

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CCCCXVII.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

92

c

RELATING TO THE

ORIGINAL SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 42 VILLAGES

IN THE

TALODA TALUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.

723-23171T

D3

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**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE ORIGINAL SURVEY
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IN THE TALODA TA'LUKA OF THE KHA'NDESH COLLECTORATE.**

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Map showing the grouping and rating as finally sanctioned by Government for the 42 villages of the Taloda Taluka.



MAP
of the
TALODA TALUKA
of the
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE

Scale 1 Mile to an Inch

REFERENCES	
Alienated Villages	A
Barzar	B
Inhabited	C
Deserted	D
Revision Sanctioned Rate	3-0-0
Ordnance	2-8-0
Taluka & State Boundary	—
Villages Boundary	—
Raisingpur State	R
Nala State	N

Class	Villages	Maximum Rate
I	Villages already settled	Rs 3. 0
II		Rs 2. 7
III		Rs 1. 10
IV	settled	Rs 1. 2
V		Rs 0. 14
VI	Villages now settled	Rs 1. 2
V-41	settled	Rs 0. 14

Photocopying from a Tracing Govt. Photodup Office, Poona, 1903

Prepared in the Office of Superintendent Deccan Revenue Survey Poona 18th December 1894

Superintendent
Deccan Revenue Survey

Ag. Superintendent
Land Records & Agriculture C.D.

From

E. MACONOCHE, Esq., I. C. S.,
Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHÁNDESH.

Surat, 17th November 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages of the Taloda Táluka of your district.

2. The villages now under report lie in the black soil plain below the Sátputdas, between the villages already settled and the foot of the hills. As regards climate and physical aspect, they differ little from the more backward of the settled villages, and the description of the latter may be said to apply to them with some modifications. For the climate is in the case of the unsettled villages rather worse, the jungle is rather thicker, the cultivation more primitive, and the soil, though often no whit inferior to that of the open country generally, of a rather lower grade.

3. The population is entirely Bhil, and with respect to these people I have little to add here to the remarks contained in my report on the settled villages. They have hitherto enjoyed the advantages of the system connected with the Bhil Agency. Such progress as they have made in the matter of cultivation is due to the favourable rates and the advances allowed under that system, and it is very doubtful whether they will be able to walk alone for a long time to come. In the former report I have adverted to the importance of the timber trade as regards their means of livelihood, and I would here do no more than draw attention to this factor, which necessarily has a greater influence in these villages than in the more advanced.

4. The modes of revenue assessment at present in force are the Makta and the Nazarbandi. As I had occasion to speak of the Makta and Autbandi systems at some length in dealing with the Nandurbár and Navápur unsettled villages, I need only note here that in the Makta villages the revenue is farmed for a term of years to one or more persons, whilst in Autbandi villages the area cultivated is measured yearly and charged for at a fixed rate per plough of 16 acres. The Nazarbandi system differs only from the Autbandi in that the area cultivated is estimated at sight and not measured.

5. With the exception of the road from Taloda to Raisingpur, no line of communication passes through these villages. The country tracks differ in no way from those described in the previous report.

6. There are no markets held in the villages under report. Taloda Kukarmundhe, Akal-Shehr and Borad are one or other within easy reach of them.

7. Appendix E gives details of the population: From this it appears that there are 2,813 souls in an area of 37.1 square miles, giving a density of 75.8 to the square mile as compared with 163.7 in the settled villages. Education, it appears, is *nil*, and, indeed, there are no schools in the tract.

8. In Appendix F is shown the agricultural stock. The figures seem to me open to doubt, as it is difficult to believe that neither a bull nor a male buffalo is to be found in any of the villages. As the area of the 33 villages is about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of that of the 81 villages already settled, by multiplying the lower line by three some idea can be obtained of the comparative resources of the two sets of villages. The proportion of acres to pairs of oxen is taken not on the area actually cultivated but on that shown as occupied by the classers, and the figures are, therefore, of little value.

9. It appears from Appendix G that the villages concerned have neither industries, temples, nor liquor shops. The number of deaths give a death-rate of about 11 per 1,000—a figure which, considering the climate, would be surprising, were it not obviously incorrect.

10. It is unnecessary to print Appendix J as there are only 3 pakka and 15 kaccha wells for drinking purposes and none for irrigation. As will be seen from the map, however, water-courses are numerous, and where there is no running water, it can generally be obtained throughout the year by digging in the beds. New wells are being dug by the Taluka Local Board; but the water-supply generally leaves a good deal to be desired, and there are few places where in the hot weather any considerable supply of good water can be obtained. There are no tanks in the tract.

11. In Appendix O is shown the average revenue of each village for ten years and for five years ending 1892-93. The first point that strikes one is the smallness of the revenue recovered, the total for 33 villages amounting to Rs. 1,024 only. Excluding Ekdhad, which is waste, there are 13 villages in which the revenue is under Rs. 10, in 9 it is between Rs. 11 and Rs. 20, in 3 between Rs. 21 and Rs. 50, and in 4 between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100. Comment on figures of these proportion is not likely to be very valuable, but it may be noted that in all the larger villages there has been a considerable advance in the last five years.

12. As the whole question of the suitability of the survey settlement to the Bhils of West Khándesh has been treated in the correspondence connected with the Nandurbár reports, it is unnecessary for me to go over the same ground again. Though orders have not yet been issued by Government with reference to the unsettled villages of that taluka, there is, I imagine, little doubt that the principle of applying the survey settlement to these villages, with certain modifications necessitated by the peculiar circumstances of the tract, has the approval of Government. It will, I believe, be generally admitted that the Bhils of Taloda are on the whole ahead of the Bhils and Maochis of Nandurbár. My enquiries in the villages under report lead me to believe that in general the idea of private property in land is well developed and that cultivators do retain a lien on land which they leave fallow. In Retpada in the north-west of the taluka a venerable cultivator gave Mr. DuBoulay and myself a very clear demonstration with the aid of a thick bamboo of how he proposed to treat any one who interfered with land that he might have left fallow, and in other villages the ideas of the Bhils on the question appeared to be of a similar nature. There can be no possible doubt that in the villages already settled the survey system has been as successful as could be desired; the present condition of the people speaks for itself.

13. The question of grouping is more difficult. Looking to the map and to the tract itself I find it impossible to suggest more than one group. We have already in the tract the settled villages of Thanavihir, Pimparpada, Amoni, Kothar, and Padalpur, and there is nothing to differentiate these villages in any way as regards advantages from those now under consideration. In the matter of markets both are equally well off, with the exception perhaps of the villages of the extreme north-east, and these have an easy line of communication with Taloda and Prakasha through Borad. The climate is not different; the soil and the people are identical. On the other hand it is impossible to find one maximum rate which will give satisfactory results in all cases. The maximum rate indicated is that applied to the settled villages mentioned above, which in my report No. 80 of 20th October 1896 I have proposed should be fixed at Rs. 1-4-0. The imposition of the rate however gives the results shown in Appendix Q. In Appendix Q⁽¹⁾ are shown the increases and decreases for each village under four alternative rates, viz., Re. 1-0-0, Re. 0-12-0, Re. 0-8-0 and Re. 0-4-0. A perusal of these figures will show that though by the application of one or other of these rates a reasonable result can be arrived at for each village, no one rate is suitable for the whole number. Under these circumstances I have recorded in Appendix Q the assessment of the land at what I believe to be its agricultural value in the sense of the term as used in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 4411 of the

3rd June 1896. If Rs. 2-12-0 or Rs. 3-0-0 is a proper assessment for villages in the south of the taluka, even after allowing for all the disadvantages Rs. 1-4-0 is not excessive for villages no one of which is more than 15 miles from Taloda or 12 from the Tapti, the distances in the majority of cases being considerably less.

14. As in Nandurbár the difficulty of suggesting a suitable rate is much enhanced by the difference in the area on which revenue has been hitherto assessed and the area shown as occupied by the classers. In column 13 of Appendix Q is shown approximately the revenue which would be produced if the Rs. 1-4-0 rate were applied to the area shown by the Mámldár as cultivated. These figures are arrived at by multiplying that area (column 5) by the new average rate (column 12). In column 18 is shown the percentage increase according to the same principle. In a few cases the result is an increase, but in the large majority there is a very considerable decrease on the figures of column 17. The most striking cases are in the villages 1, 3, 5, 8, 16, 19, 27, 28, 29 and 33, whose numbers are shown in the margin. It will be noticed that the greatest increases are generally speaking in Makta villages, though Wálher, a Nazarbandi village, shows an increase of 1,200 per cent.

15. Though I have in Statement Q shown the rate that I believe gives the fair agricultural value of the land, it would be impossible to apply the Rs. 1-4-0 rate indiscriminately at once. In fact there are only two villages, Gádhavli and Pándharke, to which it can be applied without causing an undue increase. I would suggest that whilst the full rate be applied to new comers from other villages, the difference between the full rate and the alternative rate, as shown in the Statement Q^(a), should be remitted to the present occupants for the term of the present lease. I fear that this is a somewhat clumsy expedient; but unless some device of the sort is adopted it will be impossible to introduce the settlement without causing much hardship and possibly sending the land out of cultivation. It may be asked why put on a rate as high as Rs. 1-4-0 at all if only two of the villages can pay it? But it will be seen that a rate of 12 annas, which is the lowest for which any sort of arguments could be adduced would, in the large majority of villages, be equally unworkable. It is a question, therefore, of choosing between a rate which, if difficult of application to most of the villages on account of the abnormally low rates at present existing, is at least in accordance with the agricultural value of the land, and one which is neither practically nor theoretically incorrect. The present lease is not likely to be of any great length, and it will be possible at the next settlement to bring the rates of the poorer villages into more accord with the nominal rate now proposed.

16. With regard to modifications of the survey system and relaxations of revenue rules in respect of Bhil occupants, I would humbly submit that such concessions as Government may be pleased to make in the case of the Nandurbár and Navápur Bhil villages be extended to the villages now under report. Though as stated above in Taloda the Bhil is probably on the whole better off than in Nandurbár, conditions are similar enough to warrant the grant of the same concessions in both. This will apply also to the question of tree reservation.

