

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. DXXXI—NEW SERIES.

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PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

SECOND REVISION SETTLEMENTS

OF THE

IGATPURI, DINDORI, NASIK, NIPHAD,  
SINNAR, CHANDOR, YEOLA AND  
NANDGAON TALUKAS

OF THE

NASIK DISTRICT

WITH

REPORTS ON INAM VILLAGES.

VOLUME I

[TEXT.]

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No. 705 of 1915.

From

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Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NA'SIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Igatpuri Táluka of the Násik District.

2. The Táluka consists of 123 Government villages and 7 Inám villages.
3. The authority for the current Settlement is as follows :—

Villages.	Authority.	Where printed.
123 Government villages ...	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885.	Government Selection No. CLXVIII.

The guarantee in all villages expires in the year 1914-15.

4. The Igatpuri Táluka is situated in the south-west corner of the Násik District. It is separated from the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District by a well-marked range of hills which contains Kalsubai Hill, the highest mountain in the Presidency. This range is pierced by one road only—the Ghoti-Bári. The western boundary follows the edge of the Gháts fairly closely. But Chinchle and Khaire are below the crest of the Gháts and geographically belong to the Thána District. Communication with the Thána District is by two roads, the Bombay-Agra and the Ghoti-Shirghát. A detailed description of the Táluka is given in paragraph 8 of Colonel Laughton's report on the First Revision Settlement. Since then no change has occurred in the Táluka boundaries.

5. The greater part of the land is known as Mál. This is light red, brown or grey soil found in every village of the Táluka. It is known as "varkas" in the Konkan. It is usually stony, sloping and scoured out by water. Owing to its sloping and shallow nature it loses much of the fine particles in heavy rain and is in consequence of very low fertility. After three crops it is exhausted and requires several years' fallow to recover.

The other kind of dry-crop soil is known as "Káli" or in the local dialect "Vávar". This soil is, as its name implies, black in colour. But it is seldom level over large areas. It is cut up by water-courses and out-crops of rock or murum. For this reason it is entirely different in appearance from the black soil of the Deccan and is inferior to it in fertility. It is however, much superior to the Mál land and bears continuous cropping.

Lastly, there is rice land, known as "avan" in the vernacular. This land may be of any colour or depth but is always level and low-lying. It is almost entirely of artificial formation. The "avans" are composed of soil derived from the adjoining mál. The first step is to make an embankment (bándh). This causes the soil gradually to accumulate behind it. The soil is partly scoured down from the neighbouring mál and partly scraped down by an implement known as a "keni" drawn by buffaloes.



6. The climate is very healthy for 8 months of the year. But during the winter, like all Dángi parts, fever and cough are rampant, especially near the Gháts and Hills.

Climata

Undoubtedly the prevalence of malaria is a serious hindrance to progress. The people are weakened and despondent under their recurrent illness.

This climatic drawback is one of the best reasons for keeping the assessment in the Dángs lower than in the Desh.

Rainfall

7. The Táluka enjoys a regular rainfall. It is more often excessive than deficient.

The rainfall at Igatpuri for 12 years is given in Appendix A, showing an average of 116.69. Igatpuri is however one of the wettest places in the Táluka. The following figures will show how rapidly the rain decreases away from the Gháts:—

Year.	Igatpuri.	Ghoti.	Ambewádi.	Indora.	Táked Budrak.	Kushogaon.
1902	113.37	...	...	...	...	...
1903	112.01	...	...	...	...	...
1904	95.55	...	...	...	...	...
1905	83.20	...	...	...	...	...
1906	109.17	...	...	...	...	...
1907	121.78	...	...	...	...	...
1908	144.89	91.56	...	...	...	...
1909	131.42	88.19	193.50	56.18	25.64	97.51
1910	120.07	85.66	199.79	54.93	48.75	76.38
1911	106.54	71.21	116.81	41.73	23.00	65.05
1912	130.34	...	159.97	67.23	25.70	96.83
1913	132.07	...	182.71	67.10	50.90	102.80
Average from 1908 to 1913	127.37	84.15	170.56	57.43	33.80	87.71

Ghoti, only 5 miles east of Igatpuri, shows a rainfall 33.0 per cent. less than that of Igatpuri. Still more remarkable is the effect of the spur between Ambewádi and Indore; only 3 miles apart there is a difference of 198 per cent. in rainfall. The village of Táked probably gives a fair sample of the rainfall of the eastern half of the Táluka.

Crops.

8. Appendix B gives the area under each kind of crop.

There is a very sharp difference between the rabi and kharif lands.

The kharif crops are grown only in the Mál.

The rabi is grown in Káli land.

Of the kharif crops Nágli and Kharásni are the chief. These are the main constituents of "Coarse Grains" (column 24) and "Other" Oil Seeds (column 46 of Appendix B). A comparatively small area is also sown with vari and sává. In all 46 per cent. of the cropped area is under these crops.

Rice is next in importance 22.64 per cent. of the cropped area is under rice.

Wheat, gram, masur (lentils), and lách are the chief rabi crops. They cover 26.03 per cent. of the cropped area. Column 31 of Appendix B includes lách masur and a few other kinds.

The remaining area is made up of various unimportant items. Bájri is quite insignificant and never does well owing to the excess of rain.

The irrigated area is almost negligible; the average irrigated area in the whole Táluka is only 71 acres (vide Appendix B).

(In this Táluka fallows play an important part.) The percentage of fallow on total occupied area for this and neighbouring Tálukas is shown below.

*Percentage of fallow on occupied area for the quinquennium ended 1913-14.*

Igatpur.	Dindori.	Násik.	Niphád.	Chandor.	Sinnar.	Yeola.
35.18	27.59	30.14	12.14	20.26	16.06	14.69

The fact that extensive fallows are necessary in the Mál land is one of the chief reasons for keeping the assessment on this kind of land low.

The difference in fallow area between this Táluka and the Deshi Tálukas of Niphád, Sinnar and Yeola is very noticeable.

9. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the middle of the Táluka. It has important goods stations at Ghoti and Igatpuri and a third small station in Nándur Vaidya called Asvali.

The metalled roads existing at the time of the first Revision Settlement are :—

(1) the Bombay-Agra Road, metalled and bridged, traversing the Táluka from Igatpuri to Wádhivarhe ;

(2) the Ghoti-Bári Road, now metalled and passable at all times except after floods on the Dárna.

In addition to these there are the following roads built during the current lease :—

(3) Wádhivarhe-Dárna Dam Service Road, which is metalled and bridged throughout. It is open to the public and gives a much needed access to the Asvali Station from both sides ;

(4) Ghoti-Shirghát Road, metalled and bridged, opening up the north-west of the Táluka to Ghoti and the Railway. This road goes down the Ghát to Wáda in the Thána District ; but is not used by the Igatpuri people in that direction.

(5) Jhárvad-Trimbak Road, metalled and bridged for a small part only. This road has opened up some of the rather inaccessible villages on the extreme north.

(6) Pimpalgaon Mor to Dhámangaon. This is a diversion of an old Local Board road now submerged by Lake Beale. On the map this road is shown as going on to Sinnar but it is only a cart-track.

All these roads make the Igatpuri Táluka better off than any other in the District. But the country is very much cut up by hills and nalás. Cross-country routes are generally bad.

The new Lake Beale which extends from Devle near Ghoti to Sákur Dumála is a new impediment to traffic. But it has not cut off Ghoti from any part. I do not therefore intend to take it into account in fixing groups. It is merely a hindrance to village intercourse.

10. Appendix C gives a list of the bazárs in the Táluka. Of these Ghoti Bazár is by far the most important and serves the whole Táluka except a few villages in the east for which Bhagur in the Nasik Táluka is more convenient.

The figures of weekly sales in Appendix C merely give a rough idea of the relative importance of each market. Of course the sales fluctuate according to the season so that no more accurate figures are possible.

The bazár of Ghoti ranks with Lásalgaon as the chief grain market in the District. It is much frequented by Bombay merchants and is an asset of the highest importance to the Táluka.

11. There are no productive industries unconnected with agriculture. There is a railway workshop at Igatpuri. The Dárna Dam also takes a good deal of labour for its upkeep although the construction is now complete.

Trade and Industries.

The villagers of this Táluka are very unenterprising. Their agricultural work is practically at a standstill for 3 months of the hot weather. The villages where there is no rabi have six months with nothing to do. But they do not attempt to seek work.

During the last 2 or 3 years, three mechanically operated rice husking machines driven by internal combustion engines have been started at Ghoti and Igatpuri. Two others are in course of erection. The daily capacity of one machine is, according to the owner, about 90 local maunds of paddy yielding some 40 to 45 maunds of clean rice.

The exports of produce for the years 1909 to 1913 are shown in the following table. The figures were supplied by the courtesy of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

*Exports in maunds.*

Year.	Igatpuri.				Ghoti.				Asvalli.			
	Agricultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Other articles.	Total.	Agricultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Other articles.	Total.	Agricultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Other articles.	Total.
1909 ... ..	9,777	13,111	29,096	51,984	123,691	75,908	148,680	348,289	1,081	1,929	1,670	4,680
1910 ... ..	9,228	4,155	55,475	68,858	163,742	26,264	115,978	305,884	845	522	1,291	2,640
1911 ... ..	7,991	4,680	134,677	147,348	150,855	8,158	92,381	251,192	2,081	685	5,428	8,192
1912 ... ..	8,638	5,662	137,628	151,928	133,431	72,751	75,585	282,167	664	11,420	6,539	18,513
1913 ... ..	6,568	12,240	56,074	74,882	131,879	46,409	31,759	309,547	1,986	1,530	41,754	45,240
Average ...	8,410	7,969	82,550	98,939	140,879	45,897	92,938	279,415	1,323	3,017	11,204	15,554

The figures of exports by rail are not likely to increase. The surplus only can be exported so that with growth of population, the táluka will soon reach its limit of production. It is useless to attempt to solve the problem of how much of the above produce comes from the Igatpuri Táluka. Suffice it to say that Akola and Shahápur Tálukas both contribute a very considerable share to the Ghoti traffic.

