 Area.	17 Assessment.	18 Average.	
	<i>Government land (in Inam villages).</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
	Dhongade ..	III	1 8	..	..	11	5 0 7 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5 0 7 3	..	..
	Group Total ..	..	..	..	..	81,553	14,041	0 7 1	{ O 30 N 12	45 1 8 0	..	M 44 P 649	36 0 13 1 S 620 W 4,451	0 15 3	32,288	19,207	0 9 5	..
	<i>NEW GROUP No. V. (21 villages).</i>																	
142	Bopkhel ..	IV	0 14	..	4	1,452	557	..	N 8	6	..	P 19	{ S 14 W 37	..	1,479	604	..	..
148	Chopala ..	IV	0 14	..	..	9,468	1,483	..	N 12	7	..	..	..	..	9,480	1,490	..	..
144	Chorvad ..	IV	0 14	..	..	1,303	414	..	N 1	1	..	..	..	..	1,304	415	..	..
145	Dhamandar ..	IV	0 14	..	..	207	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	40	..	..
146	Dangshirwada ..	IV	0 14	..	6	1,425	626	..	..	..	..	{ P 251 S 145 W 324	..	1,676	1,095	..	..
147	Khatyal ..	IV	0 14	..	..	620	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	175	..	..
148	Kalamba ..	IV	0 14	..	..	780	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	220	..	..
149	Khargaon ..	IV	0 14	..	..	883	283	..	N 1	1	..	..	..	..	884	284	..	..
150	Kakaswada ..	IV	0 14	..	4	579	175	..	..	..	..	{ P 16 S 9 W 21	..	595	205	..	..
151	Khudashi ..	IV	0 14	..	4 5	2,310	520	..	..	..	..	{ P 97 S 47 W 123	..	2,407	690	..	..
152	Lakhala ..	IV	0 14	..	..	127	23	..	N 4	2	..	..	..	..	131	25	..	..
153	Malgaon (Wara) ..	IV	0 14	..	4	1,241	621	..	N 1	1	..	{ P 5 S 6 W 5	..	1,247	633	..	..
154	Manjri ..	IV	0 14	..	..	1,890	687	..	N 4	2	..	..	..	..	1,894	639	..	..
155	Pimpalgaon ..	IV	0 14	..	..	3,472	719	..	M 3	2	..	..	..	..	3,475	721	..	..
156	Rohod ..	IV	0 14	..	..	916	202	..	N 5	3	..	..	..	..	921	205	..	..
157	Shiv ..	IV	0 14	..	..	622	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	622	136	..	..
158	Senwad ..	IV	0 14	..	..	2,010	424	..	N 1	1	..	..	..	..	2,011	425	..	..
159	Tembha ..	IV	0 14	..	..	4,861	894	..	N 5	3	..	..	..	..	4,864	897	..	..

BY FORMER SETTLEMENT.

1	Serial No.	Name of village.	3	Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
																			Dry crop.
				Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
		New Group No. V—contd. (21 villages)—contd.																	
100	Warsa	..	IV	0 14	..	3	754	298	..	..	..	..	P 37	S 18	..	791	388	..
101	Varvandi	..	IV	0 14	..	..	173	32	..	..	..	..	..	W 72	..	173	32	..
102	Umbharpata	..	V	0 8	4	..	7,868	850	..	124	133	..	..	..	..	7,992	983	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	42,867	9,320	0 8 6	{ O 124 N 43	133	1 1 2	P 425 W 572	S 239	{ 0 9 0	43,459	10,302	0 8 10
	Government land in Inam villages.																		
	Mapalgaon	..	IV	0 14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Group Total	..	..	..	..	..	42,868	9,320	0 8 6	{ O 124 N 43	133	1 1 2	P 425 W 572	S 239	{ 0 9 0	43,460	10,302	0 8 10
	Total of Government villages.	..	..	..	..	..	244,890	99,293	0 6 8	{ O 154 N 55	178	1 2 6	M 1,555 P 5,564	S 1,025 W 43,508	{ 0 19 7 1 3 1	252,218	1,50,975	0 9 7
	INAM VILLAGES																		
	Group No. IV.																		
	Dhongade	..	III	1 8	..	..	704	364	0 8 3	..	..	..	M 2	1	0 8 0	706	365	0 8 3
	Group No. V.																		
	Mapalgaon	..	IV	0 14	..	..	1,348	263	0 8 2	N 2	1	0 8 0	..	..	..	1,348	264	0 8 2
	Total of Inam villages.	..	..	..	..	..	2,050	627	0 4 11	N 2	1	0 8 0	M 2	1	0 8 0	2,054	629	0 4 11