17. It will be seen from Appendix Q that there is no pásthal or motásthál in any of the villages.

18. The rates, if sanctioned, should be guaranteed for the same period as those of the villages of the taluka already settled.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. MACONCHIE,

Survey Settlement Officer,

Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX E.

Detail of Population.

Caste.	MALES.		Total Males.	FEMALES.		Total Females.	Total of columns 4 and 7.
	Under 15 years of age.	Above 15 years of age.		Under 12 years of age.	Above 12 years of age.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahomedans ...	3	7	10	5	5	10	20
Hindus ...	763	660	1,423	675	695	1,370	2,793
Total ...	766	667	1,433	680	700	1,380	2,813

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock.

No. of Village.	Taluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs, small.	CARRS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		For passengers.					For produce and goods.		
		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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		7,928	34	9	8	289	14	3,516	1,117	3,214	610	16,674	405	99	1,854	3,311	480	1,241	11-6
33	Taloda ...	877	...	...	...	...	...	362	32	359	15	1,636	1	...	8	446	8	183	13-6

The upper line of figures is that for 81 villages of Taloda recently reported on for Revision Settlement.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of average Births, Deaths and Vaccination.

No. of Villages.	Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	
1	2	3	4	
93	1888-89... ..	30	11	59
	1889-90... ..	30	23	98
	1890-91... ..	72	26	82
	1891-92... ..	91	83	61
	1892-93... ..	63	14	34
	Total ...	286	157	334
	Average ...	57	31	67

APPENDIX O.

Number.	Names of Villages.	AVERAGE REVENUE ACCORDING TO MAMUL FOR	
		Ten years ending 1892-93.	Five years ending 1892-93.
1	2	3	4
1	Amli ...	44	53
2	Amalpádá...	27	43
3	Ankushvihir	36	26
4	Ban ...	12	11
5	Bandhárá...	13	12
6	Borikuwá ...	84	113
7	Chavgaon ...	7	7
8	Cháuki Ambli	6	5
9	Dhanpur Budruk	61	65
10	Dhekáti ...	4	5
11	Ekdhad ...	1	.....
12	Gádhavli ...	5	7
13	Ichhagavhán	15	16
14	Jámboli ...	13	15
15	Juwáni ...	12	9
16	Khardi Khurd	10	12
17	Khushgavhán	160	237
18	Kumbhárkhán	18	20
19	Kundwe ...	9	5
20	Lakhápur ...	8	11
21	Pándharke	37	63
22	Páthadi ...	3	4
23	Rájpgad urf Rámgad	10	10
24	Ránipur ...	3	4
25	Rápápur ...	7	7
26	Ratanpádá	51	78
27	Retpádá ...	4	6
28	Sáwar ...	27	18
29	Sojarbárá...	2	1
30	Somáwali Khurd	68	108
31	Umarkuwá	15	16
32	Umarkuwá tarf Unai ...	26	29
33	Wálher ...	5	8
33	Total ...	803	1,024

APPENDIX Q.

Showing the effect of the proposed Survey Rates.

Former Taluks.	Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Accounts to Survey.													Percentage increase of Assessment on Government Occupied Land—vide Columns 7 and 11.	Percentage increase of Assessment on Area cultivated in 1892-93—vide Columns 7 and 13.		
				Area under actual Cultivation in 1892-93.	Rate per Acre as given by the Mānildār.	Total Assessment on Occupied Land.	Gross Area Including Indm.	Total Area not available for Cultivation.	Government Occupied Land.			Proportionate Assessment of Area shown in Column 5.	Government unoccupied assessed Waste.							
									Dry-crop.				Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.			Assessment.	Average.
									Area.	Assessment.	Average.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
			Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.					
	1	Amlī ...		111	0 8 0	56	1,081	717	364	219	0 9 8	66	...	...	...	291.1	17.9
	2	Amalpādā ...		236	0 4 0	59	317	10	277	261	0 14 1	224	80	24	0 12 10	342.4	279.7			
	3	Ankuahvihār ...		59	0 8 0	29	348	14	225	269	1 2 5	67	109	119	1 1 6	798.1	181.0			
	4	Ban ...		75	0 4 0	19	687	581	57	40	0 11 2	52	69	31	0 7 2	110.5	178.7			
	5	Bandhārā ...		57	0 4 0	14	839	527	197	82	0 6 8	24	105	39	0 5 11	485.7	71.4			
	6	Borikuwā ...		358	0 8 0	179	444	21	311	352	1 2 1	406	113	110	0 15 9	96.6	128.8			
	7	Chavgeon* ...		...	...	7	1,240	1,104	136	81	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	1,087.1	...
	8	Chāukī Amlī ...		19	0 8 0	10	108	12	47	56	1 3 1	22	44	51	1 2 7	460.0	120.0			
	9	Dhanpur Bodruk, ...		460	0 4 0	115	3,183	1,989	697	367	0 9 5	271	587	276	0 8 2	210.4	135.7			
	10	Dhekāti* ...		...	...	5	865	702	61	40	0 12 10	...	102	75	0 11 9	680.0	...
	11	Ekdhad ...		Waste.	0 1 0	...	295	201	...	...	...	...	94	42	0 7 2	...	...	
	12	Gādhavli ...		84	0 4 0	8	301	249	53	14	0 4 4	9	...	...	...	75.0	12.5
	13	Ichhagavhan* ...		...	...	16	830	581	225	172	0 12 3	...	24	12	0 8 0	975.0	...
	14	Jāmbli ...		68	0 8 0	32	499	311	123	150	1 2 6	76	65	66	1 0 3	898.7	137.5			
	15	Juwānī... ...		64	0 4 0	16	368	163	54	25	0 10 4	41	146	67	0 7 4	118.7	166.2			
	16	Khārdī Khurd ...		41	0 4 0	10	1,040	919	94	25	0 4 3	11	27	6	0 2 7	150.0	10.0			
	17	Khushgavhan ...		1,087	0 4 0	259	1,530	64	1,032	1,266	1 2 8	1,272	434	461	1 1 0	398.8	391.1			
	18	Kumbhārkhān ...		42	0 8 0	21	707	644	88	104	1 2 11	50	28	26	1 4 7	895.2	135.1			
	19	Kandwe ...		6	0 8 0	3	738	646	46	22	0 11 2	4	46	23	0 11 2	966.7	83.3			
	20	Lakhāpur ...		94	0 4 0	23	808	481	163	185	1 2 3	107	165	190	1 2 6	704.3	365.2			
	21	Pāndharke ...		67	1 0 0	37	343	9	106	117	1 1 3	96	228	260	1 2 3	34.5	10.3			
	22	Pāthadi* ...		...	...	4	56	3	43	49	1 2 8	...	10	12	1 3 2	1,125.0	...
	23	Rājgad Rāngad, urī ...		78	0 4 0	19	430	342	88	92	1 0 9	82	...	...	...	354.2	331.6
	24	Rānīpur* ...		...	...	4	559	341	113	70	0 9 11	...	105	71	0 10 10	1,650.0	...
	25	Rāpāpur* ...		...	...	7	2,043	1,819	124	55	0 7 1	...	100	25	0 5 7	685.7	...
	26	Ratanpādā ...		250	0 8 0	125	836	10	246	231	0 14 4	225	80	55	0 11 0	76.8	80.0			
	27	Retpādā ...		10	0 8 0	5	431	398	33	31	0 15 0	10	...	...	...	520.0	100.0
	28	Sāwar ...		50	0 8 0	25	599	256	143	129	0 14 5	45	100	69	0 11 0	416.0	60.0			
	29	Sojārbārā ...		9	0 1 0	1	154	40	48	11	0 8 10	2	68	11	0 2 7	1,000.0	100.0			
	30	Somāwālī Khurd ...		483	0 4 0	121	498	16	444	434	0 15 8	471	33	25	0 12 1	258.7	239.3			
	31	Umārkūwā* ...		...	...	16	372	216	105	137	1 4 11	...	51	67	1 1 11	756.2	...
	32	Umārkūwā tarī Unāī.		83	0 8 0	41	132	7	106	104	0 15 8	81	19	14	0 11 9	153.7	97.6			
	33	Wālher... ...		138	0 1 0	9	1,589	1,158	218	117	0 8 9	76	218	102	0 7 6	1,200.0	744.4			
				8,944	0 5 8	1,286														
					Makta ...	59														
	33	Total ...		...	...	1,345	25,685	14,601	5,969	5,306	0 14 2	3,790	3,149	2,346	0 11 11	294.5	...

N.B.—The villages with an asterisk against them are Makta villages.