The imports by rail for the same period are as follows :—

*Imports in maunds.*

Year.	Igatpuri.			Ghoti.			Asvalli.		
	General merchandise.	Building material.	Total.	General merchandise.	Building material.	Total.	General merchandise.	Building material.	Total.
1909 ... ..	41,924	13,665	55,589	69,618	6,756	76,274	86,901	49,148	132,239
1910 ... ..	42,023	21,088	63,111	77,987	15,227	91,224	163,801	2,346	164,247
1911 ... ..	48,349	20,617	68,966	89,535	50,729	140,164	97,646	9,597	107,243
1912 ... ..	43,230	10,925	54,155	86,374	123,330	209,704	32,025	6,202	38,227
1913 ... ..	44,271	20,497	64,768	96,374	102,454	198,828	38,965	444	39,409
Average ...	42,759	19,360	62,119	83,927	59,301	143,228	81,466	12,947	94,413

Note.—Building materials are chiefly lime for the great Irrigation Works and Iron for Railway use. These items are practically not used by the people in general. The figures at all three stations are swelled by imports on account of these works and cannot be regarded as typical.

12. Appendices D and E give information about the occupation, religion and education of the inhabitants according to the 1911 census.

Population.

The previous census totals are as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Variation from previous census.
1872 ... ..	57,735	.....
1881 ... ..	68,749	+ 19 per cent.
1891 ... ..	69,543	+ 1 per cent.
1901 ... ..	66,462	— 4 per cent.
1911 ... ..	78,814	+ 19 per cent.

These figures show steady progress, with one set-back.

There have been no serious epidemics. Plague was serious only in 1911.

Year.	Number of plague deaths.
1904 ... ..	136
1905 ... ..	66
1906 ... ..	0
1907 ... ..	8
1908 ... ..	97
1909 ... ..	8
1910 ... ..	0
1911 ... ..	1,287
1912 ... ..	27
1913 ... ..	1

Education.

13. Education is backward. The whole Táluka belongs to the Dángs, so that this is not surprising.

But the Táluka as a whole is much more advanced than the Dángi parts of Dindori and Násik.

Cultivation too in this Táluka is much more careful than in the other parts of the Dángs. This is especially noticed in the case of rice cultivation. The Igatpuri cultivators spend immense labour on constructing and repairing bándhs in every likely place. The Dindori cultivators on the other hand rarely attempt anything beyond the smallest embankments. I can only account for this by the preponderating influence of the Kolis and Mhárs in the Dindori Dángs. The Thákurs and Kunbis of Igatpuri are decidedly better men.

Appendix H gives the details of schools. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of schools and scholars since the first Revision.

Year.	Number of schools excluding private schools.	Number of scholar.
1884 ... ..	14	483
1913-14 ... ..	27	1,103
Increase per cent. ... ..	92	128

14. Appendix F gives the figures of agricultural stock in the years 1909-10 and by a special census taken in 1913-14.

Agricultural Stock.

The principal point of interest is the number of plough cattle.

There has been a small but satisfactory increase under this head. Cart oxen were formerly included under plough oxen instead of under "For Other purposes." I therefore so include them in the following abstract:—

Year.	Number of villages.	Plough and cart cattle.
1844 ... ..	122	10,703
1884 ... ..	122	17,872
1909-10 ... ..	123	18,753
1913-14 ... ..	123	18,740

Cultivators generally have all the cattle that they need. Grazing is plentiful in all parts of the Táluka so that strict economy in cattle is not necessary as in the dēsh. The work to be done is lighter. There is no môt-pulling and very little heavy ploughing.

15. There is in all parts of the Táluka a great dearth of water. There is hardly any irrigation from wells. The total number of wells reported as being used for irrigation is 124. Water supply. Actually the majority of these wells are not much used. The total area irrigated from wells is only 40 acres.

Similarly there is a periodical dearth of drinking water in the hot weather. There is no remedy for this as wells sunk into the rock at great expense seldom fulfil expectations.

This dearth of water is a serious drawback to the táluka. It prevents the growth of irrigation, which is the surest source of the cultivator's prosperity. His health also suffers owing to the want of good water for domestic purposes.

16. Appendix K gives statistics of sales of dry-crop land and Appendix K<sup>1</sup> of rice-land. No sales among the few existing acres of bagait were found. Value of land.

I extracted these sales from the Record of Rights after personal inquiry in the villages. They can be accepted as recent genuine sales outright for cash of unencumbered land. The transactions are not numerous. This is due to the fact that very many sales had to be rejected as there was a collateral oral agreement to restore the land on certain conditions, and secondly this táluka is of the Dángs where formal land conveyances are less frequent than in the Dēsh.

It was impossible to find transactions of any sort in many of the villages, especially those in group II where land ordinarily has only a nominal sale-value.

Group I includes villages of purely Dángi character and others bordering on the dēsh.

But if the villages where sale-price is below 30 times the Survey assessment for Jirait and 40 times for rice land are separated out the result is as follows:—

Jirayat sales below 30 times the Survey assessment.	Rice Land sales below 40 times the Survey assessment.
1. Tetoli ... ..	1. Tetoli
2. Kurnoli ... ..	2. Kurnoli.
3. Bhaulí Budruk ... ..	3. Bhaulí Budruk.
4. Wadhivarhe ... ..	4. Wáki.
5. Sánjegaon ... ..	5. Sánjegaon.
6. Pimpalgaon Dukra ... ..	6. Sáturli.
7. Mukne ... ..	7. Wádhivarhe.
8. Rájur Gadgad ... ..	8. Korappaon.
9. Pimpri Sadardin... ..	9. Shirsáte.
10. Vásáli ... ..	
11. Adharvad ... ..	
12. Táked Kurd ... ..	

At the other extreme villages showing high averages are as follows :—

Jirait sales over 60 times the Survey assessment.	Rice Land sales over 80 times the Survey assessment.
1. Modále ... ..	1. Modále.
2. Pimpalgaon Ghátga ... ..	2. Ghoti Khurd.
3. Take Ghoti ... ..	3. Talogh.
4. Igatpuri ... ..	4. Nándgaon Sado.
	5. Dhámangaon
	6. Belgaum Tarhále.
	7. Pimpalgaon Mor.

The villages in both lists are scattered all over the Táluka. So it is clear that there is no defined tract where land has a markedly greater or less value than that of other parts of the Táluka.

This, I think, is a strong argument in favour of my proposal to make only one main group for the whole Táluka.

17. Colonel Laughton at Appendix D of his Report gives an abstract relating to sales in the whole táluka. For case of comparison I put his figures and mine in a parallel statement :—

	Number of transactions.	Total sale price.	Total acres sold.	Sale rate per acre.	Total survey assessment.	Average rate of survey assessment per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
At time of 1st Revision Settlement.	112	Rs. 18,351	A. g. 1,085 0	Rs. a. p. 12 4 11	Rs. a. p. 712 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 10 6	19
At time of 2nd Revision Settlement.	183	33,567	1,023 9	32 12 10	777 14 9	0 11 5	46

If Colonel Laughton's figures are correct it is clear that a very great rise has taken place in the value of land. But no close comparison is possible. Colonel Laughton's cases no doubt include sales of encumbered property. His figures too, I fear, are open to question, for in the case of leases he has accepted figures which are obviously absurd. Nevertheless I am satisfied from my local inquiry that the value of land has risen very greatly.

The comparison between Appendices K and K<sup>1</sup> is important. It is apparent that the value of rice land is more than five times that of jirait land in the same villages. This can be due only to the fact that profits are greater in the same proportion. This fact clearly justifies the high rate imposed on rice land as compared with jirait land.

#### Comparison with other Tálukas.

The following statement is given for comparison.

*Sale price of land at present time in Igatpuri and the Dánj villages of Násik and Dindori Tálukas.*

#### Dry Crop.

Táluka.	Number of villages.	Total sale price.	Average assessment per acre.	Average sale price per acre.
Igatpuri ... ..	123	18,959	Rs. a. p. 0 9 1	Rs. a. p. 21 3 4
Násik ... ..	58	3,485	0 6 6	12 10 3
Dindori ... ..	80	5,972	0 7 7	9 1 6

*Rice Land.*

Táluka.				Number of villages.	Total sale price.	Average assessment per acre.	Average sale price per acre.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Igatpuri	...	...	...	123	14,608	2 1 4	113 0 4
Násik	...	...	...	58	1,328	1 14 2	92 5 4
Dindori	...	...	...	80	189	1 11 8	24 13 11

Though statistics of sales are too scanty to form an exact basis of grouping, it is fairly safe to conclude that a tract covering many villages, where the sale-price of land is on an average higher than a neighbouring tract similar in other respects, can pay a higher assessment. The sale-value of land in Igatpuri is higher than in the Dángs of Násik and Dindori. This fact strongly supports the proposal to assess Igatpuri higher than the other Dángs.

Letting Value of Land.

18. Appendix M and M<sup>1</sup> give statistics of lease of jirait and rice-land respectively.

The customary rents are in most cases crop-share.

The usual conditions are that the tenant prepares the land and provides all labour required while the owner pays the assessment. The remaining expenses, such as seed, manure, baluta and the like, are usually shared between owner and tenant. Sometimes the landlord lends a pair of oxen which are fed by the tenant. The produce remaining over is divided equally between the two.

These crop-share rents are of no value to the Settlement Officer for ascertaining the letting value of land.

In the absence of an elaborate series of crop-experiments, it is impossible to find out the cash equivalent of these rents.

I have collected statistics of a certain number of cash rents. In all cases I was careful to exclude so-called leases between a sávkár and his client.