BY REVISION SETTLEMENT																	
Standard rates.			Dry crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Percent- age increase or decrease.	Name of village.	Serial No.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33				34	35
Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.			
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			
0 14	..	8 0	734	290	..	..	..	..	P 57	S 23	..	791	499	..	+23-00	Warm	160
0 14	173	32	..	..	..	..	W 181	..	..	173	32	..	..	Varvadi	161
0 14	7	8 0	7,841	1,482	..	O 124	166	..	P 27	S 9	..	7,902	1,668	..	+71-73	Umbarpada	162
..	42,622	9,920	0 3 9	O 124	166 1 14 1	M 1	1	1 0 0	..	48,459	11,455	0 4 3	+11-19	Total.	
..	N 43	29* 0 10 9	P 669	S 324	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	Government land in Inam villages. Mapalgaon.	
..	42,623	9,920	0 3 9	O 124	166 1 5 3	M 1	1	1 0 0	..	48,400	11,455	0 4 3	+11-19	Group Total.	
..	N 43	29* 0 10 9	P 669	S 324	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	245,945	1,12,850	0 7 5	O 154	205 1 5 4	M 1,656	1,297	0 12 0	..	252,218	1,00,145	0 10 2	+ 5-07	Total of Govern- ment villages.	
..	N 55	41* 0 11 11	P 6,400	S 8,584	1 5 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 4	704	303	0 6 11	..	..	..	M 2	1 0 8 0	..	700	304	0 6 11	-16-71	INAM VILLAGES Group No. IV. Dhongade.	
0 14	1,346	263	0 3 2	N 2	1 0 8 0	..	..	..	..	1,348	264	0 3 2	..	Group No. V. Mapalgaon.	
..	2,050	568	0 4 5	N 2	1 0 8 0	M 2	1 0 8 0	..	..	2,054	568	0 4 5	- 9-70	Total of Inam villages.	

*Will be assessed now as old rice in view of section 117-H of the Land Revenue Code.

Note—The area and assessment of lands first brought under patasthal rates in this Settlement in each group are as under:—

Group.	Area. Acres.	Assessment. Rs.
I	103	577
III	249	844
IV	255	936
V	209	367
	<u>816</u>	<u>2,744</u>

If this area and assessment are excluded from the group totals the percentage increase in every group goes below 25 per cent.

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D. Nasik.

SAKRI TALUKA.

APPENDICES.

	Appendix No.
Water Supply	1
Presses and Industries	2
Statement showing the approximate cost of cultivation per acre	3
Statement showing the approximate yield per acre	4
Collection of assessment in Government villages	5
List of new Kacha Bandharas not assessed	6
A comparative statement showing the area covered by Cotton in the villages of Sakri Taluka in 1907-08 and 1939-40	7
Map of the Taluka showing Groups and the rates proposed	8

APPENDIX 1.

Wells, Bhudkis and other sources of water supply, Taluka Sakri, District West Khandesh, 1937-38.

Group.	No. of villages.	For irrigation.		For drinking.		For Cattle.		In disuse.		Tanks and Dandhars.				Remarks.
										For irrigation.		For drinking.		
		Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.	Pacca.	Kacha.	
I ..	45	272	29	502	119	7	1	65	65	2	..	..	..
II ..	11	211	28	41	15	10	5	11	17	..	1	..	..
III ..	57	643	210	445	41	16	7	73	73	3	2	2	..	
IV ..	20	20	12	14	2	..	..	1	1	3	9	..	..
V ..	1	15	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	164	1,161	287	1,010	178	30	13	150	156	15	12	2	..	

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

APPENDIX 2.

Presses and Industries, etc., in the villages of Sakri Taluka, District West Khandesh.