APPENDIX Q⁽¹⁾.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Assessment with maximum rate of.				Percentage Increase with maximum rate of.				Percentage Increase as per Column 13 of Q.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	1 0 0
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Amlí ...	44	87	131	175	-21.4	55.4	133.9	212.5	-76.8	-53.6	-28.6	-5.4
2	Amalpáda ...	52	104	157	209	-11.9	76.3	166.1	254.2	-23.7	50.8	127.1	203.4
3	Ankushvihir ...	52	103	155	207	79.3	255.3	434.5	613.8	-55.2	-6.9	37.9	86.2
4	Ban ...	8	16	24	32	-57.9	-15.8	26.3	66.4	-47.4	10.5	63.2	121.1
5	Bandhára ...	16	33	49	66	14.3	135.7	250.0	371.4	-64.3	-35.7	Nil.	35.7
6	Borikwá ...	70	141	211	282	-60.9	-21.2	17.9	57.5	-54.7	-9.5	36.3	81.6
7	Chavgaon ...	16	33	49	65	123.6	357.1	600.0	828.6	Makta.			
8	Cháuki Amlí ...	11	22	34	45	10.0	120.0	240.0	350.0	-60.0	-10.0	30.0	80.0
9	Dhanpur Budruk ...	71	143	214	286	-38.3	24.3	86.1	148.7	-50.0	-6.1	41.7	88.7
10	Dhekáti ...	10	19	29	39	100.0	280.0	480.0	680.0	Makta.			
11	Ekdhad ...	Waste.											
12	Gádhavli ...	3	5	8	11	-62.5	-37.5	Nil.	37.5	-75.0	-62.5	-37.5	-12.5
13	Ichhágavhán ...	34	69	103	138	112.5	331.2	543.7	762.5	Makta.			
14	Jámblí ...	30	60	90	120	-6.2	87.5	181.2	275.0	-53.1	-6.2	43.7	90.6
15	Juwáni ...	7	14	21	28	-56.2	-12.5	31.2	75.0	-50.0	Nil.	56.2	106.2
16	Khardi Khurd ...	5	10	15	20	-50.0	Nil.	50.0	100.0	-80.0	-60.0	-30.0	-10.0
17	Khushgavhán ...	253	506	760	1,013	-2.3	95.4	193.4	291.1	-1.9	96.5	194.6	293.1
18	Kumbhárkhán ...	21	41	62	83	Nil.	95.2	195.2	295.2	-52.4	-4.8	42.9	90.5
19	Kundwe ...	6	13	19	26	100.0	333.3	533.3	766.7	-66.7	-66.7	-33.3	Nil.
20	Lakhápur ...	37	74	111	148	60.9	221.7	382.6	543.5	-8.7	87.0	178.3	273.9
21	Pándharke ...	23	47	70	94	-73.6	-16.0	-19.5	8.0	-78.2	-56.3	-33.3	-11.6
22	Páthadi ...	10	19	29	39	150.0	375.0	625.0	875.0	Makta.			
23	Rájpád urf Rám-gad.	18	37	55	74	-5.3	94.7	189.5	289.5	-15.8	73.7	157.9	247.4
24	Ránpur ...	14	28	42	56	250.0	600.0	950.0	1,300.0	Makta.			
25	Rápápur ...	11	22	33	44	57.1	214.3	371.4	528.6	Makta.			
26	Ratanpáda ...	44	88	133	177	-64.8	-29.6	6.4	41.6	-64.0	-23.0	8.0	44.0
27	Retpáda ...	6	12	19	25	20.0	140.0	280.0	400.0	-60.0	-20.0	20.0	60.0
28	Sáwar ...	26	51	77	103	4.0	101.0	208.0	312.0	-64.0	-25.0	8.0	44.0
29	Sojarbára ...	2	4	7	9	100.0	300.0	600.0	800.0	-100.0	Nil.	Nil.	100.0
30	Somáwali Khurd ...	87	173	260	347	-28.1	43.0	114.9	186.8	-22.3	55.4	133.9	211.6
31	Umáruwá ...	27	55	82	110	68.7	243.7	412.5	587.5	Makta.			
32	Umáruwá tarf Unai.	21	41	62	83	-48.8	Nil.	51.2	102.4	-61.0	-22.0	19.5	58.5
33	Wáther ...	23	47	70	94	155.6	422.2	677.8	944.4	66.7	233.3	411.1	577.8
33	Total ...	1,059	2,106	3,181	4,246	-21.3	56.6	136.5	215.8	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX Q⁽³⁾.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Proposed alternative maximum rate.	Original Assessment.	Revision Assessment.	Percentage Increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Amlí ...	0 8 0	56	87	55·4
2	Amalpádá ...	0 8 0	59	104	76·3
3	Ankushvihir ...	0 4 0	29	52	79·3
4	Ban ...	1 0 0	19	32	68·4
5	Bandhárá ...	0 4 0	14	16	14·3
6	Borikuwá ...	1 0 0	179	282	57·5
7	Chavgaon ...	0 4 0	7	16	128·6
8	Chaúki Amlí ...	0 8 0	10	22	120·0
9	Dhanpur Budruk ...	0 8 0	115	143	24·3
10	Dhekáti ...	0 4 0	5	10	100·0
11	Ekdhad... ..		Waste.		
12	Gádhavli ...	1 4 0	8	14	75·0
13	Ichhágavhán ...	0 4 0	16	34	112·5
14	Jámbli ...	0 8 0	32	60	87·5
15	Juwáni ...	0 12 0	16	21	31·2
16	Khardi Khurd ...	0 12 0	10	15	50·0
17	Kushgavhán ...	0 8 0	259	506	95·4
18	Kumbhárkhán ...	0 8 0	21	41	95·2
19	Kundwe ...	0 4 0	3	6	100·0
20	Lakhápur ...	0 4 0	23	37	60·9
21	Pándharke ...	1 4 0	87	117	34·5
22	Páthadi... ..	0 4 0	4	10	150·0
23	Rájgad urf Rámgad ...	0 8 0	19	37	94·7
24	Ránipur ...	0 4 0	4	14	250·0
25	Rápápur ...	0 4 0	7	11	57·1
26	Ratanpádá ...	1 4 0	125	221	76·8
27	Retpádá ...	0 4 0	5	6	20·0
28	Sáwar ...	0 8 0	25	51	104·0
29	Sojarbárá ...	0 4 0	1	2	100·0
30	Somáwali Khurd ...	0 8 0	121	173	43·0
31	Umarkuwá ...	0 4 0	16	27	68·7
32	Umarkuwá taraf Unai ...	1 4 0	41	104	153·7
33	Wálher... ..	0 4 0	9	23	155·6
33	Total ...	.....	1,345	2,294	70·6

No. 1278 of 1896.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

*Deputy Superintendent's Office, Násik Districts,
Camp Nimgaon, 3rd December 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith for submission to Government a report from Mr. Maconochie, Settlement Officer, on the Nazarbandi and Makta villages of taluka Taloda.

2. I agree with Mr. Maconochie that there would be no advantage in making more than one group. There is no satisfactory basis for such division. Naturally those of the same previous rating might have been grouped together, those at 8 annas in one and those at 4 in another. This is not fairly possible however. The villages of Amlí and Savar, for instance, have been paying 8 annas per acre for their lands and they lie close under the hills ; while Khushgavhán, situated near the town of Taloda and possessing soil of rather more than double the agricultural value of Amlí, has been paying one-half the rate of that village. The reasons for this are probably local and individual, and are doubtless known to you.

3. The difficulty of suggesting a suitable rate for all alike is, I think, as much due to the circumstances noted above as to the increase in recorded area. There are six villages in which the area recorded by the Survey Department is less than that previously assessed. In one of them, Khushgavhán, the percentage of increase in assessment under a rate of Rs. 1-4-0 is the second largest in the whole group, and this is due entirely to the enhancement of the rates. Considering the value of the soil and the position of the village, such an increase would, in ordinary circumstances, be justified.

4. With regard to Mr. Maconochie's alternative rates and his proposals for their administration, I am not sure that better can be devised. A definitive maximum of Rs. 1-4-0 seems suitable. The increase in area in some villages, that in valuation of soil in others, and a combination of both elements in most of them, make it very difficult to adjust matters, and I do not think that any arrangement which treats all the villages alike will meet the case. At any rate the agricultural value of each field in a village as compared with others will be correctly adjusted, though that value, as applied to the villages *inter se*, will have to be sacrificed to necessity.

I have, &c.,

A. BROWNLOW FFORDE,
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 1050 of 1897.

To

THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Dhulia, 1st February 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to send you a report from Mr. Maconochie proposing rates for the unsettled villages of Taloda. I send also the forwarding letter of the Deputy Superintendent of Survey. I had to refer back to Mr. Brownlow Fforde for some further information and that is how I have been so long in sending on the papers.

2. The impression left on reading the report is that there is something wrong somewhere. The villages ought, it is said, to be all in one group; and the proper rate for the group is Rs. 1-4; but when this rate is applied in practice it becomes unworkable. This can hardly be because the existing rates are several times heavier in some villages than in others. For the existing rates would appear to be generally 8 annas or 4 annas. So that while a raising of them to Rs. 1-4 would naturally give increases of from about 150 to about 300 per cent., it would not give some of the very high increases running indeed from 700 to 1,600 per cent. that one finds in Appendix Q. Apparently then it is not the wide range of the present rates that makes the proper new rate of Rs. 1-4 unworkable. What then is it? The answer is to be got, I think, from a comparison of the percentages in the 27th and 26th columns of Appendix Q., *i. e.*, a comparison of the percentages of increase that the Rs. 1-4 rate would give on the land actually cultivated in a recent year with the increase that the Rs. 1-4 rate gives on the occupied land entered in the new survey papers. This comparison shows in some cases a remarkable excess of the latter over the former, and suggests the inference that in some villages a good deal more land has been entered in an occupant's name than he cultivates in any one year. It is in this fact that, so far as I can see, lies the explanation of the Rs. 1-4 rate, or any other rate, being unworkable when applied to all the villages.

Now if the lands have been measured minutely enough to enable the occupant to get rid of the surplus land, then the apparent unworkableness of the Rs. 1-4 rate—or any other rate—will disappear the year after the survey has been introduced: the occupants will themselves make the rate workable by giving rájinámás of that extra land whose presence in their khátas made the rate produce such enormous percentages of increase in assessment. But things will come right in this way, only if the land has been minutely enough measured. If it has *not* been minutely enough measured, then things will not come right but will go very wrong.

3. The first thing to do is then, I submit, to make sure that the land is minutely enough measured. As I said in sending on the Nandurbár report, if the revenue is to be collected ryotwári, the land must be measured ryotwári. That it has been measured ryotwári in these Taloda villages I very much doubt: I believe that instances will be found of two, three, or even four occupants' lands all being measured in one lump without anything to show their respective shares and respective revenue responsibility. I consider it therefore a condition precedent to the introduction of any survey settlement, that it shall be placed beyond doubt whether the land has been measured minutely enough or not, and that if it has not been so, it should be measured minutely enough now.

4. The lands having been measured minutely enough I would, with submission, apply to these Taloda unsettled villages the same settlement I have urged for the Nandurbár villages: the object in both cases being the same—to prevent the people losing their lands and not to worry them more than we can help.