In most villages genuine cash leases were not found at all.

The figures collected show that in Group I the assessment is only 26.11 per cent. of the rent in jirait land and 21.88 per cent. in rice-land.

The few examples obtained in Group II show 38.51 and 27.53 respectively.

These figures show that the assessment takes a very small share in the landowner's profits in Group I.

They also show that in Group II land has a lower letting value. This indirectly supports my proposal for the Second Group.

I am unable to compare these figures with past years. Colonel Laughton gives in his Appendix E figures purporting to be of leases. But the figures appear to have been mixed up somehow. They show letting value as higher than sale or mortgage value, which is absurd.

The conclusions which I draw from my inquiry into leases are—

First that cash leases are unusual, but,

Secondly, where found, they allow the landlord a very fair margin of profit after paying the assessment ;

Thirdly, the general absence of cash-rents is a sign that capitalist landlords are rare and that the cultivator generally owns the land.

Prices.

19. A table of prices received from the Director of Agriculture is given at Appendix N.

The principal money crop (apart from khurasni for which statistics are not available) is rice. Very little rice is consumed by the cultivators themselves.

Wheat also is grown for sale.

There is a reasonably steady rise in the price of both these commodities.

The figures of Nágli, however, show violent fluctuations every few years.

It is of course natural that wheat and rice should be steadier in price. They are practically dependent on the world-market for fixing their price. Local scarcity or plenty has only a secondary influence on their price. For instance in the year 1892-93 Nágli fell in price from 21 to 26 seers to the rupee while wheat actually rose from 13 to 10½ seers to the rupee.

This however was rather exceptional. From a diagram it is easily seen that the prices of wheat and rice rise and fall slightly in sympathy with nágli but without the violent fluctuations of nágli. This is natural as wheat and rice are both possible substitutes for nágli in case nágli becomes very scarce. In the more remote Ghát villages money hardly circulates. The Kolis and Thákurs are entirely dependent on sávkárs who advance them nágli in the hot weather for subsistence and seed and take 1½ to 1½ times the amount at harvest. In practice the cultivator actually receives back grain grown by himself or his co-villagers, as the sávkár, to save cost of carriage, leaves enough grain in charge of a trusted client to provide for the next borrowing season. This being so the jungly cultivator fails to get the full benefit of the rise of prices.

It will be convenient to bring upto date (with slight modifications) the price abstract given by Colonel Laughton :—

Period.	Average prices in seers of 80 tolas per rupee at Igatpuri.					
	Bajri.	Rice cleaned.	Wheat.	Nágli.	Gram.	Combined Index : No base period : 1874-75 to 1833-84.
1844-45 to 1853-54	30½	17½	21	31½	20½	145
1851-55 to 1863-64	30½	19½	22½	25½	23½	145
1864-65 to 1873-74	27½	18½	17½	29½	20½	141
1874-75 to 1883-84	16½	14½	13½	15	17½	100
1884-85 to 1893-94	16½	12½	13½	20½	15½	101
1894-95 to 1908	14½	10½	11½	16½	13½	85
1904 to 1913	12½	8½	10½	15½	12½	75

*N.B.*—Bajri excluded from Index number.

These price figures are obtained by the Mámlatdárs. I consider that, though not absolutely reliable, they are quite accurate enough for the purpose of diagnosing the trend of prices. The crops quoted cover 72·31 of the gross area cropped and are therefore sufficiently representative. For the purposes of this táluka bajri should be omitted as very little is grown. I have excluded it from the Index number in column 7.

The Index number shows that 75 units of produce will bring in as much money as 100 units at the time of the 1st Revision or of 145 at the time of the Original Survey. That is to say, prices have risen 33 per cent. since the 1st Revision Settlement and 96·6 per cent. since the Original Settlement.

As a check, the following statement calculated from "Variation in Indian Price Levels" published by the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, may be compared with the local figures :—

Period.	Average prices in seers per rupee for all India.			
	Rice.	Wheat.	Nágli.	Gram.
1874 to 1883	17	17½	23	23½
1884 to 1893	14	15½	26½	21½
1894 to 1908	12	12½	20	16½
1904 to 1912*	10	11	15	15½

\* Nine years.



There is a close correspondence between the two sets of figures as regards the steady rise in price during the 30 years of the lease. It is noticeable, however, that the actual prices are decidedly on a higher scale throughout at Igatpuri than for India as a whole. This fact is an advantage to the local agriculturist. It is probably explained by the fact that Igatpuri is a railway centre near Bombay where prices would naturally be higher than in rural markets.

I may state here that I have not attempted to get "normal" prices by excluding famine years. I believe that there is far less risk of error if prices are taken without any modification. In this taluka crop failure is never complete. High prices are therefore always a benefit to the cultivator.

20. I have given in the preceding paragraph all available data to show that prices have risen definitely since the end of the last lease.

Stability of prices.

It is however essential to touch on the question as to how far the rise is likely to be permanent.

In my opinion there is every likelihood of prices remaining very near their present level. This is strongly indicated by the fact that two comparatively good seasons in the District have made no impression on prices.

India is only recently developing her trade and industry in competition with foreigners. The old customary prices which prevailed before rail and sea communication were freely used are dead. Already the transportable commodities like cotton, rice and wheat have their prices fixed in Liverpool or Chicago.

The development of credit facilities and banking and the great importation of gold both helped to keep up prices.

The growth of population is also a point which tends to increase the demand for agricultural produce and thereby to keep up prices.

I am therefore strongly of opinion that prices will remain permanently above the level of 1863-84.

Wages.

21. Wages are very high at Igatpuri and all along the Railway.

Statistics of wages are unsatisfactory. I give figures obtained by personal inquiry and from recent reports, together with the rates given by classers at the time of the 1st Revision :—

Average rates of wages for field labour in Igatpuri Taluka.		
Year.	By day.	By year.
1884	Annas. 1½ to 3	Rs. 10 to 24 with food and clothes.
1913	3 to 6	30 to 40 with food and clothes.

There is clearly a great rise since the 1st Revision. Roughly it is 100 per cent. At the time of the 1st Revision the normal rate seems to have been annas 2. It is now annas 4. The variations are according to season and distance from railways and big works.

It is a matter of common observation that efficiency of labour has not improved.

The cultivator therefore finds his expenses of cultivation heavier.

22. There is not much to record under this head. I was not able to carry out any crop experiments in this taluka. The only reported experiments are as follows :—

Crop Experiments.

Serial No.	Date.	Name of village.	Name of crop and sown valuation.	Average per acre.				Incidence of assessment on produce at time of experiment.	Incidence of assessment on produce at the price of 1913.	Remarks.
				Principal product.	By-product.	Value.	Assessment.			
1	16th November 1891.	Wadhivarhe ...	Nigerseed 0 16 0	Lbs. 279	Lbs. 880	Rs. s. p. 10 5 0	Rs. s. p. 0 6 0	3.63	...	
2	21st November 1891.	Igatpuri ...	Nigerseed 0 16 0	264	895	9 11 0	0 6 0	3.87	...	
3	9th November 1906.	Igatpuri ...	Rice (Kelpi) 0 16 0	2,324 (in husk)	4,480	74 6 0	3 11 6	5.00	3.44	

From these experiments the only possible conclusion is that the assessment takes an exceedingly small share of the gross produce.

#### Revenue History.

23. Appendix O is prepared for all the 123 Government villages of the taluka as they were all settled in the year 1885-86.

Remissions in 1885-86 to 1890-91 are due to the Igatpuri concessions.

The large remissions in 1911-12 and 1912-13 are nominal and are due to the submerging of land under Lake Beale.

Remissions owing to crop failure are practically unknown in this taluka.

The following statement well shows the spurt in cultivation which followed the introduction of the 1st Revision Settlement, and the very steady growth throughout the current lease :—

#### Quinquennial averages.

		Occupied assessed land.	Unoccupied assessed land.
		Acres.	Acres.
1854-55 to 1858-59	...	70,806	10,485
1859-60 to 1863-64	...	96,147	62,694
1864-65 to 1868-69	...	114,922	43,997
1869-70 to 1873-74	...	129,390	29,226
1874-75 to 1878-79	...	128,155	29,373
1879-80 to 1883-84	...	136,543	20,831
1885-86 to 1889-90	...	155,036	6,043
1890-91 to 1894-95	...	158,548	2,425
1895-96 to 1899-00	...	159,237	1,653
1901-02 to 1904-05	...	158,740	2,189
1905-06 to 1909-10	...	159,096	1,774

N. B.—From 1910-11 onwards the figures are misleading owing to the formation of the storage for the Godavari Canals known as Lake Beale and consequent submerision of land.

24. The reduction of Waste land has been continuous all through the lease. At the time of the 1st Revision 11,541 acres were waste. The introduction of the Revised rates was followed by an immediate increase in cultivation and a corresponding decrease in unoccupied area. Only 1,509 acres of assessed waste now remain. The disappearance of waste is due to expansion of cultivation and only to a slight extent to inclusion of waste land in forest.

The absence of waste land is very noticeable when compared with the Dindori taluka :—

Area of waste land available for cultivation in 1913-14.		
Igatpuri.	Násik.	Dindori.
Acres. 1,509	Acres. 1,992	Acres. 13,194

Dindori Táluka is now in about the same condition of development as Igatpuri Táluka 30 years ago. This fact is important for fixing the rates to be imposed on each táluka.

*Revenue collection* presents no difficulty at all. It is common for both instalments to be recovered at once. Coercive measures are rarely used except against a few persons of means who were in the past given too much rein. Before the year 1910-11 there had been considerable laxity in collecting land revenue. In that year very vigorous steps were taken to clear off all arrears. Land was forfeited in 76 cases. The result was that the unauthorized arrears were reduced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 65. The lesson was effective. Since then revenue has been collected without difficulty.

Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

25. The statistics of each class are available for three years only.

*Statement showing area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists.*

Year.		Area held by agriculturists.	Area held by non-agriculturists.
		Acres.	Acres.
1911-12	...	1,25,375	31,188
1912-13	...	1,27,785	26,170
1913-14	...	1,31,633	21,518

It would be unwise to make any deduction from the figures of three years only as to whether the non-agriculturists are really losing ground. It appears however that after allowing for the reduction in area caused by the filling of Lake Beale, there has been a transfer of 12,616 acres from non-agriculturists to agriculturists. This is due in part to wrong classification in the year 1911-12, when the labouring classes, such as Kolis and Mbárs, were often classed as non-agriculturists owing to misunderstanding of the word. But no doubt there has been a considerable transfer of land in the right direction.

The percentage held by non-agriculturists is compared with that of other Tálukas.

*Percentage of total occupied area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists in 1913-14.*

	Igatpuri.	Dindori.	Násik.	Clándon.	Niphád.
Agriculturists ...	85.95	86.32	79.78	81.05	77.74
Non-agriculturists...	14.05	13.68	20.22	18.95	22.26

Igatpuri comes out well in this comparison.

26. I.—*Jirait*.—The existing rates are calculated according to the method introduced from the Southern Marátha Country in 1877. The method is uniform throughout the Táluka, one jantri only being used.

Unlike the existing Settlement in Násik and Dindori Dángs no distinction is made between mál and káli land.

II.—*Bagait*.—The area is insignificant. New bagait will continue to be assessed as jirait. The old bagait will remain, as at present, assessed at rates not exceeding the maximum rate of jirait.

III.—*Rice*.—The manner of assessing rice land is uniform throughout the Táluka. The rules are those to be found in the "Joint Report" and take into account only soil and water. This method of assessment was applied by

Colonel Laughton at the 1st Revision in place of the old Dángi system introduced by Mr. Tytler.

The Dángi system still exists in Dindori and Násik tálukas and will be more fully described in my reports on those tálukas.

The Joint Report system is equitable and requires no modification.

It happens however that the first two water classes under those rules are not found in the Igatpuri Táluka. They are more of the nature of patasthal. Hence the highest possible rate on the very best rice land in the Táluka cannot exceed three-fourth of the maximum rate.

New rice land (Navkird) at the 1st Revision Settlement was assessed "within the rate impossible under the maximum on favourably situated dry-crop land". The construction of new rice-land is an improvement which will receive no addition whatever in the present revision. |

27. There is no patasthal in this Táluka. The patasthal assessment was entirely remitted under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2279, dated 6th March 1911.

Patasthal

28. I have attempted to show above that all the factors which show a moderate assessment are present in this Táluka.

Summary.

First, land revenue is recovered without difficulty. Secondly, there was no relinquishment of land at the time of the 1st Revision. On the contrary, it was followed by an immediate extension of cultivation until the available waste was nearly all taken up. Thirdly, land has a selling price well over 30 times the assessment : which is very fair for a Dángi tract. Fourthly, assessment bears a proportion of only 26 per cent. to the letting value.

Moreover the signs of general social prosperity are manifest. The population has increased 19 per cent. since 1901 and 13 per cent. since 1881. Cattle and agricultural resources all show increases. Education is spreading.

Most important of all, prices of agricultural produce have risen approximately 33 per cent. since the decade preceding the 1st Revision. The price of the produce of a given area must be the ultimate basis of the pitch of assessment.

Now the assessment is paid off by the sale of one maund of produce, whereas, in 1885,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  maunds and, in 1845,  $1\frac{15}{16}$  maunds were required.

It would not however be safe to work too finely on these prices as a basis. They merely show that an increase is fully justified.

As regards markets and communications few tálukas are better off. The rainfall is reliable. It is however often excessive. The climate is good : its only drawback is malaria.

As to the pitch of assessment, I would finally remark that the táluka in spite of many advantages is much inferior to the Desh in fertility of soil and the people generally are inferior in physique and resources. These facts account for the lower value of land per acre and explain why the rates in the Dángs are invariably lower than in the Desh.

29. The present groups are four in number with three maximum rates.

Groups.

Colonel Laughton found the whole Táluka assessed at one maximum rate. He wrote : I propose to divide these villages into four groups : Those situated in the more open country and consequently more easily cultivated, to the east and north-east, (33 villages) ; those in the centre of the táluka (56 villages), as a second ; and the third and fourth groups of 34 villages, lying among the hills to the south and to the north-west."

Colonel Laughton does not seem to have given due consideration to convenience of markets, communications or climate. If the expression "easily cultivated" is intended to cover these points, I do not understand how villages

well situated on the Agra Road or Railway, (e. g., Wadhivarhe, Manikkhamb, Khambale, Ghoti Budruk, Igatpuri, etc.), were not put in the first group. In my opinion, the centre from which the groups should radiate is the great market of Ghoti-Budruk.

From the point of view of communications by road and rail Ghoti is unsurpassed.

The rainfall too is regular and very well suited to the rice and nágli cultivation of the locality.

The present first group on the other hand is in great part removed from markets, railway and main roads. This group however contains several good villages, such as Mukne, Mundhegaon, Táked Budruk, Bharvir Budruk, Nánda-gaon and Ghoti Khurd. The country too is fairly open and has several passable cart-tracks.

Taking all things into consideration I propose to combine the present first and second groups into a new first group.

The present third group contains the outlying and inaccessible villages on the north and south. I accept the principle under which Colonel Laughton made this grouping.

But modification in detail is indicated by the fact that the north-west quarter of the taluka is now easily accessible to carts by the Ghoti-Shirghát road and its branch from Jhárvad Budruk to Trimbak.

I propose to include in the first group Jhárvad Budruk, Alvhand (a small bazar village) and Dápur.

The progress in resources of these three villages is given below:—

Year.	Occupied acres.	Unoccupied assessed waste.	Population.	Plough cattle.	Carts.
<i>Alvhand.</i>					
1885	1,764	164	843	262	6
1913	1,927	3	901	294	40
Difference	+163	—161	—42	+32	+34
<i>Dápur.</i>					
1885	759	54	239	100	<i>Nil.</i>
1913	776	37	321	111	2
Difference	+17	—17	+82	+11	+2
<i>Jhárvad Budruk.</i>					
1885	1,487	273	409	130	3
1913	1,715	34	467	204	31
Difference	+228	—339	+58	+74	+28

These figures show good all-round progress.

The roads extend beyond these villages but the distance from Ghoti becomes excessive. The remaining villages in this part are of the poorest description, inhabited by Kolis, Thákurs and Konkani Kunbis. I do not propose to extend the Group I any further.

The southern Group III contains two villages Pimpalgaon-Mor and Khede which adjoin the present Group I and are within easy reach of Ghoti by a made road. The progress of these two villages is shown below :—

Year	Population	Plough cattle	Milch cattle	Carts
<i>Pimpalgaon-Mor.</i>				
1885-86	486	180	109	16
1913	524	109	140	29
Variation	+88	-71	+31	+13
<i>Khed.</i>				
1885-86	1,495	308	606	31
1913	1,523	470	446	73
Variation	+28	+72	-160	+42

NOTE.—Decrease in plough cattle at Pimpalgaon-Mor is due to submerging of 169 acres of the best land under Lake Beala.

These villages have grown. I propose to put them in my new Group I.

Lastly, there are two villages, Khire and Chinchle, at present in the 2nd group which require special treatment. On the map they appear to fall naturally into the same group as Igatpuri. But they are in fact below the Ghát edge and quite inaccessible to carts. They are wretched villages containing only huts of Thákurs, Konkans, and the like.

In the original Settlement the whole taluka formed one group. I was inclined to revert to that arrangement, but I feel that some concession is necessary in the more jungly and inaccessible villages.

#### *I.—Dry crop.*

30. The present maximum rates of dry-crop assessment are Re. 1-10-0, 1-8-0 and 1-6-0. The maximum rate of old rice is Rs. 8.

The introduction of these rates produced an increase (gross) of 16·4 per cent. over the original Settlement. But the revised assessment is fixed on an area 9·8 per cent. greater than that of the original Settlement.

Therefore the true net increase due to change in rates was only 6·6 per cent.

In fact Colonel Laughton practically redistributed the burden without making it heavier.

In paragraph 40 of his report Colonel Laughton recapitulates the changes which had occurred since the original Settlement. He draws a picture showing satisfactory progress in all directions. But he does not follow the argument to its logical conclusion. Nor does he anywhere express the opinion that the original Settlement rates were too high. In fact all the officers through whom the report passed held that the proposed rates were very moderate. Mr. Stewart, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, remarks in his forwarding letter :—  
“There can, I think, be no question that this amount of increase is exceedingly moderate. It might be thought too moderate, considering the great strides with which prosperity has advanced since the early rating; but where large readjustments of classification and grouping have had to be made the same

result has been met with . . . a glance at the table given above\* will show that no general advance on the maximum rates could be made without running up the enhancement on the 1st class of villages perilously high. The increase in this group is already no less than 36·7 per cent, and two villages go beyond the limit of 66 per cent."

This extract explains why no general enhancement of rates took place.

I think I have shown that the taluka has continued its prosperous existence under the present lease and that an increase in assessment is necessary.

The rates fixed at the time of the 1st revision were moderate, in the opinion of officers at the time. The result of the 1st revision has fully justified this opinion.

Prices give the best indication of the amount of increase which may be imposed. The local figures show that there has been an all-round increase of 33 per cent. in prices since the last decade of the original lease. An all-round enhancement nearly up to this amount is therefore possible.

Owing to the changes in groups the enhancement will not be uniform.

I propose to raise the rates as follows :—

Group.	Dry Crop Maximum Rates.	
	Present.	Proposed.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. p.
I ... ..	1 10 0	2 0 0
II ... ..	1 8 0	1 12 0
III ... ..	1 6 0	.....