No. of villages.	Hand Industries.								Mechanical power.										
	Oil Presses.	Cotton Looms.	Wollen Looms.	Silk Looms.	Gins.	Sugarcane Presses.		Sugar cane pans for boiling juice.	Gins.	Rice husking machine.	Cotton presses.	Steam ploughs.	Grinding Mills.			Sugar cane factory.	Oil mills.	Power Looms.	Sugar-cane crushers.
						Wooden.	Iron.						Steam.	Oil Engine.	Water Engine.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
									1899										
161	71	30	27	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									1940-41										
164	22	37	51	..	..	6	65	65	..	2	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	2

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

APPENDIX 3.

Cost of Cultivation, Sakri Taluka.

Item of expenditure. 1	Cotton.	Bajri.	Nagli.	Remarks. 5
	Estimated cost per acre. 2	Estimated cost per acre. 3	Estimated cost per acre. 4	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Preparatory Tillage—				
(a) Home labour	6 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	
2. Sowing—				
(a) Home labour	1 12 0	0 12 0	2 0 0	
3. Manuring	0 8 0	....	0 8 0	
4. Interculturing and weeding—				
(a) Home labour	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
(b) Hired labour	2 0 0	....	1 0 0	
5. Harvesting—				
(a) Home labour .. .. .	....	0 8 0	0 4 0	
(b) Hired labour	2 12 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	
6. Preparing for market and threshing etc. ..	....	2 0 0	2 0 0	
7. Marketing like ginning etc.	1 8 0	....	....
8. Market charges	0 8 0	....	....
9. Seed	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	
10. Manures	6 0 0	....	2 0 0	
11. Land Revenue Assessment	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	
12. Rent of land	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Total ..	27 0 0	14 0 0	19 0 0	
Value of crop expected ..	34 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

APPENDIX 4.

Statement showing the Results of Crop Experiments made in Sakri Taluka during the years 1936-37 and 1939-40.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Group No.	Classification value of the land in annas.	Out-put in pounds per-acre actually noticed.	Year of experiment.	Remarks.
<i>Bajri.</i>						
1	Phopade	III	0 2 0	22	1936-37.	
2	Tamaswadi	I	0 2 0	36	Do.	
3	Kalambhir	III	0 7 0	100	Do.	
4	Perajpur	II	0 3 0	75	Do.	
5	Shenpur	I	0 3 0	35	Do.	
6	Bhamer	III	0 3 6	680	1939-40.	
7	Do.	III	0 2 0	67	Do.	
8	Kalambhir	III	0 3 0	770	Do.	
9	Do.	III	0 3 0	120	Do.	
10	Jaitane (K)	III	0 4 0	252	Do.	
11	Do.	III	0 2 0	122	Do.	
12	Saltek	III	0 4 6	420	Do.	
13	Do.	III	0 3 0	40	Do.	
14	Perajpur	II	0 5 0	500	Do.	
15	Do.	II	0 2 0	160	Do.	
16	Do.	II	0 8 6	400	Do.	
17	Do.	II	0 2 6	30	Do.	
<i>Cotton.</i>						
18	Phopade	III	0 2 0	35	1936-37	
19	Kalambhir	III	0 7 0	120	Do.	
20	Perajpur	II	0 3 0	16	Do.	
21	Shenpur	I	0 4 0	150	Do.	
22	Do.	I	0 3 0	24	Do.	

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik:

APPENDIX 5.

Collection of Assessment on Government land in the villages of the Sakri Taluka, District West Khandesh, year by year from 1910-11 to 1939-40.