5. The villages ought all to be in one group.

6. And one uniform rate ought to be applied to them all. That rate should be, it appears, Rs. 1-4. Rs. 1-4 is not too high, and Bhils should not, I submit, have a lower rate than any one else. In four or five villages in Nandurbár-Taluka the Bhils have, by Government Resolutions of 1862 and 1877 (*vide* paragraph 46 of Mr. Maconochie's report on the revision rates for Nandurbár),

privilege of paying a rate lower than the survey assessment : and the Survey Commissioner, under the belief that this privilege, which is a privilege of paying a lower revenue but is not accompanied by any restriction on transfer, corresponded with the rules of 1833 which do restrict transfer but do not confer any right of paying a lower revenue, recommended its extension to other villages. This, however, is, I submit, inadvisable as tending to pamper the Bhil and to make his land more attractive to the sávcár.

I have, &c.,
A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khándesh.

THROUGH THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

No. 560 OF 1897.

From

THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Deccan Revenue Survey ;

To

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE :

Poona, 17th June 1897.

SIR,

I have the honour to report as follows on the Nazarbandi and Makta villages of the Táloda Táluka, in accordance with your Office No. $\frac{8}{262}$ of 1897, dated the 12th February.

2. The Collector of Khándesh has, in his letter No. 1050 of 1897, dated 1st February, para. 2, stated that "the existing rates would appear to be generally 8 annas or 4 annas. So that while a raising of them to Rs. 1-4-0 would naturally give increases of from about 150 to about 300 per cent., it would not give some of the very high increases running indeed from 700 to 1,600 per cent. that one finds in Appendix Q." He assumes the reason for this state of affairs to be that "in some villages a good deal more land has been entered in an occupant's name than he cultivates in any one year," and suggests that the land has not been "measured minutely enough." He also remarks that "instances will be found of two, three or even four occupants' land, all being measured in one lump without anything to show their respective shares and respective revenue responsibility.

3. In order that I might be able to deal with these objections I personally visited the villages in question, obediently to your orders, and carefully inspected 19 of the 33. I found that (a) the current rates have little or no relation to the quality of the soil nor to the position of the villages with respect to markets, &c., but appear to have been arranged entirely with regard to local peculiarities, which I am unable to ascertain, and which have probably ceased to exist. That (b) the estimated areas of cultivation have been generally under the true areas, except where the cultivation comes fairly near to the boundaries demarcated by the Survey Department, when the Kulkarnis can guess the areas more closely. That (c) there is a distinct and increasing tendency among the cultivators to cultivate up to the survey boundaries where the land is sufficiently cleared for them to be visible. The boundaries appear to act as a suggestion that they should be tilled to their limits. That (d) there is in some places, as stated by Mr. Maconochie, a tacit right to lands which have once been cleared by any cultivator, even though he does not cultivate them annually, but that the practice of permanent cultivation is spreading where there is any pressure on the land.

It sometimes happens that a cultivator, who has cleared a piece of land, will sublet it and take another plot.

4. The method of cultivation is casual and it is rare to find any but kharif crops. It is more easy to grow these than to cultivate rabi, and probably the people have not enough bullock-power to do both. This is a pity, for the soil is as good as any in the country and admirably suited to wheat and cotton. They use but little manure except near the village sites, and this again is most likely due to paucity of cattle. Another deterrent from cultivation in the westerly villages is the swarms of leeches that appear in the rains. To protect themselves from these pests the people have to burn brushwood, which produces enough smoke to drive the leeches off to some extent. The leeches prevail for nearly three months in the villages to the west and under the hills, but only remain for about a fortnight in those to the east and further from the hills. The less the forest and jungle the fewer the leeches, but they are a real hindrance where they are in any number, and worry both men and cattle. As the lands come more under cultivation they will naturally disappear. All these people, I may say without exception, are in the hands of the local traders. So far as I could ascertain they are entirely financed by the Sāv-kárs, who take all their crops and supply them with enough to live upon. Where the land is cleared and occupied there is not so much migration as there used to be, and there are distinct evidences that the people are settling down. Still the greater portion of the people does not cultivate continuously in the same place.

5. I have made out a tabular statement showing the state of cultivation of survey numbers as it now exists and as it existed in the year of measurement, but I do not guarantee its absolute accuracy. I found that in some villages the Kulkarni had entered unoccupied numbers as under cultivation and *vice versa*, but in the main the figures make a fairly trustworthy average. In the current year there are 454 survey numbers under cultivation. Of these, 218 or 48 per cent. are wholly cultivated. This is now easily ascertained, because during this year the Kulkarnis have made use of the survey records in entering the areas and where an entire survey number is cultivated it is so entered. Of the remainder, 113 or about 25 per cent. are cultivated to more than half their areas and about 27 per cent. have less than half under cultivation. There are 202 survey numbers which have been permanently cultivated by the same occupants since 1889-90, that is to say, they record the same names as in that year, and I have assumed that the same people have been cultivating in the same place during the interval, though this does not necessarily follow. The number of fields, whose occupants are not permanent, on the same assumption is 252, which amounts to 55 per cent., or rather more than half. My experience is that it is by the class which does not cultivate permanently in the same place that the small patches of tillage are occupied. There are 202 permanent occupants and 218 fields fully tilled up to the survey boundaries. This obtains principally where the pressure of population has made the land more valuable and pressure is an increasing factor.

6. In reply to Mr. Cumine's objection that "a good deal more land has been entered in an occupant's name than he cultivates in any one year," I may point out that it applies practically to 27 per cent. of the occupied survey numbers, and I may be permitted to assume, in the light of the above figures, that this 27 per cent. is not permanent cultivation. The areas of these fields, as entered by the Kulkarnis, are not trustworthy. I myself measured some of the patches with the following results among others:—

Entered.		Actually cultivated.	
A.	g.	A.	g.
3	0	1	0
3	5	2	16
2	0	0	24
2	0	1	8
4	0	1	30

All the patches are irregular in boundary, and in fact it is difficult to discover where the boundaries are. These patches represent the area which the occupant found it convenient to clear and cultivate in one season. He may or may not till the same or an adjoining patch for three or four years in succession, or he may move to another spot or to another village. He naturally selects those parts where there is the least jungle to clear. It appears to me that it is just as well not to perpetuate such a condition of cultivation, but rather to induce the holder to extend his cultivation around the existing clearing. I very much doubt in any case if it would have been of much use had the patches been measured as separate survey numbers or pot numbers at the time of survey. There would probably still be 55 per cent. of the occupants moving about at intervals. It does not seem to me advisable to go to the expense of sending a survey party to the villages in order to perpetuate such conditions. The tendency of the cultivation is undoubtedly to extend up to the visible boundaries, and it will do so before long in all these villages, as it has done in those more favourably situated. I am sure that if the settlement were to be introduced ten years hence there would be scarcely a field not cultivated up to the demarcated boundaries.

7. With regard to Mr. Cumine's other objection, that two, three or even four occupants' land has been measured in one lump, I have prepared a statement showing the number of holders to each survey number both in 1889-90 and in the current year. Out of the 454 survey numbers under cultivation 60, or about 13.2 per cent., are shared by two holders, and 8, or about 1.7 per cent., are cultivated by more than two occupants during the current year. In 1889-90 there were 432 Nos. under cultivation. Of these, 368 were in the occupation of one holder only, 52, or about 12.0 per cent., were cultivated by two occupants, and 12, or about 3 per cent., were in cultivation by more than two occupants. It will be seen that the proportion of fields held by more than two occupants is decreasing, and at any rate it does not appear that there is so large a number of such fields as to necessitate the despatch of a Survey Party to measure them. Sub-division is most desirable where the land is highly cultivated and most densely populated and not in such circumstances as exist in these villages. A sort of casual subletting does obtain in these parts and am sure there will not be much difficulty in its extension. It will be easy enough for the postulant who finds his field too large to sublet part of it to the man who now shares it or to another. Even should one of the cultivators of a field be compelled to occupy the whole of it, the *sávkár* who now finances him would be willing enough to help him to cultivate the whole field as he does now help those who do occupy entire survey numbers. The Bhil Agency also help such occupants to buy cattle, and the existing mode of husbandry requires nothing more than cattle-power. There is no elaborate method of manuring nor deep ploughing, and the soil is so fertile that a comparatively shallow scratching suffices to produce an ample crop. It is expressly proposed by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner that the measurement of the sparsely populated tracts of the Taloda Taluka "should be carried out on as simple and inexpensive a system as possible"; and sanction to this is given in Government Resolution No. 6444 of the 24th September 1888. In Government Resolution No. 1895 of 1863, dated May 16th, para. 31, it is laid down that "it would be of little use to make fields of less than 12 to 15 acres." The average area of the fields as measured in these tracts is 14 acres 19 guntas, and this includes all sorts of soil. That this is not too large seems to be evidenced by the fact that only 27 per cent. of the total fields are less than half cultivated and that 85 per cent. are held by one occupant to each survey number.

8. As regards the rates to be imposed, Mr. Maconochie proposes a rate of Rs. 1-4-0. I do not think that this is too high for the class of cultivators, and it is very much too low for the position as regards the future railway and for the immediate prospects of the taluka. Dealing with the existing occupants of the land, and with some respect to the restraint that Mr. Cumine's objections impose, I would suggest that a rate of 12 annas be sanctioned for a period of 10 years and that it then be raised to Rs. 1-4-0. In some villages the rate per acre will be considerably reduced by the first rate and not much increased by the second. It is however quite hopeless to attempt to equalise the increases. The existing rates are so arbitrary and bear so little relation to the present value of the tract, either

Vide Statement No. II.

as regards soil or any other factor that any uniform rate must press unequally in the matter of increases. The village of Khusgawhan, which is a fully cultivated and very prosperous one, is rated at four annas, while Amli, a poor village, with a soil of as nearly as possible half its arable value, is rated at 8 annas. The existing population does not appear to have made much account of the disparity of rates. Khusgawhan and Somavali are rated at four annas and their condition is very good, and the land is nearly fully occupied. Ratanpada and Borikua are rated at 8 annas, are also nearly fully occupied, and have but one occupant to each survey number. Sojarbara and Walher, though rated at one anna only, are not well cultivated. There are various reasons, apart from the quality of the soil, for the preference of some villages over others. Retpada is in a poor state of cultivation, because of some difference between the Pátel and the A'bkári Department, in which the former got the worst of it. Amli had 23 Nos. under cultivation in 1889-90, each held by one occupant, but there are only 15 now cultivated, of which 6 have two occupants, a further illustration of the uncertainty of occupancy and of subdivisions. The reason for this state of affairs is the scarcity of drinking water, and it can be remedied by digging a well. I should be inclined to neglect the present ratings altogether and to dismiss them as temporary expedients, which in fact they were. It would be better to treat the whole tract as if it were unoccupied waste brought under settlement for the first time. Any method of introduction of rates, if influenced by those now existing, must of necessity result in injustice. Some one will be paying less than another for similar soils in similar positions, and this is the condition of affairs at the present moment. It does not seem to me wise to prolong it. Even at the highest of these rates the land will not be assessed within a heavy percentage of what it would bring in the open market. The Kunbi Pátel of Pandarka, the only village rated at one rupee, which is double the highest of the rates in other villages, stated to me that he would bring cultivators and populate the village if he were granted land for a village site and for village servants. He would clear out and rebuild a ruined well in the village, and he asked for no modification of the rates, nor for any subsidy.