The effect of these proposals will be as follows :—

Number of villages.	Old group.	New group.	Increase per cent.	To nearest ¼ anna in rupee.
33 ... ..	I	I	23·07	3½
54 ... ..	II	I	33·3	5
5 ... ..	III	I	45·45	7
2 ... ..	II	II	16·6	2½
29 ... ..	III	II	27·2	4

The total increase in dry-crop assessment will be Rs. 16,387 or 27·80 per cent.

The proposed rates are contrasted with the rates existing or proposed in the Dāngs of adjoining talukas :—

Taluka.	Maximum dry crop rates.					
	Existing.			Proposed.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Igatpuri ... ..	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	...
Nasik ... ..	{ Kāli ...	1 6 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 14 0
	{ Māf ...	0 7 0		0 8 3	0 8 9	0 9 3
Akola ... ..	1 6 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	.....		
	By 1st Revision Settlement of 1886.					

\* Not transcribed.

Note.—The rates in Nasik are not exactly comparable with those of Igatpuri. The Nasik rates are more severe on the inferior soils.

The rates in Akola Taluka are worked out in the same manner as in Igatpuri and can fairly be compared.

Compared with the Násik and Dindori Dánga, this táluka has many advantages chief of which is the railway. The Akola Dánga too depend on Ghoti as an outlet for produce. Largely owing to its situation on a main trade route, the táluka is more advanced than those adjoining it on north and south. Land has a very fair value. Cultivation, especially of rice, is much superior to that of neighbouring Dánga. It is chiefly for these reasons that I have no hesitation in proposing higher rates for Igatpuri than for its neighbours.

With regard to the adjoining villages of Thána district no exact comparison is possible. They are infinitely worse off as regards climate and communications and are rightly assessed lower. Two villages Chinchle and Khaire are similar to the Thána villages. The present average assessment in these two villages and in four adjoining Thána villages is as follows:—

Average assessment per acre in two villages of Igatpuri táluka and four adjoining villages of Shahápur Táluka of Thána district:—

Taluka,	Village.	Average assessment per acre according to existing Settlement.	
		Dry crop.	Old Rice.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Igatpuri ... ..	Chinchle ... ..	0 3 10	1 4 0
	Khaire ... ..	0 3 3	1 0 0
Shahapur ... ..	Vihigaon ... ..	0 3 2	2 7 3
	Karol ... ..	0 2 9	1 5 2
	Karegaon ... ..	0 3 1	1 7 9
	Parchghar ... ..	0 2 9	1 0 0

No comparison by maximum rates is possible as the method of calculating the assessment is different both for rice and dry-crop.

### II.—Rice Land.

The present maximum rate of rice land is Rs. 8 throughout the táluka. This, as I have explained, in paragraph 26 is practically equivalent to a maximum rate of Rs. 6.

I do not find any explanation from Colonel Laughton as to why the same maximum rate should apply to all villages.

I think that the same considerations should apply to rice land as to jirait land in adjusting groups. It is true that rainfall which is best for rice is too great for dry-crop. But water advantages receive full weight in the classification of rice land.

I consider that an increase of 25 per cent. or 4 annas in the rupee would be a reasonable increase in my proposed Group I. In the remaining villages I think an increase of 18½ per cent. or 3 annas in the rupee will be enough. This will be equivalent to raising the maximum rate to Rs. 10 in Group I and to Rs. 9-8-0 in Group II.

As I am proposing changes in groups it would result in uneven enhancements if the same increases were proposed in the case of rice rates as in the case of jirait rates.



The rates of rice land are contrasted with the rates in adjoining talukas:—

Taluka.	Maximum rates of rice land.			System of classification.
	Present.	Year of Settlement.	Proposed.	
Igatpuri ... ..	Rs. 8	1885-86 ...	Rs. 10 & 9½	Southern Marátha system.
Násik ... ..	Rates not comparable.			Dángi system.
Ákola ... ..	6 & 7	1888 ...	...	Southern Marátha system.

*Note.*—Igatpuri can well bear a higher rate than its neighbours. It is well-known that Igatpuri has the best rice cultivation in the Dánga. It is also better off for markets.

Guarantee.

In conclusion, I recommend that the rates may be guaranteed for 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

No. 713 of 1915.

From J. H. GARRETT, ESQUIRE, B. A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To THE COLLECTOR OF NASIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I continuation of this office No. 705 of 22nd February 1915, I have the honour to submit proposals for the Revision Settlement of the Inám villages of the Igatpuri Táluka.

2. The inám villages are 7 in number.

3. The original survey settlement was introduced in six villages in the year 1885-86 and in one village in 1886-87.

The guarantee expires in 1914-15 in all cases.

4. The existing rates were sanctioned by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner in his No. 1197, dated 29th June 1885. A copy of the correspondence is appended to this report (Appendix R).

5. The 7 villages are scattered among the villages of the proposed Group I of Government villages.

As stated by the Superintendent at the Original Survey, they "differ in no way from the Government villages adjoining them."

6. The population of the seven villages has increased from 3,798 in 1885 to 4,562 in 1911.

7. The latest figures of live and dead-stock are given in Appendix F. There is no record of past years.

8. Statistics of sales and leases are not available.

9. Appendices O and O<sup>1</sup> profess to give the Revenue History of the 7 villages. It is, however, impossible to accept the figures as correct. It is notorious that the Inámdárs rarely used to keep accurate records. It is only in the last few years that any variations are shown. The decreases in area and assessment since 1911 are due to the submersion of land for the Darna Irrigation Works in Samner and Sákur.

I see no reason to treat any of these villages differently from the surrounding Government villages. All were settled at the same time and under the same rules in all respects.

10. The following statement shows my proposals in detail :—

Village.	Present Maximum Rate.		Proposed Maximum Rate.	
	(1) Dry-crop.	(2) Rice.	(1) Dry-crop.	(2) Rice.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gonde	1 10 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Táked Budrak	1 10 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Sákur	1 10 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Samner	1 10 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Avli	1 8 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Shevge Dáng	1 8 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0
Vánjole	1 8 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0

The effect of these proposals will be to increase the assessment by Rs. 2,141 or 24.93 per cent.

11. In Taked Budruk there are 21 acres of pátasthal with a water-rate of Rs. 56. The maximum rate is Rs. 8 for soil and water combined. The pátasthal is inferior in quality. **Pátasthal.** In all Government villages of this táluka pátasthal has been abolished. I propose to retain the water assessment unchanged, the soil share being raised in the same manner as that of dry-crop.

12. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years to expire at the same time as the rates of Government villages. **Guarantee.**

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Násik.

## 7.—IGATPURI.

1. Igatpuri is a fairly easy táluka for settlement purposes, being very homogeneous. It is bisected by the railway and has a good grain market right in the centre with 6 good roads radiating from it.

2. That a country of which the rainfall varies from 180 to 30 inches should be homogeneous seems strange, but it is so. It is all "Dáng" country, growing rice and nágli though rice predominates in the west and nágli in the east. Bájri is never grown even in the extreme east except in what would be famine years elsewhere. Of course 30 inches of rain is not too much for bájri elsewhere. But the explanation is that in the Dáangs the rain does not come in heavy showers with long sunny intervals; even at its lightest it brings whole weeks of drizzle and sunless weather, and bájri will not stand that. Nágli, on the other hand, does not really want very much rain although it can endure very much.

3. The fact that in the extreme eastern villages there is often a doubt as to which crop should be sown seems a reason for not putting them in a higher group than those of the centre and west. Yet this was done at the last settlement. I quite agree with Mr. Garrett that the whole táluka except the remote north-west and south-west should be in one group. The eastern villages have certain advantages, their climate being more suitable for human health and for rabi crops, but these are balanced by the comparative uncertainty of the rainfall. My only doubt is whether some of the central villages, which have a reasonable rainfall and good communications, should not be in a higher group. But I find that in some of them the enhancement is already almost 40 per cent.

On the whole I am not quite sure that the general enhancement of 25 per cent. is sufficient, considering that the rates at the last settlement were obviously too low, that the táluka is safe from famine and that it has remarkably good communications. I accordingly recommend that the period of guarantee be only 10 years instead of 30.

C. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.

From

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To

THE COLLECTOR OF NA'SIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Dindori Táluka of the Násik District.

2. The current lease expired in 1903-04.
3. The táluka consists of 121 Government and 7 Inám villages.
4. The authority for the existing settlement is as follows :—

Number of Government Villages.	Authority.	Where printed.
38	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2446 of 15th May 1874.	Selection No. CXLV.
22	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1848 of 23rd March 1876.	Appendix R to this Report.
1	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5519 of 27th September 1876.	
20	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1737 of 5th April 1880.	
37	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3546 of 21st June 1881.	
3	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3508 of 4th June 1900.	Selection No. CCCCIV.

This is the first occasion on which the settlement of the táluka as a whole has been made.

5. The táluka is situated in the west of the Násik District. According to the system adopted in the Statistical Atlas about two-thirds of the area is classed as Dáng and the rest as transition.

The Ghát edge forms the western boundary except in the north-west where three villages are below the Ghát. Along the north there is the well-marked range of the Satmala Hills ; the Násik-Kalvan Road passes through this range. In the west there is a fairly good track which leads down to Surgána State from Vani. On the east there is no marked natural boundary. On the south there is a range of hills which fairly defines the boundary. But the natural boundary is not followed in the south west. Several villages to the south of the hills are included in the Dindori Táluka.

In general the táluka is hilly and broken. But the difficulties of communication are on the whole less than in the Dángs of Násik Táluka. The undulations are less marked and the river-beds are less deeply excavated.

6. The greater part of Dindori belongs to the Dángs. The soils found in this part are divided into the main classes of "mál" and "káli".