Year.	Demand.	Out of which remitted in same or sub- sequent year.	Outstanding at the end of year.	
			Authorised.	Unauthorised.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1910-11	1,47,844 2 0	2,853 6 5	1,945 7 2	618 11 4
1911-12	1,49,618 14 0	10,917 3 5	42,954 5 11	2,896 12 0
1912-13	1,50,950 10 0	9,013 12 9	41,124 9 10	....
1913-14	1,51,402 15 6	7,366 11 5	2,935 12 0	....
1914-15	1,53,395 6 6	7,044 2 10	2,935 12 0	....
1915-16	1,54,316 8 6	94 15 7	468 9 10	....
1916-17	1,52,072 3 6	Not available		
1917-18	1,53,214 9 6	88 8 10	6 0 6	....
1918-19	1,40,876 13 6	4,529 0 9	97,211 8 4	....
1919-20	1,40,905 13 0	348 14 10	10,001 2 10	514 6 8
1920-21	1,40,295 0 6	....	9,363 1 9	....
1921-22	1,40,148 8 6	2,797 1 10	14,379 11 5	....
1922-23	1,50,509 4 0	820 14 4	12,654 11 9	....
1923-24	1,50,613 11 0	1,289 13 7	2,100 13 8	....
1924-25	1,50,820 15 3	33 0 10	889 0 0	....
1925-26	1,51,105 2 0	389 0 0	....	....
1926-27	1,51,035 5 0	2,222 12 8	441 2 9	....
1927-28	1,51,028 2 6	92 10 3	329 0 0	....
1928-29	1,50,939 9 6	11,791 1 9	4,123 11 2	....
1929-30	1,50,905 8 0	2,903 2 0	133 10 0	....
1930-31	1,50,849 2 8	175 12 6	133 10 0	....
1931-32	1,50,842 8 8	81 8 0	140 8 3	....
1932-33	1,51,191 0 0	55 0 3	....	....
1933-34	1,50,573 6 0	463 7 3	115 10 0	....
1934-35	1,50,322 9 6	207 14 9	6,754 13 9	....
1935-36	1,50,429 4 6	15 5 0	....	....
1936-37	1,51,261 6 6	15 9 6	74,188 1 5	....
1937-38	1,51,221 14 6	....	37,903 2 0	....
1938-39	1,51,303 11 6	26 2 0	37,903 2 0	....
1939-40	1,51,076 15 6	20 8 3	....	....

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

APPENDIX 6.

List of Kacha Bandharas which were not in existence at the Original or Revision Settlement but which were first noticed at this Settlement and which are not proposed to be assessed as they were found flowing for less than five continuous years.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Bandhara Number.	Kacha or Pacca.	Reasons.
GROUP I.				
Nil.				
GROUP II.				
Nil.				
GROUP III.				
1	Tombhe (Warse)	14	Kacha ..	Built in 1940-41 for the first time.
2	Do.	16	Do. ..	Do. do.
3	Do.	17	Do. ..	Built in 1934-35, 1937-38 and 1940-41 only during the last five years.
GROUP IV.				
1	Senwad	2	Kacha ..	Built in 1940-41 for the first time.
2	Do.	3	Do. ..	Is being built for the last three years.
3	Do.	4	Do. ..	Is being built for the last four years only.
4	Do.	5	Do. ..	Built first in 1938-40.
5	Bopkhel	3	Do. ..	Built in 1940-41 for the first time.
6	Warse	3	Do. ..	Being built since 1939-40.
7	Do.	4	Do. ..	Do. do.
8	Pimpalgaon	7	Do. ..	Do. do.
9	Do.	8	Do. ..	Do. do.
10	Manjri	3	Do. ..	Do. do.

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

APPENDIX 7.