9. It will be necessary to make out a new Appendix Q. The areas occupied have greatly changed as regards their holders since the data on which Mr. Maconochie's statements are compiled were recorded. Even by next year still further changes will have taken place in occupancies, and these will continue till the settlement is introduced and permanency secured.

I have, &c.,

A. B. FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. I.

Statement showing the state of cultivation of the Survey Numbers as it now exists and as it existed in the year of measurement, and the number of holders to each Survey Number both in 1889-90 and the current year.

No.	Name of Village.	DETAILS ACCORDING TO VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF 1896-97.						NUMBERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF KHA'TEDARS FOR EACH.						REMARKS.
		Numbers classified according to area actually cultivated in each.				Numbers classified according as Khatedars are permanent or otherwise.		Details according to Village Accounts of 1896-97.			Details as per Pabani Suda prepared at time of classification in 1889-90.			
		Wholly cultivated.	More than half cultivated.	Less than half cultivated.	Total numbers.	Having permanent Khatedars.	Not having permanent Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Khatedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Khatedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Amli ...	...	...	15	15	4	11	9	6	...	23	...	...
2	Amalpada ...	15	3	...	18	7	11	18	...	...	12	6	1	
3	Ankushvihir ...	...	1	11	12	2	10	12	...	...	12	3	...	
4	Ban ...	...	2	3	5	1	4	5	...	...	1	2	...	
5	Bandhara ...	...	1	8	9	2	7	7	2	...	10	2	2	
6	Borikuwa ...	24	21	2	47	19	28	47	...	...	37	...	...
7	Changaon ...	...	2	8	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	...
8	Chokhiamli ...	3	2	1	6	...	6	6	...	...	3	...	...
9	Dhanpur Budruk ...	...	17	11	28	10	18	21	4	3	33	4	...	
10	Dhekati ...	1	4	...	5	2	3	5	...	...	3	1	...	
11	Ekdhad ...	...	...	...	...	...	Waste.	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Gadhavli ...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	2	...	
13	Ichhagavhan ...	...	1	3	4	3	1	4	...	...	14	...	...
14	Jama ...	...	3	6	9	4	5	5	4	...	5	2	...	
15	Juvani ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	

No. I—continued.

No.	Name of Village.	DETAILS ACCORDING TO VILLAGE ACCOUNTS OF 1896-97.						NUMBERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF KHATEDARS FOR EACH.						REMARKS.
		Numbers classified according to area actually cultivated in each.				Numbers classified according as Khatedars are permanent or otherwise.		Details according to Village Accounts of 1896-97.			Details as per Pahani Fuds prepared at time of classification in 1889-90.			
		Wholly cultivated.	More than half cultivated.	Less than half cultivated.	Total numbers.	Having permanent Khatedars.	Not having permanent Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Kha'tedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	With one Khatedar.	With two Khatedars.	With three or more Khatedars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Khanda Khurd ...	...	1	7	8	5	3	7	1	...	6	...	1	
17	Khusgavhan ...	100	1	...	101	58	43	79	21	1	60	14	1	
18	Kumbharkhan ...	...	2	4	6	1	5	2	4	...	3	1	3	
19	Kundra ...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	3	...	...
20	Lakhapur ...	...	10	8	18	2	16	18	...	...	12	...	...
21	Pandharka ...	...	3	6	9	5	4	8	...	1	4	2	1	
22	Patadi ...	5	1	...	6	3	3	6	...	...	5	...	...
23	Ramgad ...	5	...	...	5	3	2	2	2	1	5	4	1	
24	Ranipur ...	1	1	6	8	1	7	6	2	...	7	...	...
25	Rapapur ...	...	3	5	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...
26	Ratanpada ...	14	13	3	30	15	15	30	...	...	28	...	...
27	Retpada ...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	
28	Savar ...	...	...	4	4	2	2	2	2	...	8	...	...
29	Sojarbara ...	...	4	...	4	2	2	4	...	...	3	...	...
30	Somavli Khurd ...	35	...	1	36	19	17	30	6	...	31	2	...	
31	Umarduwa ...	8	1	...	9	7	2	9	...	...	8	...	...
32	Umarduwa, Tarf Unwai ...	...	4	4	8	3	5	...	6	2	2	4	...	
33	Walher ...	7	10	...	17	2	15	17	...	...	10	2	1	
33	Total ...	218	113	123	454	202	252	386	60	8	368	52	12	

A. B. FFORDE,
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue, Survey.

No. II.

Statement showing the effect of the ratings at 12 annas and Re. 1-4 on the total culturable areas during the year 1896-97.

Old rate.	Serial Number in Appendix Q.	Name of Village.	Average classification Annas.	Percentage increase of Assessment according to maximum rates.		Percentage increase of Assessment according to Maximum rate of Re. 1-4-0 as shown in Appendix Q of Mr. Macnochie's Report,—vide Column 27.	REMARKS.
				Re. 1-4-0.	Re. 0-12-0.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rs. a.			Rs. a. p.				
1 0	21	Pandharka	0 14 1	+10·3	— 34·5	+ 10·3	
0 8	1	Amlī	0 8 0	+ 25·0	— 25·0	+ 17·9	
0 8	3	Ankushvīhīr	0 14 10	+ 130·0	+ 40·0	+ 131·0	
0 8	6	Borīkūwā	0 14 0	+ 117·9	+ 30·4	+ 126·8	
0 8	8	Chokhīamli	0 15 2	+ 140·7	+ 44·4	+ 120·0	
0 8	14	Jāwli	0 15 8	+ 144·8	+ 48·3	+ 137·5	
0 8	18	Kumbhārkhān	0 15 6	+ 150·0	+ 50·0	+ 138·1	
0 8	19	Kundva	0 8 0	+ 33·3	— 33·3	+ 33·3	
0 8	26	Ratanpada	0 11 8	+ 82·4	+ 9·8	+ 80·0	
0 8	27	Retpada	0 13 4	+ 100·0	+ 33·3	+ 100·0	
0 8	28	Savar	0 11 5	+ 100·0	+ 20·0	+ 80·0	
0 8	32	Umārkuwā tarf Un- wai	1 0 9	+ 163·6	+ 57·6	+ 97·6	
0 4	2	Amalpada	0 12 2	+ 278·5	+ 127·7	+ 299·7	
0 4	4	Ban	0 9 0	+ 170·0	+ 60·0	+ 173·7	
0 4	5	Bandhara	0 5 4	+ 54·5	— 9·1	+ 71·4	
0 4	9	Dhanpur Budruk	0 8 1	+ 151·5	+ 51·5	+ 135·7	
0 4	12	Gadhavli	0 8 8	+ 20·0	— 20·0	+ 12·5	
0 4	15	Juvani	1 0 0	...	...	+ 156·2	
0 4	16	Khārda Khurd	0 8 5	+ 12·5	— 37·5	+ 10·0	
0 4	17	Khusgavhan	0 15 2	+ 370·3	+ 182·1	+ 391·1	
0 4	20	Lakhapur	0 14 10	+ 371·1	+ 181·6	+ 365·2	
0 4	23	Ramgad	0 12 0	+ 272·7	+ 122·7	+ 331·6	
0 4	30	Somavli Khurd	0 12 6	+ 278·4	+ 131·9	+ 289·3	
0 1	29	Sojarbara	0 2 3	+ 50·0	...	+ 100·0	
0 1	33	Walher	0 7 4	+ 792·9	+ 435·7	+ 744·4	
	11	Ekdhad		Waste.			
Makta villages.	7	Changson	0 6 7	+ 185·7	+ 71·4		
	10	Dhekati	0 10 5	+ 820·0	+ 460·0		
	13	Ichhagavhan	0 10 5	...	— 37·5		
	22	Patadi	0 14 8	+ 1,300·0	— 750·0		
	24	Ranipur	0 8 8	+ 700·0	+ 375·0		
	25	Rapur	0 6 5	+ 257·1	+ 114·3		
	31	Umārkuwā	0 12 4	+ 587·5	+ 312·5		

A. B. FFORDE,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. S—421 OF 1898.

From

THE SURVEY COMMISSIONER AND DIRECTOR,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,
Bombay.

Násik District :
Camp Bej, Táluka Kalvan,
22nd March 1898.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the correspondence noted in the margin relat-

(1) Report No. 87, dated 17th November 1896, from Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., late Survey Settlement Officer in the Deccan Revenue Survey, and accompaniments.

(2) Letter No. 1278, dated 3rd December 1896, from Mr. A. B. Ffords, Deputy Superintendent, now Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Surveys.

(3) Letter No. 1050, dated 1st February, from the Collector of Khándesh.