The *mál* is usually light coloured upland, sloping, shallow and stony. It forms the greater part of the Dáng area. Its productive capability is very low. The only crops which will grow in it are coarse millets and khurasni. It requires regular fallows and seldom gives more than three years' cropping.

The "*káli*" land of the Dángs is ordinarily less fertile than the black soil of the Desh. It bears crops continuously without fallow and usually without manure. It is however liable to erosion and loss of the finer particles owing to excessive rain. On the whole the *káli* land of Dindori Dángs is better in quality and more extensive than in Násik or Igatpuri.

In the Deshi villages of the south-east there is some excellent black soil which yields fine rabi crops. The rising ground is of the type found everywhere in the Deccan. It is suitable to the growth of bajri.

Rice land is not a separate kind of soil. It is almost all of artificial formation. It is simply the accumulation of soil behind an embankment. It is formed out of the adjoining *mál* either by alluvial deposit or by being scraped down with an implement known as a "*keni*." Rice-land is in this *táluka* much less important than in Igatpuri *Táluka*.)

7. The *táluka* is healthy everywhere for about eight months in the year. There are no extremes of heat even in April and May.

Climate.

The Dángs are severely handicapped by cough and malaria from Diváli to Shimgá. The depressing effect of constant illness is, I believe one of the chief causes of the laziness and want of enterprize shown by the Kunbis and Kolis of the Dángs. The economic loss to the *táluka* from this cause is extremely serious.

8. Appendix A gives statistics of the rainfall at the *táluka* head-quarters since 1894. There are, I imagine, few places in India where the rainfall is so regular. In the 20 years reported the extremes are 17.17 and 35.61 inches. Násik has a reliable rainfall but the extremes are greater namely from 14.57 to 51.24 inches in the same period. On the whole, I think that from the point of view of climate and rainfall, the region lying between Dindori and Pimpalgaon-Basvant is the best favoured in the district.

I have obtained from the Irrigation Department figures of rainfall recorded at several other stations in the *táluka* :—

Years.	Rainfall recorded at							
	Dindori.	Ojbar-khede.	Koshimbe.	Pimpri-Achla.	Chárossa.	Vághad Tank.	Vághad Tank Bungalow.	Cháchad-gaon.
1894 ... ..	29.42	...	...	...	...	62.61	...	66.30
1895 ... ..	29.84	...	...	...	...	46.36	...	46.95
1896 ... ..	35.61	...	...	...	...	62.23	...	60.85
1897 ... ..	33.29	...	...	...	...	38.70	...	48.78
1898 ... ..	35.03	...	...	...	...	53.56	65.67	63.76
1899 ... ..	17.17	...	...	...	...	16.19	28.89	26.90
1900 ... ..	34.46	...	...	...	...	60.99	77.57	75.42
1901 ... ..	20.30	...	...	...	...	38.24	56.97	48.11
1902 ... ..	29.63	...	...	...	...	38.73	50.86	52.56
1903 ... ..	30.66	...	...	...	...	43.16	54.17	53.00
1904 ... ..	19.95	...	...	...	...	37.95	43.80	44.38
1905 ... ..	22.30	...	...	...	...	31.84	36.57	38.97
1906 ... ..	22.12	...	...	...	...	33.90	43.08	39.80
1907 ... ..	28.66	...	...	...	...	58.60	59.39	62.57
1908 ... ..	21.29	...	...	...	...	41.35	55.94	60.23
1909 ... ..	25.38	28.40	37.46	57.84	55.25	41.05	51.70	57.49
1910 ... ..	28.31	29.16	52.55	63.68	53.24	41.53	49.10	53.13
1911 ... ..	25.16	24.68	33.19	43.25	42.70	32.37	46.23	50.78
1912 ... ..	33.96	31.05	40.28	59.70	67.60	54.53	70.17	77.01
1913 ... ..	31.22	25.33	46.49	51.21	56.50	49.73	61.67	66.00
Average for 5 years from 1909.	28.78	28.32	43.79	55.17	55.06	43.85	55.77	60.89

Ojharkhede is 6 miles north of Dindori and has very nearly the same amount of rain.

The other stations are situated in the Dángs on the upper waters of the Kádva and its tributaries.

From the appearance of the country and its vegetation and from local inquiry I formed the opinion that the rainfall is heaviest along the Gháts. The line of heavy rain curves towards the east as it approaches the hills on the north. Vani probably gets more rain than Dindori although it is further east.

The effect of the hills is clearly shown in the case of Pimpri-Achle which has a much heavier rainfall than Koshimbe, although Koshimbe is nearer the Gháts.

The rainfall in the rich south eastern tract is not reported. There are raingauges at Ojhar and Pimpalgaon-Basvant just over the boundary. The rainfall at these stations is given for comparison:—

Year.			Ojhar-Támbat.	Pimpalgaon-Basvant.
1902	...	...	17.23	27.37
1903	...	...	20.06	26.92
1904	...	...	10.59	16.07
1905	...	...	14.56	19.51
1906	...	...	20.42	18.57
1907	...	...	20.43	27.58
1908	...	...	10.19	14.4
1909	...	...	23.94	22.67
1910	...	...	26.07	27.95
1911	...	...	10.64	14.34
1912	...	...	24.78	23.66
1913	...	...	21.59	22.03
Average	...	...	18.38	21.72

The rainfall for this táluka is too heavy in about two-thirds of the district. Only inferior crops can be grown and malaria is severe.

The south-east of the táluka seems to have an ideal climate with regular rain and no excess.

Crops. 9. Appendix B gives the details of crops. The chief crops grown are:—

Dángs.	Percentage of cropped area.	Desh.	Percentage of cropped area.
Coarse grains ( <i>i.e.</i> , nágli, sawa and vari).	17.36	Bájni ...	8.86
Rice ... ..	4.45	Math and Kulith.	1.26
"Other" oil-seeds ( <i>i.e.</i> , khurasni) ...	16.53	Tur ...	1.47
Common to both.			
	Wheat	...	27.92
	Udid	...	3.71
	Gram	...	10.03
	Linseed	...	1.55

The other crops are unimportant.

The coarse grains and bájni are grown for home consumption. Rice, wheat and oil-seeds are mostly exported.

The wheat growing tract in the south-east round Rájápur and Khedgaon is exceedingly fertile and hardly has an equal in the district.

( Fallows are considerable in all the Dángi villages. It is impossible to crop the "mál" land continuously. It used to be the practice to relinquish the land as soon as it was exhausted. But this is not now done; waste land is getting scarce and cannot be had free of occupancy price. Perhaps in time the thriftless cultivators of the Dindori Dángs will follow the example of Igatpuri by constructing good rice fields.)

The percentage of fallow on total occupied area for this and neighbouring talukas is shown below:—

*Percentage of fallow on occupied area for the quinquennium ended 1912-13.*

Dindori.	Igatpuri.	Násik.	Niphád.	Chándor.	Yeola.
27.59	35.18	30.14	12.14	20.26	14.69

The fallows in the Dángs are naturally much greater than in the Desh.

The figures for 10 Deshi villages of the taluka taken at random show a percentage of 22.5 fallow. Much of this is hilly ground kept for grazing. But this proportion is considerably lower than in the Dángs.

The rice cultivation of this taluka has been backward from the first. In 1845 Fraser 'ytler wrote "the rice land of Wunn Dindori differs exceedingly, both in nature and in produce, from that found in other Dáng portions of the sub-collectorate. It is exceedingly inferior, wants depth and is not well embanked. The higher kinds of rice, such as "Kumode," are little grown in the district: the lower and cheaper kinds are most common". (I have frequently noticed places fit for being converted into "avan" ( But the Kolis and Konkans of the Dindori Dángs have no capital, no credit and no desire to work. The necessary embankments cannot therefore be made.)

But there are signs of progress the acreage of rice grown in different periods is given below:—

	Before Survey, 1844-45.	At Original Survey, 1845-46.	At 1st Revision Settlement.	1912-13.
Acres under rice ... ..	508	884	2,704	8,243*

\* Exclusive of irrigated rice.

This extension of rice growing is most satisfactory.

Communications.

10. There are practically only two made roads in the taluka—

- (1) Násik-Peint Road.
- (2) Násik-Kalvan Road passing through Dindori and Vani.

The latter road is an improvement on the old track which existed at the time of the Revision.

There is also a short piece of metalled road leading down the Ghát from Nánáshi to Bárhe in Peint.

The Bombay-Agra Road passes for about a mile through the extreme south-east corner of the taluka.

Access to the south-western villages is easiest by the Násik-Harsul Road which runs just outside the southern edge of the taluka.

There are one or two fair country tracks such as the Vani-Surgána *viá* Chausále, Dindori to Umbrále Budruk and Ambegaon to Nánáshi.

But communications are on the whole by no means good for cart-traffic. The country is very rocky and cut up by nálás.



There is very little cart-traffic except in timber from below Gháts, and in produce on the Vani-Násik Road. The produce of the Dángs comes to market mostly in head-loads or on pack-bullocks.

Railway communication is rather distant. Khervádi is the nearest station. But most of the exports are sent from Násik.

During the famine a road was begun between Vani and Pimpalgaon-Basvant. This has unfortunately never been completed. Another road from Dindori to Khervádi Station would also be useful. At present the chief drawback to the Deshi tract is the want of good roads.

This is one reason why the assessment in this tract is lower than in the adjoining Niphád and Násik Tálukas.

The following figures of tolls throw some light on the traffic of the táluka :—

*Amount of bids for toll nákas.*

Road.	Náka.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Násik-Point ...	Rámsej (Ashévádi)...	2,560	2,600	3,000	3,025	Abolished.
Násik-Kalvan ..	Mhasrul ...	1,860	2,125	2,050	2,025	2,005
Nánáshi Ghát ...	Nánáshi ...	410	685	605	725	700

It appears from these figures that the timber traffic from below Gháts is increasing but that the ordinary produce traffic from Vani and Dindori to Násik is about stationary.