Statement showing area under cotton in the villages of Sakri Taluka, District West Khandesh.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Oldest year 1907-1908.		Percentage.	Latest year 1939-40.		
		Net cropped area.	Cotton Area.		Net cropped area.	Cotton Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.	
	GROUP I.						
1	Astane	1,248 24	205 4	17	1,375 38½	632 0	46
2	Akalpade	165 23	17 21	11	169 9	11 38	7
3	Amoda	389 8	72 23	19	642 32	138 5	21
4	Bhadna	1,664 26½	234 27½	14	1,007 8	336 17	17
5	Bodhri	289 16	60 0	11	281 18	147 1	51
6	Bodgaon	1,053 36½	349 0	33	1,268 20½	170 18	13
7	Bhondgaon	169 37	16 37	10	335 13	129 34	30
8	Chinohpada	1,241 11	545 0	44	1,138 2	283 20	25
9	Chiksa	964 34½	321 11	33	966 8½	....	..
10	Chadvel (M)	1,010 21½	150 0	15	1,332 38	244 38	18
11	Datarti	3,240 13	870 19	27	4,458 7½	1,183 2	26
12	Dhadna	1,967 37	335 37	17	1,840 35	334 18	18
13	Dahiwel	2,087 26	345 11	17	3,212 39	338 13	10
14	Gondas	459 ½	156 20½	34	557 22½	122 38½	22
15	Ghodada	2,461 18½	447 11	18	3,811 20½	904 20	26
16	Jirethal	94 11½	....	..	106 0	25 30	25
17	Jaitana	1,008 20	312 0	31	1,161 37	375 0½	32
18	Jebapur	652 2	254 13	39	945 31	30 38	3
19	Jirapur	157 9	42 22	27	209 27	....	..
20	Kavtha	2,429 30½	671 20½	28	2,961 8	1,032 27	35
21	Kasara	906 27	309 4	34	877 0	251 18½	29
22	Kokla	407 24	68 37	17	372 24½	145 36	39
23	Kirvada	471 5	122 5	26	904 26½	224 16	25
24	Mhasdi P. Ner... ..	2,486 38	803 3	32	2,318 1½	889 8	38
25	Mhasdi P. Pimpalner	740 35	138 18	18	876 38	83 17	0
26	Malanjan	972 21	217 10	22	1,225 15	380 10	31
27	Malpur	950 3½	173 1½	18	858 20½	273 3½	32
28	Nandvan	1,297 9½	193 2	15	2,232 14	624 22	28
29	Nagzari	633 9	191 9	30	851 26	157 35½	18
30	Navadna	1,269 9	369 17	29	1,140 20½	374 8	33
31	Nagpur	183 9½	33 0	18	233 37½	41 30	18
32	Pakhrun	802 12	170 0	21	799 21½	173 36	22
33	Pimpalner	1,738 22	255 0	15	1,725 18	3 5	0.2
34	Rohon	836 6	137 38	16	1,339 34	159 8	12
35	Sakri	801 1	236 0	29	803 25	235 27	42
36	Shringarvadi	500 5	132 25	37	584 24	190 36	33
37	Sayad Nagar	1,026 8	222 35	22	988 8½	237 18	24

APPENDIX 7—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Oldest year 1907-1908.			Percentage.	Latest year 1939-40.					
		Net cropped area.		Cotton Area.		Net cropped area.		Cotton Area.	Percentage.		
1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8		
		A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.		
GROUP I—contd.											
38	Senpur	1,531	29	305	36	20	1,714	8½	456	15½	26
39	Sayano	850	24½	217	7	25	988	22½	330	35	33
40	Samode	1,400	7½	192	19½	14	1,631	20½	352	19	21
41	Surpan	1,020	30½	150	8	14	1,376	6	533	4	40
42	Shevali	1,741	33	325	26	19	1,835	14	403	9	22
43	Tamaswadi	868	19	213	19	24	981	30	465	13	47
44	Vasmar	2,063	29	775	32	38	2,632	29	839	34	32
45	Yasar	1,230	14	467	0	38	1,485	15	667	14	45
	Total ..	49,496	7	11,828	29½	24	59,468	22½	15,127	11	25
GROUP II.											
46	Behed	1,310	27	195	15	15	2,015	14	243	27	12
47	Chayal	2,107	29	484	4	23	2,235	5	518	27	23
48	Dhamner	3,258	12	1,200	20	23	4,292	23	1,238	27	29
49	Dighavo	4,815	38	843	14	17	4,534	0	952	13	21
50	Darkhel	718	2	78	4	11	1,034	33	304	17	29
51	Ganeshpur	1,222	12	206	2	17	1,085	3	327	7	30
52	Kalgaon	525	27	88	8	17	694	13	211	18	30
53	Nilgavan	825	15	80	12	10	1,095	14	182	2	17
54	Nadse	1,214	3	244	0	20	1,640	30	596	3	36
55	Pratappur	1,886	7	282	35	15	2,884	13	613	25	21
56	Vithai	1,070	7	85	22	8	1,191	35	403	23	34
	Total ..	18,954	19	3,788	16	20	22,703	23	5,591	29	25
GROUP III.											
<i>[Section (i)].</i>											
57	Degaon	2,166	31	381	14	18	2,377	4	572	15	24
58	Umbra	992	33	222	32	22	896	13	285	17	32
59	Umbarti	1,163	10	136	5	12	1,052	2	375	15	36
	Total ..	4,322	34	740	11	17	4,325	19	1,233	7	28
<i>[Section (ii)].</i>											
60	Akhada	1,738	15	446	37	26	2,118	12½	567	7½	27
61	Amkhel	994	22	223	38	22	1,018	13	227	20	22