(4) Letter No. 560, dated 17th June 1897, from Mr. A. B. Ffords, Superintendent, Deccan and Gujarát Revenue Surveys.

ing to the proposals for the original settlement of 33 villages of the Taloda Táluka. The remaining 81 villages, exclusive of the Akráni Pargana, which were settled at various dates, have come up for revision settlement, proposals for which have been submitted with my letter No. S—380, dated 19th instant, and should be read with the present proposals. Particular attention, also, is solicited to the revision proposals for Nandurbár and Navápur settled villages disposed of by Government Resolution No. 4411, dated 3rd June 1896, and those for the original settlement of 80 villages of Nandurbár and 64 of Navápur, submitted with this office No. S—202, dated 12th February 1898. All the points which will have to be dealt with in this review have been handled in the reports above mentioned. It will be quite unnecessary to cover the ground afresh, and the present remarks will accordingly be very brief.

2. The population of the villages under report consists mostly of Bhils. The country still lies largely under jungle, and as regards cultivation, the rights of property, and general development, the people and country are in much the same condition as in Nandurbár-Navápur. But there are certain notable differences. The soil in Taloda is decidedly superior, and the country more open; the people are less backward in most respects, and in particular have very decided notions as regards their property in land which they have once taken up. Mr. Ffords, at my special request, made some inquiries into the condition of this tract, and from paragraph 3 of his report it would appear that the amount of purely nomadic or shifting cultivation, as it may be called, is comparatively small; there is a tendency to cultivate right up to the boundaries of the survey numbers as already demarcated and to hold on to the land once cultivated.

3. With regard to this tract the main questions for determination are—

(1) How far it should be treated on the special lines proposed for the villages in Nandurbár-Navápur which are being brought under original settlement.

(2) The grouping and maximum rates.

4. As regards the first point it will be recalled that Mr. Cumine, the Collector, proposed for the Nandurbár-Navápur villages very special treatment, the express object of which was the restriction of the right of transfer, and the avoidance of saddling the Bhil with payment for more land than he would actually cultivate. In my review I supported the view that these special mea-

asures were required, and for the second of them I set on foot the breaking up of survey numbers so as to enable Bhils to take up no more land than they could conveniently cultivate. For the first I have proposed to Government that they should provide by express legislation for the restriction of transfer, instead of adopting the risky process of endeavouring to restrict it by special conditions which it might prove difficult to enforce without straining the existing law. I endeavoured also to show that the special conditions which it was proposed in the settled villages of Nandurbár to grant to Bhils did not meet the case. This opinion, I find, is fully shared by Mr. Cumine, who, in paragraph 6 of his report herewith forwarded, points out the flaws in the Nandurbár orders.

5. On careful consideration I venture to advocate to extension to the present 33 Taloda villages of exactly the same treatment as I have proposed for those of Nandurbár-Navápur. The case for any "mitigation," as Mr. Cumine would call it, of the survey system, is perhaps not so urgent in Taloda. The tract is a degree more advanced, the railway is not to come right through it and bring the swarms, which Mr. Cumine records, of money-lenders, and advanced cultivators to improve the Bhil off the face of the soil, by swindling him out of his lands, and last, but not least, the Bhils of Taloda have the whole of the Akráni Pargana to fall back upon. This last fact has not, I think, been pointed out by any one else. The treatment of the pargana will have to be most carefully considered, and I propose, if I can possibly manage it, to visit the tract next travelling season, when the railway will probably be advanced enough to bring me within easy reach of it. It may be advisable to conduct survey operations in the tract while establishments are available for the purpose. But it may be predicted that Government will not desire to extend, at any rate to anything like the whole of that region, an unmodified survey settlement. One of the principal arguments against applying the unmodified survey system to the Nandurbár-Navápur tract was that the Bhils would be driven over the frontier. In the case of Taloda there must be even less fear of such a result, which, indeed, I felt unable to apprehend in Nandurbár-Navápur.

6. Then, I must invite attention to the report of Mr. Fforde who, with experience of Bhil settlement, and a long experience of the survey system introduced under very varying conditions, does not think any modifications necessary in Taloda.

7. While, however, I am unable to think that there is any urgent reason to modify the system, as then appeared to be in Nandurbár-Navápur, I can see no reason against trying the modified system, and on general grounds I earnestly trust that Government will consent to make a trial of it. The opportunity is another for making the important experiment of restricting the right of land transfer, which so many high authorities look upon as the only effective method of stemming the tide of agricultural indebtedness. The villages, in which transfer is prohibited, will be next door to villages in which the prohibition does not exist, and will thus offer by contrast a most interesting and instructive example of the effectiveness and value of any restrictions which it is attempted to impose. The greatest disadvantage that is to be feared is a slightly retarded progress in the development of an after all very small tract, and the consequent loss of revenue. This loss, however, will be but a very few thousand rupees per annum, and for some years at any rate will be inappreciable. It is quite worth facing for sake of the knowledge which will be gained as well as for the hope for advantage to the Bhils.

8. To sum up, therefore, this part of the subject the land of the villages under report is being broken up into numbers not exceeding 10 acres in size, and it is proposed that by legislation the transfer of occupancies within these villages shall be prohibited unless with the special sanction of the Collector.

9. I now turn to the grouping and rates. As regards these I venture to take Mr. Cumine's view that there should be only one group with a rate of Rs. 1-4-0. For the reasons given in my review of the Nandurbár-Navápur report, paragraphs 26 to 29, it is impossible to forecast with accuracy what the financial result of this proposal will be. But the probabilities are that the Bhil, being under no compulsion to take up more land than he can cultivate, will take

up about as much to start with as will make his payments bear some reasonable proportion to what he is at present giving. This may involve even a curtailment of the area at present returned as under cultivation. I am afraid that the present returns are not worth much. In the Makta villages they are probably worth nothing. What I should expect to find would be that, after a year or two, while, that is, the Bhil is learning to cut his coat according to his cloth, the area under occupation might reach 3,000 acres, while at Re. 0-14-3 (the average rate per acre arrived at in Appendix Q) will give an assessment of about Rs. 2,672.

10. I should not expect so much land to be taken up but for the following facts. Mr. Eforde makes it clear that a considerable area is actually cultivated permanently. Mr. Maconochie points out that the Bhil is throughout financed by the money-lenders. What has to be considered, therefore, is not how much assessment the Bhil will be induced to pay, so much as the area of land, the cultivation of which at the enhanced rates of assessment, the money-lender will find it worth while to encourage by his advances.

11. According to this estimate the present revenue of Rs. 1,345 will be about doubled.

12. There will still remain a large area of waste, 14,601 acres, not available for cultivation, mostly forest, and about 6,100 acres of assessed unoccupied land. It would be for the Revenue authorities to watch how this latter area was being developed, and to accelerate the occupation of it so far as advisable by admitting outsiders.

13. I would suggest that the rates be guaranteed for the same period as those of the settled villages of Taloda which are to be assessed at the same rate of Rs. 1-4-0. If a lower rate is conceded to the unsettled villages, the period of guarantee should be the same as for Nandurbar-Navapur. In the former case, the year of expiration will be 1917-18 and in the latter 1908-09.

I have, &c.,

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

No. $\frac{8}{600}$ OF 1900.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, C. D. ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

Camp Poona, 19th October 1900.

SIR,

Original Settlement Report No. 7, dated 17th November 1896, on 63 villages of Taloda.

1. Zumkatti.	6. Khardi Budruk.
2. Khadka.	7. Malkhurd.
3. Akalutara.	8. Singaspur.
4. Relpada.	9. Lakadkot.
5. Alwani.	

In continuation of the report noted in the margin, I have the honour to submit proposals for the original settlement of the marginally noted nine villages in the Taloda Taluka of the Khan-desh Collectorate.

2. The villages lie interspersed with the thirty-three villages, the original settlement proposals for which were submitted in 1896 by Mr. Maconochie, then Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey. Two villages, Malkhurd and Alwani, though included in Akrani, are situated at the foot of the Satpuda hills, and have therefore been included in this report; the remaining seven are situated in the plains, three in the western, one in the central, and three in the eastern portion of the taluka. Five villages noted in the margin were formerly believed to belong to the Akrani Pargana. Careful enquiry recently made has however shown that they belong to Taloda. The village of Akalutara was, it appears, lost sight of when proposals for original settlement were submitted by Mr. Maconochie, probably because it has not been shown on the map. The village is situated between Jambli and Chokhiambli. The village of Relpada was hitherto considered erroneously to be a forest village.

3. Measurement and classification operations were carried out in these villages in the years noted below—

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Year of Measurement.	Year of Classification.
1	Zumkatti	1888-89	1898-99.
2	Khadka	1890-91	1890-91.
3	Akalutara	1890-91	1890-91.
4	Relpada	1889-90	1890-91.
5	Alwani	1889-90	1898-99.
6	Khardi Budruk	1890-91	1890-91.
7	Malkhurd	1890-91	1890-91.
8	Singaspur	1889-90	1898-99.
9	Lakadkot	1889-90	1898-99.

Lakadkot is a Makta village; the remaining villages are Nazarbandi villages. The rate per acre prevailing in the latter villages is given against the respective villages in Appendix Q.

4. The total area of the villages under report is 6,285 acres, of which 1,478 acres is dry crop; the remainder is all unassessed, unarable, &c. There is no rice or garden land.

1. Relpada.
2. Akalutara.
3. Alwani.

5. Three of the nine villages dealt with are uninhabited villages.

Vide paragraph 13 of his Report No. 87, dated 17th November 1896.

6. I would propose a dry crop maximum rate of Rs. 1-4, which is the same as that proposed by Mr. Maconochie for his thirty-three villages.

7. The effect of the proposed rates is given in Appendix Q.

8. Should the proposed rates be approved, I have the honour to recommend that they be guaranteed so as to expire with those of the thirty-three villages the proposals for which are still under the consideration of Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FRED. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and
Agriculture, Central Division.

APPENDIX Q.

Accompaniment to Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.'s Report No. 8-600, dated 10th October 1900.