*Markets.*

11. Appendix C gives approximate figures of sales at the bazárs in the táluka.

The chief market for all the northern half of the táluka is Vani. It is a sort of collecting station from which strings of carts go every bazár day to Násik where the Vani middlemen dispose of the produce.

There are numerous other bazárs, all small at which produce is sold in small lots. Outside the táluka, Girnáre, Násik, Pimpalgaon-Basvant and Vadner are all visited by the villagers near at hand.

Although the cultivator has in most cases a bazár within easy reach, he naturally does not get so good a price as at the large markets on the railway like Ghoti or Lásalgaon.

There is moreover no large town with important non-agricultural population to be fed. The proximity of such a town as Násik, Yeola or Málegaon is always useful to the agriculturist.

12. The produce exported from this táluka is loaded mostly at Násik but it is impossible to find out how much of the railway traffic belongs to Dindori.

*Manufactures.*

13. There is nothing to record under this head. The táluka is purely agricultural.

*Population.*

14. The statistics of population according to occupation are given in Appendix D.

According to the Census of 1911 the agricultural population forms 82·7 per cent. as against 61·00 per cent. in 1901.

The change is due almost entirely to the altered classification of unskilled labour.

Appendix E gives details of population according to caste. The Kunbis and Maráthás (who are really one and the same in this district) are the most numerous. Kolis come next.

Education, as one would expect, is backward. The percentage of persons able to read is 3·1 as against 3·09 in 1901.

This figure is more hopeful than one would suppose, as the standard required was much more stringent in 1911.

The changes in population are shown by the following figures :—

Census.			Population.	Variation per cent.
1872	...	...	68,626	... ..
1881	...	...	72,290	+ 5
1891	...	...	82,626	+ 14
1901	...	...	66,401	- 20
1911	...	...	75,098	+ 13

The increase in population was steady up to 1891. But a great set-back took place in the succeeding decade. The decrease can, I think, be regarded as due entirely to the bad seasons of 1896 and 1899. The Kolis and Konkans even in normal years have not enough to eat. They must have died off in hundreds, not of actual starvation but of physical unfitness to withstand the cold of the monsoon and the malarious winter. Emigration is hardly known, except for work in the forests below Gháts and probably had little to do with the decrease. The recorded death-rate in 1900 reached the high rate of 60·9 per mille on the basis of the 1891 census.

Plague has never been serious in Dindori Táluka, so that the decrease cannot be put down to that cause. In the last 10 years, the plague deaths amounted only to 313.

Anyhow, there is a satisfactory recovery since the Census of 1901. The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in the decade ending at the Census of 1911 was 4,836 which does not account for more than half the increase. There was no doubt some immigration for the rabi harvest in the south-east.

Schools and education.

15. Appendix H gives the figures of schools for various years since 1895.

Education except in the Desh is very backward. The Kolis, Konkans and Mhárs are quite indifferent so far. But the increase of schools and scholars since Mr. Murphy wrote in 1905 has been phenomenal. This is all for the good of the táluka.

Agricultural Resources.

16. Appendix F gives details of the live and dead stock.

The figures for 1913 were obtained by a special census. I think that the figures of cattle census may be used with considerable confidence. No doubt there are errors but the errors are such as balance one another. My only doubt is about the figures for 1876 which are apparently compiled in a different way.

From 1886-87 onwards there was a decided falling off in resources. Since 1905 there has been an enormous change for the better.

Not only have the plough cattle reached the level of 1886-87 but milch cattle have passed the figures of that year. Horses and ponies, which are luxuries, have also increased but are still less numerous than in the old days. Ploughs and carts are more numerous than ever before.

I believe that the cattle of the táluka are now ample for every need. Dindori shows in unmistakable fashion the result of a succession of fair years combined with high prices of produce.

Water-supply.

17. The marked feature of the táluka is that the water-supply in the Dángo is bad. Further east it improves rapidly.

In the west there is no irrigation. In the hot weather there is often a scarcity of water even for drinking. Such water as can be got is usually close to the surface and is often contaminated.

Towards the east, the rivers improve. Water is found in several, quite late in the year. The Kadva and Kolvan are fed now by the Vághad Tank and are perennial.

There is no dearth of wells in the east.

Appendix J gives details of water-supply. The figures are obtained in the first place from village officers who cannot be trusted to classify the sources properly. It is therefore impossible to follow the changes in each source of supply column by column.

Column 3 (pakka wells for irrigation) shows a steady increase. This is as one expects from inspection of villages.

Column 5 (pakka wells for drinking) shows an apparent decrease which is certainly due to wrong classification under column 21. It is well-known that the Local Board every year builds new pakka wells for drinking.

There is enough to show that the water-supply of the taluka has been improved during the lease.

18. The results of crop experiments are given below. Nos. 1 to 15 are experiments performed by Assistant Collectors. Nos. 6 to 21 were carried out by me during the year 1913. Every possible precaution was taken to ensure accuracy.

Allowing for the fact that the crops were decidedly above the normal in most cases, it is remarkable how uniformly light is the incidence of assessment at present prices.

The only example of the assessment exceeding 10 per cent. of the yield is No. 4. This is a pásthal number with a substantial water assessment. The net profit is of course very much greater on this kind of land although the incidence of assessment often appears to be high.

One point which is noticeable is the good yield of wheat from the Dángi village of Rásegaon. It has been remarked by previous Settlement Officers that the kali land in the Dindori Dángs is decidedly better and more extensive than in Násik or Igatpuri. This is no doubt true, as the country in the west of Dindori is less mountainous than in other parts.

Mr. Fraser Tytler remarked in 1845 "The black land of Wunn Dindori takes the first place in point of importance. It is worthy of remark that the produce of a Dáng acre of wheat does not commonly exceed 740 lbs.; in a Desh acre it is 1,100 or 1,200 lbs.; while at home 1,440 lbs is the average produce of wheat per acre".

I am inclined to think that Mr. Fraser Tytler was thinking of irrigated land when he spoke of 1,200 lbs. as a possible yield. I find no record anywhere of such an outturn in ordinary unmanured dry-crop land.

Serial Number and date.	Name of Village.	Name of crop and its auna valuation.	Average per acre.						Remarks.
			Principal product.	By-product.	Value of produce.	Assessment.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of yield.	Percentage incidence of assessment at prices of 1913.	
1 1895-84	Dindori	Wheat, Kathia or Taubda ... .. 18	Lbs. 560	Lbs. .....	Rs. a. p. 14 7 7	Rs. a. p. 0 11 9	5.1	2.02	Dry-crop.
2 1894-95	Jánori	Do. ... .. 14	579	560	14 2 8	1 0 0	7.05	3.6	Do.
3 1894-95	Do.	Do. ... .. 9	290	306	7 1 4	1 1 0	15.00	7.6	Do.
11-1-1896	Dindori	Groundnut ... .. 11	1,543 (in shell)	2,978	45 2 2	3 8 6	7.82	4.7	Irrigated.
6 1893-1895	Do.	Wheat Kathia ... .. 12	1,436	.....	39 6 0	8 7 10	21.66	12.9	Do.
14-1-1913	Bopegnon	Gram Cicer-arietinum ... .. 14	729	480	27 0 0	1 0 10	3.89	...	Dry-crop.
7 23-1-1913	Mutane Budrak	Do. ... .. 16	874	600	31 7 9	0 10 7	2.10	..	Do.
24-1-1913	Kasbe Vani	Linsced ... .. } Mustard ... .. }	314 19	.....	15 10 0 1 6 6	0 10 3	3.76	...	Do.

Serial Number and date.	Name of Village.	Name of crop and its anna valuation.	Average per acre.						Remarks.
			Principal.	By-product.	Value of produce.	Assessment.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of yield.	Percentage incidence of assessment at prices of 1913.	
9 24-1-1913	Kasbe Vani	Gram ... .. 18	Lbs. 1,156	Lbs. 000	Rs. a. p. 41 4 5	Rs. a. p. 1 0 3	2'48	...	Dry crop.
10 1-2-1913	Lakhmápur	Do. ... .. 18	632	300	38 4 1	0 7 10	2'10	...	Do.
11 1-2-1913	Do.	Do. ... .. 18	798	500	27 1 9	0 6 9	1'82	...	Do.
12 3-2-1913	Mhelnske	Wheat (yellow) ... 18	840	7½ mota straw.	40 10 0	0 8 5	1'29	...	Do.
13 8-2-1913	Dindori	Linsced ... .. 12	257	.....	16 12 9	1 4 11	7'78	...	Do.
14 8-2-1913	Do.	Gram ... .. 12	423	300	14 6 0	0 13 4	5'78	...	Do.
15 11-2-1913	Do.	Wheat, pivla ... 16	570	2½ mota chaff.	27 11 9	1 1 6	3'92	...	Do.
16 15-2-1913	Talegaon-Dindori...	Do. ... .. 16	784	Do.	38 2 9	0 7 0	1'20	...	Do.
17 15-2-1913	Do.	Do. ... .. 16	538	Do.	24 14 9	0 6 4	1'60	...	Do.
18 22-2-1913	Kasegaon	Do. ... .. 12	407	1½ mota chaff.	16 11 6	1 1 1	6'35	...	Do.
19 22-2-1913	Do.	Do. ... .. 16	846	2½ mota chaff.	34 11 0	1 2 7	3'34	...	Do.
20 26-2-1913	Do.	Do. ... .. 14	665	Do.	27 5 0	1 1 4	3'66	...	Do.

These crop experiments are valuable as the only direct evidence obtainable of the actual pitch of assessment. It is of course safe to make deductions from indirect evidence such as revenue history, variations in occupied area, agricultural resources, value of land and the like as to whether the tract has prospered or otherwise during a lease.