APPENDIX 7—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Oldest year 1907-1908.			Percentage.	Latest year 1939-40.					
		Net cropped area.		Cotton Area.		Net cropped area.		Cotton Area.	Percentage.		
1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8		
		A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.	A.	g.		
	GROUP III—contd.										
	[Section (ii)]—contd.										
62	Ayina	994	10	401	32	40	1,182	39	631	30	44
63	Balsana	3,332	38½	1,229	39	37	4,021	13½	1,161	7	29
64	Bhadgaon	60	27	3	2	5	48	28	16	11	33
65	Bhingul	126	32	76	18	60	129	31	64	0	49
66	Basar	1,045	34	211	28	20	1,139	17	161	18	14
67	Bharvir	628	3	140	35	22	805	32	212	28	26
68	Bhamer	2,276	15	519	36	23	4,013	13	700	0	17
69	Bramhanwel	5,120	1	794	21	15	5,547	9	230	30	4
70	Chadvel	3,814	33	545	22	14	4,670	20	452	21	10
71	Chavdi	1,104	38	284	7	26	1,117	16	423	24	38
72	Dongrale	1,064	26	260	27	24	1,041	21	454	33	44
73	Domkani	1,384	17	442	16	32	1,548	15	102	12	10
74	Dusana	4,079	20	1,462	26	36	5,331	6	1,809	18½	36
75	Echala	3,100	6	908	28	29	3,413	39	704	31	22
76	Hoddane	507	2	220	20	43	623	21	445	39	71
77	Hatti-Khurd	794	17	251	3	31	816	7	402	10	49
78	Hatti Budruk	1,791	0	775	39	43	1,798	20	606	25	34
79	Indave	2,296	35	887	35	39	2,764	36	783	20	28
80	Isarde	384	27	72	29	19	437	35	173	5	39
81	Jaitana	2,509	6	694	24	28	3,696	32	518	31	14
82	Jamdhe	99	17	27	0	27	134	35	68	12	51
83	Kadhre	2,220	32	795	14	36	2,271	22	901	2	44
84	Khori	942	9	212	31	23	920	3	435	15	47
85	Kalambhir	582	28	245	16	42	861	1	249	3	29
86	Korde	2,074	9	342	18	16	2,400	8	303	31	13
87	Khudana	1,226	21	385	15	31	1,268	33	326	9	26
88	Lonkhada	1,345	26	595	16	44	1,210	0	275	16	23
89	Malkheda	301	26	156	18	52	350	36	173	9	49
90	Mhasala .. ..	.....		.....		..	.....		.....		..
91	Mahir	763	18	200	8	26	1,835	14	603	9	33
92	Nizampur	65	26	4	8	0.6	62	11	.....		..
93	Phopre	1,613	1	475	1	29	1,387	0	551	20	40
94	Perajpur	826	22	160	2	19	940	9	364	18	39
95	Phopade	603	34	292	15	48	1,218	23	697	2	56
96	Palakheda	129	13	18	4	1.4	230	6	72	8	31
97	Rojgaon	819	19	255	8	29	973	4	610	29	63

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of village.	Oldest year 1907-1908.			Latest year 1939-40.		
		Not cropped area.	Cotton Area.	Percentage.	Not cropped area.	Cotton Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.	
GROUP III— <i>contd.</i>							
[Section (ii)]— <i>conold.</i>							
98	Runmali	786 5	186 5	24	1,356 37	150 38	11
99	Saltek	175 23	26 10	15	581 2	74 9	13
100	Satmana	645 3	256 24	40	710 27	271 3	38
101	Tombha	450 7	55 15	12	402 23	125 12	31
102	Titana	2,173 38	449 25	22	2,444 23	955 22	39
103	Ubharandi	841 34	247 4	29	839 17	445 29	53
104	Ubhand	724 7	283 3	39	819 20	408 10	50
105	Vardhana	44 30	....	..	57 33	20 31	36
106	Vitave	555 6	128 6	23	420 0	120 0	29
107	Vadel	701 20	239 21	34	1,040 1	232 8	22
108	Vaskhedī	1,378 28	202 5	21	1,436 36	288 28	20
109	Vehergaon	11 8	5 14	45	....	....	..
110	Varsus	1,250 17	311 28	25	1,283 0	324 31	25
111	Vajdara	414 1½	78 22	19	829 21	144 15	17
	Total ..	62,817 2	17,580 36	28	75,571 34	20,186 12	27
[Section (iii)].							
112	Amlī	786 32	....	..	737 20	....	..
113	Burudkha	784 21	21 4	3	985 17	....	..
114	Balhana	844 7	217 18	26	878 33	72 0	8
115	Dhanor	648 32	7 0	1	698 15	10 0	1
116	Deshshirwada	981 8½	167 24	17	1,052 14½	....	..
117	Dapur	621 30	118 19	19	979 26	53 12	5
118	Jamkhol	44 25	....	..	....	....	..
119	Jambhora	132 9	22 0	17	375 22	....	..
120	Jamki	541 19	165 34	31	794 3	21 5	3
121	Khandbara	370 28½	....	..	....	....	..
122	Kokangaon	160 16	16 3	10	276 5	....	..
123	Kadyal	615 1	124 0	19	801 30	....	..
124	Kuruswade	170 35	....	..	....	....	..
125	Lagadval	212 28	5 15	2	680 19	....	..
126	Malgaon .. ..	....	....	..	....	....	..
127	Maindana	567 10	130 30	23	667 34	57 12	9
128	Mandana	556 29	86 13	15	482 11	....	..