Serial Number.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUL.				ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																Increase or decrease of assessment per cent. on occupied land.				
			Rate per acre.	Area under cultivation.	Assessment.	Average.	Maximum rates.			Gross area, including Inam.	Total area not available for cultivation.	Government occupied land.									Government unoccupied assessed waste.						
							Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
												Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.					Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Zunkatti	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 8 0	101 102 104	51 51 53	0 8 1 0 8 0 0 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	413	37	104	84	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	84	0 12 11	272	214	0 12 7	+ 64.7 + 64.7 + 61.5
2	Khadka	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 8 0	40 31 32	20 15 16	0 8 0 0 7 9 0 8 0	1 4 0	...	...	721	517	32	32	0 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	32	0 1 0	172	171	0 15 11	+ 60.0 + 115.3 + 100.0
3	Akalutara	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 8 0 ... ...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	105	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	80	1 0 7	...
4	Belpada	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 4 0 ... ...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	...	121	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	9	0 9 0	...
5	Alvani	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 4 0	6 6 4	1 1 1	0 2 8 0 2 8 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	67	4	4	1	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0 4 0	59	17	0 4 7	...
6	Kbardi Badruk	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 4 0	7 8 16	2 2 4	0 4 7 0 4 0 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	213	138	16	6	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	0 6 0	59	21	0 5 8	+ 200.0 + 200.0 + 50.0
7	Mal (Khurd)...	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 4 0	38 38 52	10 8 18	0 4 3 0 3 4 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	123	15	52	16	0 4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	16	0 4 11	56	12	0 3 5	+ 80.0 + 100.0 + 28.1
8	Singaspur	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	0 4 0	91 102 60	25 25 15	0 4 7 0 3 11 0 4 0	1 4 0	...	...	3,460	3,107	60	29	0 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	29	0 7 9	293	132	0 7 2	+ 11.6 + 16.0 + 93.0
9	Lakadkot	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	... ... ...	... ... ...	4 4 4	... ... ...	1 4 0	...	...	1,062	856	177	104	0 9 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	104	0 9 5	29	12	0 6 7	+ 2500.0 + 2500.0 + 2500.0
	Total	1889-90 to 1898-99. 1894-95 to 1898-99. 1898-99	... ... ...	283 287 268	114 106 105	0 6 3 0 5 8 0 6 0	...	...	...	6,285	4,807	445	272	0 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	445	272	0 9 9	1,093	668	0 10 4	+ 138.6 + 156.6 + 159.0

No. 11978 OF 1900.

From
THE COLLECTOR OF KHANDESH ;

To
THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

Dhulia, 30th October 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., containing proposals for the settlement of nine villages in Taloda Táluka. The villages are similar in every respect to those dealt with in Mr. Maconochie's report submitted with this office No. 1057, dated 1st February 1897, and the proposals for their settlement are the same as were then recommended for adoption. The same features to which Mr. Cumine took objection again appear, but the small extent of the cultivated area removes much of the force of the objection. For example, in Lakadkot, the only Makta village, the increase works out to Rs. 2,500 per cent., but at present only Rs. 4 is recovered on account of 177 acres of cultivated land, while the proposed assessment has been fixed at Rs. 104.

Two of the villages belong to the Akráni Pargana. They and Khardi Budruk are not exactly plain villages, but as they lie on the Taloda side of the ridge which marks the boundary of the Akráni proper, their inclusion in the present proposals is not inappropriate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. CARMICHAEL,

Collector of Khándesh.

No. R.-4392 OF 1900.

Camp Sholápur, 10th November 1900.

Forwarded to the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, for the favour of his remarks.

A. WINGATE,

Commissioner, C. D.

No. S.-2399 OF 1900.

Poona, 11th December 1900.

Returned with compliments.

2. Of the nine villages for which the proposals are submitted, two belong to the Akráni Pargana. These two villages are situated at the foot of the Sátputa hills and consequently have been included in the present report. The settlement of these nine villages completes the Survey Settlement of the Taloda Táluka, excluding the Akráni Pargana. The present report is supplementary to the one submitted by Mr. Maconochie in 1896. (No. 87, dated 17th November 1896.)

3. There is no rice or garden land in these villages. The dry-crop rate proposed is Rs. 1-4-0, *i. e.*, the same as that proposed for the 33 villages settled in 1896.

4. The result of the application of the above rate is shown in Appendix Q, from which it will be seen that the increases vary from 23.1 to 2,500 per cent., the last increase being nominal only, as explained by the Collector.

W. P. SYMONDS,

Survey Commissioner and Director,

Land Records and Agriculture.

No. ^R₃₂₂ OF 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Camp Nandurbár, 31st January 1901.

Submitted to Government.

The facts in respect of the nine villages which are the subject of Mr. Young's report are very much the same as those disclosed in the papers relating to the 33 villages of the taluka already before Government. My views were explained in my letter No. 1050 of the 1st February 1897, which accompanied Mr. Spence's memorandum No. 37—Confidential of the 8th June 1898. The objection I felt to applying the ordinary survey settlement to such villages as these is as strong as ever. Whatever decision Government come to will be applicable to both sets of villages. And in any case the introduction of the new rates could hardly take place this year as the season in Taloda has been a bad one.

A. CUMINE,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

No. 993 OF 1901.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1901.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Commissioner, Central Division, and with reference to Mr. Cumine's memorandum No. R-322, dated 31st January 1901, has the honour, by direction of the Governor in Council, to request that he will be so good as to state whether he considers that the same concessions as those referred to in Government memorandum to the Collector of Khándesh, No. 1135-34-Confidential, dated 14th February 1899, should be granted in the case of the nine villages of the

Zumkath.	Khadka.	Akalutara.
Kelpada.	Alwani.	Khardi Budruk,
Mal Khurd.	Singaspur.	Lakadkot.

Taloda Taluka specified in the margin.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. R-581 OF 1901.

Poona, 25th February 1901.

From

A. CUMINE, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Commissioner, C. D.;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

SIR,

In reply to Government memorandum No. 993 of the 13th instant, I have the honour to state that the grounds on which the concessions in respect of trees, brushwood and grass were proposed for the 33 villages of the Taloda Taluka previously reported on are equally applicable to the nine villages now under consideration and all should in my opinion be treated alike.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. CUMINE, Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment—

Proposals for the introduction of an original settlement into certain villages of the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 502.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. CONFL.*—37, dated 8th June 1898—

Letter from the Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 87, dated 17th November 1896.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 1278, dated 3rd December 1896.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 1050, dated 1st February 1897.

Letter from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—421, dated 22nd March 1898, with accompaniment.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages in the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

Government memorandum No. 1135—34-CONFL.* dated 14th February 1899.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. CONFL.*—16, dated 16th February 1899, to the Collector of Khándesh.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. CONFL.*—46, dated 27th April 1899—

Submitting, with reference to Government memorandum No. 1135—34 CONFL., dated 14th February 1899, one No. 3656—12, CONFL., dated 22nd April 1899, from the Collector of Khándesh.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—322, dated 31st January 1901—

Letter from the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., No. s.—600, dated 19th October 1900.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 11978, dated 30th October 1900.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—4392, dated 10th November 1900, to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. s.—2399, dated 11th December 1900.

Submitting, with his remarks, the papers, noted in the margin, containing proposals for the original settlement of nine villages in the Taloda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

Government Memorandum No. 993, dated 13th February 1901.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—581, dated 25th February 1901.

RESOLUTION.—These papers contain proposals for the original settlement of 33 Makta and Nazarbandi villages of the Taloda Táluka in the Khándesh District submitted by Mr. E. Maconochie, Survey Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, and of nine other villages of the same táluka, submitted by Mr. Young, Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

2. A uniform rate of Rs. 1-4-0 has been proposed for all these villages. But since a lower rate has been sanctioned for villages in the same group previously settled, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in these villages (except Pándharka) a maximum rate of annas 14 should be imposed. Lenient treatment is, moreover, especially desirable in view of the severe suffering of the táluka in the famine, which is indicated by a drop at the recent census of 59 per cent. in the population.

3. The village of Pándharka should be given a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 like the similarly situated villages of Pánvádi and Rájvira which were settled at the last revision survey of the táluka.

4. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture should be requested to prepare a revised Appendix Q embodying these orders.

5. The orders passed in paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 500, dated 24th January 1902, should be made applicable to these villages also.

6. The rate should be introduced this year and guaranteed until 1917-18 so as to expire simultaneously with those of the other villages of the táluka previously settled.

P. J. MEAD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Khándesh.

Postponement of the introduction of the survey settlement into certain villages of the Nandurbár and Taloda tálukas and the Navápurpetha of the Khándesh District.

No. 2495.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1902.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 2486, dated 14th March 1902 :—

“I have the honour to request that you will move Government to cancel the orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 500 and 502 of the 24th January last, for the introduction of the survey settlement into certain villages in the tálukas of Nandurbár and Taloda this year. The number of villages is considerable, the country is difficult, the measurements were made some time ago and marks have been erased and famine conditions prevail in the two tálukas. The necessary number of kulkarnis or talátis cannot be spared for the work and if they could be spared, would be unable to do it as owing to the disappearance of boundary marks a good deal of measurement will have to be done. It will be necessary to employ special men, and if the introduction is postponed, I will apply next year for sanction to extra establishment and an advance to cover the cost of replacing boundary marks which have disappeared.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—1217, dated 24th March 1902 :—

“Forwarded to Government for orders.

“2. The Commissioner supports the Collector’s proposal.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. B.—1488, dated 7th April 1902.

RESOLUTION.—As famine conditions prevail in both tálukas the introduction of the settlement may be postponed. But the Collector should be directed to have all necessary steps taken in ample time to admit of its introduction next year.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

prepar.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Khándesh.

Postponement of the introduction of the survey settlement into the Taloda and Nandurbár talukas and the Navápur petha.

No. 1339.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1903.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 13626, dated 31st December 1902 :—

“ With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 8181 of the 21st November 1902, I have the honour to inform you that I can suggest no source in the budget estimate for 1902-1903 from which a re-appropriation can be made to meet the charges mentioned therein, as the balance in hand is sufficient only for the requirements of the current year.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—12, dated 6th January 1903 :—

“ Returned with compliments. The Collector's attention is invited to this office No. R.—4190 of the 10th October last, and he is requested to be good enough to state whether he sees any objection to the introduction of the settlement this year into the Taloda and Nandurbár talukas and the Navápur petha.”

Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 570, dated 22nd January 1903 :—

“ Returned with compliments.

“ 2. As the pót paháni work has been commenced only during the current month and it is not certain whether it will be finished before March 1903, the undersigned is not prepared to recommend the introduction of the survey settlement during the current revenue year. It should, the undersigned thinks, be introduced next year in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1447 of the 27th February 1901.”

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—291, dated 29th January 1903 :—

“ Forwarded to Government with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8181 of the 21st November last. The introduction of the survey settlement into the Taloda and Nandurbár talukas and Navápur petha may be deferred until next year as recommended by the Collector.

“ 2. The Commissioner is unable to suggest any re-appropriation of savings to cover the charges on account of the temporary establishment.”

RESOLUTION.—The charges sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 8181, dated 21st November 1902, should be met from savings anticipated under “ 2, Assignments and Compensations—Inámdárs and other Grantees.”

2. The recommendation made by the Commissioner in paragraph 1 of his memorandum No. R.—291, dated 29th January 1903, is sanctioned.

P. J. MEAD,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Financial Department of the Secretariat.

REVISED APPENDIX Q—(FOR

Statement showing the effect of Rates sanctioned by

Number.	Name of Village.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	ACCORDING						
			Area under actual cultivation in 1892-93.	Rate per acre as given by the Mamlatdár.	Total assessment on occupied land.	Gross area including Inám.	Total area not available for cultivation.	GOVERN	
								Area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1	Pándharke...	1 2 0	87	1 0 0	87	343	9	106	
2	Amlí ...	} 0 14 0	111	0 8 0	56	1,081	717	364	
3	Amalpáda ...		236	0 4 0	59	317	10	277	
4	Ankushvihir ...		59	0 8 0	29	348	14	225	
5	Ban ...		75	0 4 0	19	657	531	57	
6	Bandhára ...		57	0 4 0	14	829	527	197	
7	Borikuwa...		358	0 8 0	179	444	21	311	
8	Chavgaon*		...	...	...	7	1,240	1,104	136
9	Cháuki Amlí ...		...	19	0 8 0	10	103	12	47
10	Dhanpur Budruk ...		...	460	0 4 0	115	3,133	1,989	607
11	Dhekáti* ...		...	...	...	5	865	702	61
12	Ekdhad ...		...	Waste.	0 1 0	...	295	201	...
13	Gádhavli ...		...	34	0 4 0	8	301	249	52
14	Ichhagavhán*		...	...	...	16	830	581	225
15	Jámbli ...		...	63	0 8 0	32	499	311	111
16	Juwáni ...		...	64	0 4 0	16	363	163	54
17	Khardi Khurd ...		...	41	0 4 0	10	1,040	919	94
18	Khushgavhán ...		...	1,037	0 4 0	259	1,530	64	1,032
19	Kumbhárkhán ...		...	42	0 8 0	21	707	644	88
20	Kundwe ...		...	6	0 8 0	3	738	646	46
21	Lakhápur ...		...	94	0 4 0	23	808	481	162
22	Pathadi* ...		...	...	...	4	56	3	43
23	Rajgud urf Rámgad ...		...	78	0 4 0	19	430	342	88
24	Ránipur* ...		...	...	...	4	559	341	113
25	Rápápur* ...		...	...	...	7	2,043	1,819	124
26	Ratanpáda...		...	250	0 8 0	125	336	10	246
27	Retpáda ...		...	10	0 8 0	5	431	398	33
28	Sáwar ...		...	50	0 8 0	25	599	356	143
29	Sojarbára ...		...	9	0 1 0	1	154	40	46
30	Somáwali Khurd ...		...	483	0 4 0	121	493	16	444
31	Umarkuwa*		...	...	...	16	372	216	105
32	Umarkuwa tarf Unai ...		...	83	0 8 0	41	132	7	106
33	Wálher ...		...	138	0 1 0	9	1,589	1,158	213
				3,044	0 5 3	1,286	...	...	...
				Makta.	59	...	...	...
33	Total ...	...	...	...	1,345	23,665	14,601	5,956	

Note.—The difference between the figures in columns 9 and 13 of this statement and those in columns 10 and 14 of the state-
N. B.—The villages with an asterisk

33 VILLAGES OF TALODA).

Government Resolution No. 502, dated 24th January 1902.

TO SURVEY.						Percentage increase of assessment on Government occupied land, vide columns 6 and 10.	Percentage increase of assessment on area cultivated in 1892-93, vide columns 6 and 12.
MENT OCCUPIED LAND,		Proportionate assessment of area shown in column 4.	Government unoccupied assessed waste.				
Dry-Crop.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
Assessment.	Average.						
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
105	0 15 10	86	228	234	1 0 5	20.7	-1.1
153	0 6 9	47	...	...	.....	173.2	-16.1
183	0 10 7	156	30	17	0 9 1	210.2	164.4
181	0 12 10	47	109	83	0 12 2	524.1	62.1
28	0 7 10	37	69	22	0 5 1	47.4	94.7
57	0 4 8	17	105	27	0 4 1	307.1	21.4
246	0 12 8	283	112	77	0 11 0	37.4	58.1
57	0 6 8	...	...	...	.....	714.3	.....
39	0 13 3	16	44	36	0 13 1	290.0	60.0
250	0 6 7	189	537	193	0 5 9	117.4	64.3
34	0 8 11	...	102	52	0 8 2	580.0	.....
...	.....	...	94	29	0 4 11	...	.....
10	0 3 1	7	...	...	.....	25.0	-12.5
120	0 8 6	...	24	8	0 5 4	650.0	.....
97	0 14 0	55	...	...	.....	203.1	71.9
24	0 7 1	28	146	47	0 5 2	50.0	75.0
17	0 2 11	7	27	4	0 2 4	70.0	-30.0
886	0 13 9	891	484	323	0 11 11	242.1	244.0
73	0 13 3	35	28	25	0 14 3	247.6	66.7
22	0 7 8	3	46	22	0 7 8	633.3	.....
129	0 12 9	75	165	133	0 12 11	460.9	226.1
34	0 12 8	...	10	8	0 12 10	750.0	.....
64	0 11 8	57	...	...	.....	236.8	200.0
49	0 6 11	...	105	50	0 7 7	1,125.0	.....
38	0 4 11	...	100	24	0 3 10	442.9	.....
155	0 10 1	158	80	38	0 7 7	24.0	26.4
22	0 10 8	7	...	...	.....	340.0	40.0
90	0 10 1	31	100	48	0 7 8	260.0	24.0
8	0 2 9	2	68	8	0 1 10	700.0	100.0
304	0 10 11	329	33	18	0 8 9	151.2	171.9
96	0 14 8	...	51	40	0 12 6	500.0	.....
73	0 11 0	57	19	10	0 8 5	78.0	39.0
82	0 6 2	53	218	71	0 5 3	811.1	488.9
...
...
3,726	0 10 0	2,673	3,054	1,647	0 8 7	177.0	98.7

against them are Makta Villages.

ment at pages 6 and 7 *ante* is due to the transfer of certain area from the village of Jambli to the village of Aklutra.

FRED. YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

Statement showing the effect of Rates sanctioned by Government

No.	Name of Village.	Average for	ACCORDING TO MANUAL.				Maximum Rates.			Gross area including Inān	Total area not available for cultivation.
			Rate per acre.	Area under cultivation.	Assessment.	Average.	Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Zumkatti ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 8 0	101	51	0 8 1	1 4	413	37
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	102	51	0 8 0					
		1898-99 ...	...	104	52	0 8 0				
2	Khardka ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 8 0	40	20	0 8 0	1 4	721	517
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	31	15	0 7 9					
		1898-99 ...	...	32	16	0 8 0				
3	Akalutara ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 8 0	1 4	105	28
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	...	...	...	
		1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	
4	Rolpada ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	1 4	121	106
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	...	...	...	
		1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	
5	Alvani... ..	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	6	1	0 2 8	1 4	67	4
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	6	1	0 2 8					
		1898-99 ...	...	4	1	0 4 0				
6	Khardi Budruk.	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	7	2	0 4 7	1 4	215	188
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	8	2	0 4 0					
		1898-99 ...	...	16	4	0 4 0				
7	Māl Khurd ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	28	10	0 4 3	1 4	123	15
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	38	8	0 3 4					
		1898-99 ...	...	52	13	0 4 0				
8	Singapur ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	0 4 0	91	26	0 4 7	1 4	3,460	3,107
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	102	25	0 3 11					
		1898-99 ...	...	60	15	0 4 0				
9	Lakadkot ...	1889-90 to 1898-99...	4	...	1 4	1,062	856
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	...	4	...			
		1898-99 ...	...	...	4	...			
Total	1889-90 to 1898-99...	...	283	114	0 6 3	6,285	4,807
		1894-95 to 1898-99...	...	287	106	0 5 8					
		1898-99 ...	...	268	105	0 6 0				

VILLAGES OF TALODA.)

Resolution No. 502, dated 24th January 1902.

ACCORDING TO SURVEY.																Increase or decrease of assessment present on occupied land.
Government occupied land.												Government unoccupied assessed waste.				
Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
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.		
104	59	0 9 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	59	0 9 1	272	150	0 8 10	+15.7
32	23	0 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	23	0 11 0	172	120	0 11 2	+15.7 +13.5 +10.0 +46.7 +37.5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	56	0 11 8	.....
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	0 6 0	.....
4	1	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	0 4 0	59	12	0 3 3	.....
16	4	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	0 4 0	59	15	0 4 1	+100.0 +100.0 ...
52	11	0 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	11	0 8 5	56	8	0 2 3	+10.0 +37.5 -15.4
60	20	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	20	0 5 4	293	92	0 5 0	-23.1 -20.0 +33.3
177	73	0 6 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	73	0 6 7	29	8	0 4 5	+1725.0 +1725.0 +1725.0
445	190	0 6 10	445	190	0 6 10	1,033	468	0 7 3	+66.7 +79.2 +80.10	

FRED YOUNG,

Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D.

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