APPENDIX 7—contd.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Oldest year 1907-1908.			Percentage.	Latest year 1939-40.		
		Net cropped area.	Cotton Area.			Net cropped area.	Cotton Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.		
GROUP (III)—contd.								
[Section (iii)] contd.								
129	Machmal	185 26	....	..	278 8	....	..
130	Mohana	603 2	16 0	2	939 1	....	..
131	Pargaon	1,653 10	263 26	16	1,585 8	73 0	5	
132	Pankhed	8,512 5	325 35	9	4,400 15	....	..
133	Pangan	803 15	11 17	1.3	916 12	....	..
134	Raykot	27 17	..	..	300 0	....	..
135	Raytel	536 6	26 14	6.5	972 30	....	..
136	Sutara	459 18	....	..	543 20	....	..
137	Shevge	433 11	17 7	4	664 6	27 0	6	
138	Shelbari	456 4	94 7	20	1,073 30	....	..
139	Sirsala	132 0	....	..	224 33	....	..
140	Walhave	842 23	29 12	3.4	1,243 16	5 24	0.5	
141	Virkhel	313 23	37 26	12	528 20	....	..
	Total ..	17,997 11	1,912 24	11	24,403 39½	318 16	1	
	Group Total ..	85,137 7	20,233 31	24	104,391 12½	21,737 35	21	
GROUP IV.								
142	Bopkhel	841 33	4 0	0.5	967 33	....	..
143	Chopala	3,757 23	....	..	5,471 19	....	..
144	Chorvad	861 7	....	..	825 9	....	..
145	Dhamandar	86 38	7 0	8	121 17	....	..
146	Dangshirwada	936 39	3 38	0.4	1,322 0	....	..
147	Khatyal	350 20	....	..	641 10	....	..
148	Kalamba	236 16	....	..	609 27	....	..
149	Khargaon	391 3	....	..	594 14	....	..
150	Kakasvada	378 10	....	..	553 0	....	..
151	Khudashi	1,285 18	11 0	1	1,794 12	....	..
152	Lakhala	111 26	....	..	115 12	....	..
153	Malgaon (W)	640 3	....	..	989 20	....	..
154	Manjri	712 19	....	..	1,442 22	....	..
155	Pimpalgaon	2,207 4	....	..	2,078 10	....	..
156	Rohod	254 21	....	..	646 4	....	..
157	Shiv	189 29	....	..	363 12	....	..

APPENDIX 7—*contd.*

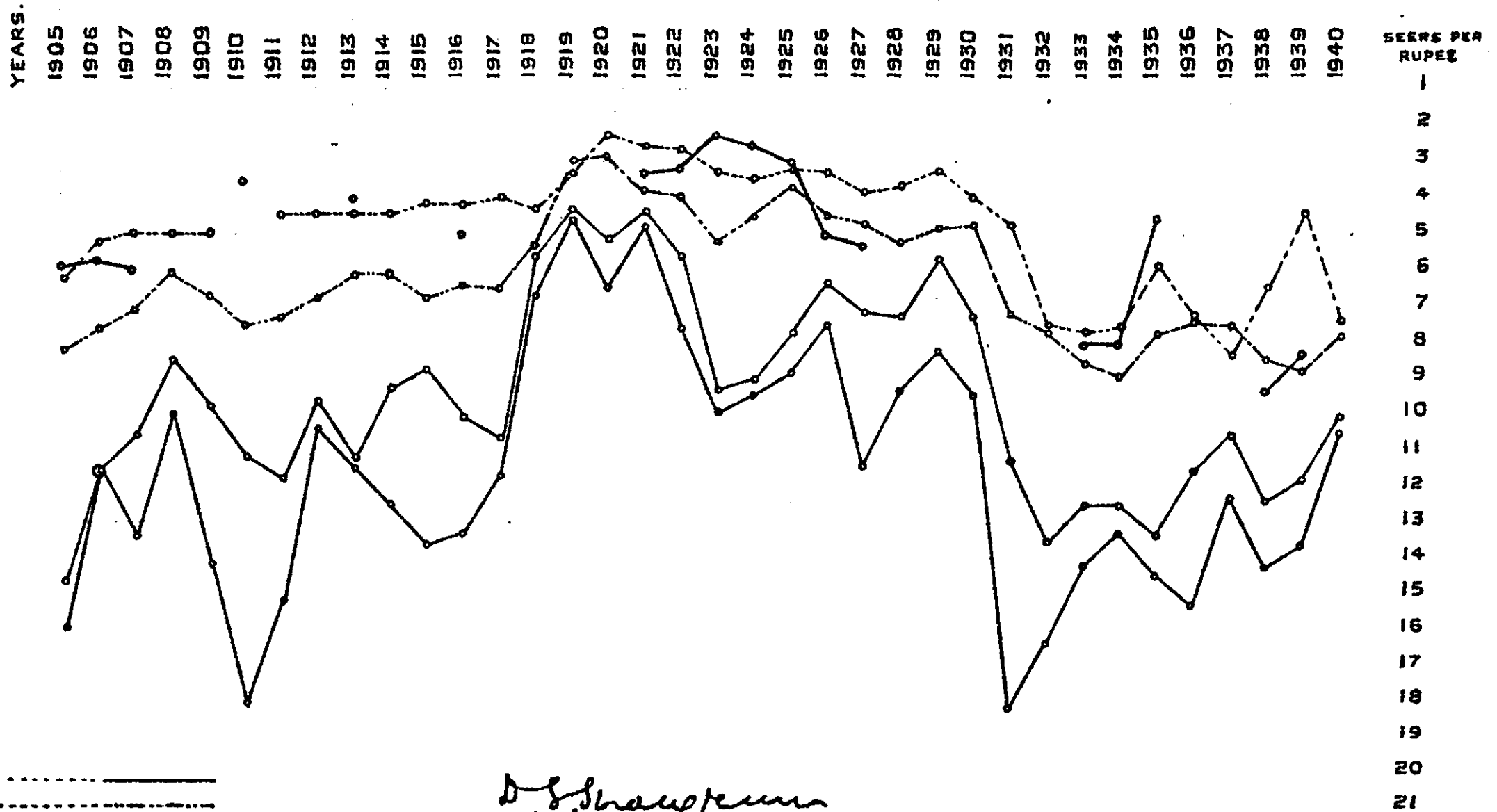
Serial No.	Name of village.	Oldest year 1907-1908.		Percentage.	Latest year 1939-40.		
		Net cropped area.	Cotton Area.		Net cropped area.	Cotton Area.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	A. g.		A. g.	A. g.	
	GROUP IV— <i>contd.</i>						
158	Shenvad	727 15	....	..	1,476 19	....	..
159	Tombha	2,023 13	17 0	0·8	2,961 16	....	..
160	Warsa	350 15	....	..	522 36	....	..
161	Vardadi	33 27	....	..	171 23	....	..
	Total ..	16,376 19	42 38	0·03	23,667 35	....	..
	GROUP V.						
162	Umbharpata	3,917 9	....	..	5,137 21	....	..

D. G. SHALIGRAM,
Settlement Officer, C. D., Nasik.

PRICE CHART

TALUKA SAKRI DISTRICT WEST KHANDESH

Form A-6



Bajri
 Rice
 Wheat
 Jagri
 Cotton With Seed

D. S. Shaugum

Settlement Officer C.D. Nasik