But in many cases the Government assessment is too small a part of the cost of cultivation to have any marked effect on general prosperity. An increase of 50 per cent. in assessment might be made in many places without any visible change in the prosperity of the people.

From the experiments recorded in this taluka, it is obvious that the assessment is very light.

Prices. 19. Appendix N gives the prices of produce at Dindori from 1888-89.

I give below prices of the principal articles for quinquennial periods since 1870:—

The prices of earlier years are extracted from the previous Settlement Reports. The figures for 1879 to 1888 are supplied by the Mámlatdár and are not altogether reliable. After 1888 prices are subject to the supervision of the Director of Agriculture and are probably correct:—

Average quantity of grain purchasable per rupee in sers of 80 tolas at Dindori.

Crop.	Period.								
	1870-1874.	1875-76. 1878-79.	1879-1883.	1884-1888.	1889-1893.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.
Bájri ... ..	21½	14	15½		17	15½	14½	14	17½
Rice ... ..	13	11	10		11½	10½	9½	8½	8
Nágli ... ..	24½	20	19½		23½	16½	17	17	16
Wheat ... ..	19½	14	12½		15½	13	11	12½	10½
Gram ... ..	18½	15	13½		16	13½	12½	13½	13½

For comparison I give the prices for all India obtained from "Variations in Indian Price Levels" published by the Commercial Intelligence Department:—

Average number of sers per rupee by quinquennial periods for whole of India.

Crop.	1869—1873.	1874—1878.	1879—1883.	1884—1888.	1889—1893.	1894—1898.	1899—1903.	1904—1908.	1909—1912.*
Bajri ... ..	19.05	20.77	20.39	20.54	17.57	16.21	12.35	11.68	13.34
Rice ... ..	19.46	16.17	17.69	15.17	12.68	12.26	12.13	10.22	9.39
Nagli ... ..	35.85	18.76	27.07	29.18	23.62	21.29	18.91	16.34	13.64
Wheat ... ..	16.52	19.11	16.30	17.64	14.14	13.83	12.85	11.68	10.58
Gram ... ..	19.23	25.97	21.75	23.78	19.69	17.93	16.33	15.59	15.92

\* Four years.

As in other reports, the prices are given without excluding years of scarcity. This course is safest in all cases, but in the case of a taluka which is half in the Dangs, it is the only possible course. It happens more often than not that the Dangs are unaffected by failure of rain in the Desh.

The five crops given in the above statements cover 68.62 of the total cropped area and are therefore fully representative.

The present settlements are based on the prices prevailing between 1870 and 1879.

The rise in prices is as follows:—

Crop.	Rise in prices in percentages.		
	Between 1870—1874 and 1909—1913.	Between 1875—1879 and 1909—1913.	Mean rise.
Bajri ... ..	63	10	36
Rice ... ..	62	37	49
Nagli ... ..	57	24	40
Wheat ... ..	76	30	53
Gram ... ..	37	11	24

It appears that the rise in price is 40 per cent. on an average.

If other indications are favourable there would be no hardship in raising the assessment by the full permissible amount of 33 per cent.; this would allow for possible errors in price records and for the unlikely contingency of prices falling in the future. Mr. Murphy wrote in 1905: "I think that on the whole there has been a slight rise since the last settlement, but the rise is not sufficiently marked to be given much weight to in proposing maximum rates".

In my mind, there is no doubt that the slight rise found by Mr. Murphy has developed into a very marked rise.

Since writing the above, the result of the inquiry into the course of prices carried out by Mr. Datta has been made known. This inquiry fully bears out the results of my local inquiry. Though the war has made it unsafe to attempt any forecast of the probable course of prices in the future, it seems to me likely that a district producing mostly food-grains will suffer little if at all from a fall in prices. I have regarded it almost as an axiom that the rise in prices must be beneficial to producers. This point has been discussed by Mr. Datta at considerable length; it seems unnecessary to enlarge on the point in this report.

20, Appendices K. K<sup>1</sup> and K<sup>2</sup> show statistics of sales of dry-crop, garden and rice land respectively. These statistics have been compiled with every care to exclude all but genuine sales for cash consideration. Transactions of this kind are very scarce, especially in the Dángs. Land in this part does not attract the sávkár or investor. The villagers themselves are usually too poor to purchase land at any price. It is therefore, I think, impossible to take sales as a basis for fixing assessment. No doubt low sale values, and more still absence of transactions, are strong indications that a tract is poor and cannot pay a high assessment; but it does not follow that because land in the Dindori Dángs is worth only Rs. 13 per acre and in Igatpuri Rs. 32 per acre, that the assessment in Igatpuri should be 2½ times that of Dindori Dángs. If sale-value depended solely on outturn some such deduction would be reasonable. But there are obviously many factors besides that of productivity which give land its value.

Sale statistics are usually too scanty to be used with safety for the purpose of grouping individual villages. They are however useful when large tracts are compared.

The contrast between the highest and lowest groups in this táluka is remarkable :—

Group (proposed).					Average sale-price per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
					Rs. a. p.	
I	...	...	...	...	58 8 5	57.1
II	...	...	...	...	19 4 0	39.3
III	...	...	...	...	9 1 0	14.6
IV	...	...	...	...	2 2 10	7.0

The regular decrease in land-value from group to group is strong evidence that the proposed groups are right. These figures also show clearly that the Dángs have in the West, hardly begun to develop. The sale statistics are a counter-indication to increasing the assessment in the Dángs in the same proportion as in the Desh.

Sale-statistics are also useful for comparison with adjoining tálukas. In the case of Dindori Táluka, the only possible way of making the comparison is by dividing the Desh from the Dángs. The figures for the táluka as a whole would be misleading :—

*Comparative Statement of sale-value of land during quinquennium ended 1913-14.*

	Desh.									
	Acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.			Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.		Average number of times the assessment represented by price.	
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
Dindori (Desh only) ...	580	510	0	14	1	24,926	42	15	7	48.87
Násik (Desh only) ...	1,446	1,498	1	0	6	93,059	64	5	9	62.12
Chándor ...	8,488	1,652	0	7	7	74,683	21	7	0	45.2
Niphád ...	1,452	1,801	1	3	10	1,03,375	71	3	1	57.39
	Dángs.									
Dindori (Dángs only) ...	688	339	0	7	11	9,036	13	2	2	26.65
Násik (Dángs only) ...	488	254	0	8	5	10,129	20	15	7	39.8
Igatpuri ...	1,023	778	0	11	5	33,567	32	12	10	46.0

In both cases land-values in Dindori are lower than in neighbouring talukas. This is a good reason for keeping the assessment lower in Dindori.

Changes in land-value are an indication of the progress made in a taluka. Statistics in the past cannot, however, be strictly compared with those now obtained with the help of the Record of Rights. Mr. Murphy gives figures of sales which I reproduce:—

*Statement of Sales in Dindori Taluka.*

Period.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	1,449	840	0 9 3	25,764	17 12 5	30.6
1896-97 to 1900-01 ..	1,500	1,029	0 11 0	82,558	21 11 3	31.6
1910-11 to 1913-14 ...	1,268	849	0 10 8	83,961	26 12 6	40.0

I do not think it safe to make any deduction from these figures as the statistics of the first two periods no doubt include cases which are not properly cash sales of unencumbered land.

Statistics of leases are given in Appendices M, M<sup>1</sup> and M<sup>2</sup>. Information about rental value is useful to the Settlement Officer in the same manner as information about sales, and is subject to the same drawbacks.

The leases which I have collected are few in number but represent genuine transactions. (It is customary in this taluka, as in all parts of the district, for the landlord to take his profit in the form of a share of the crop. He also in such cases bears a share of the expenses. Roughly speaking, such leases are more of the nature of a partnership in which the tenant's labour is set off against the land provided by the landlord. Such leases are useless to the Settlement Officer as the landlord's net profit cannot be ascertained.)

The letting value of land in the different groups is as follows:—

Group.	Average rent per acre.	Average percentage of rent represented by assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	
I ... ..	4 1 5	29.7
II ... ..	1 9 2	44.7
III ... ..	1 5 7	50.6
IV ... ..	1 8 9	38.5

These figures corroborate the sale-statistics as to the backward state of the Dangs.

For comparison with other talukas it is necessary to separate the Deshi villages from the Dangi. This is done in the following table:—

*Rental value of land in quinquennium ended 1913-14.*

			I Desh.					
			Acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dindori (Desh)	...	...	1,859	2,041	1 1 7	6,512	3 8 1	31.34
Násik (Desh)	...	...	2,215	2,663	1 3 2	8,942	4 0 7	29.78
Chándor	...	...	3,711	2,343	0 10 1	7,288	1 15 5	32.14
Niphád	...	...	2,091	3,108	1 7 8	9,996	4 12 5	31.0

  

			II Dángs.					
			Acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dindori (Dángs)	...	...	1,015	687	0 10 10	1,421	1 6 5	48.34
Násik (Dángs)	...	...	306	197	0 10 3	518	1 11 1	38.0
Igatpuri	...	...	566	461	0 13 0	1,774	3 2 1	25.9

It appears from these figures that Dindori Desh is fairly assessed as compared with neighbouring talukas. In the Dángs, however, if leases are to be taken as a guide, Dindori appears to be over-assessed. Though I give a certain amount of weight to these figures, there are several points which discount the evidence of leases and lead one to conclude that the Dángs are not really overburdened by the assessment.

(In the first place, cash leases in the Dángs are so few in number that it is unsafe to rely on them. Secondly, it is evident that there is a rapidly growing demand for land.

Perhaps the word demand is too strong. There is the desire but not the ability to obtain. Again the Dángs are immune from famine. Of late, much profit has been made out of grass. One of the chief reasons why rents are low is that Sávkárs are not attracted. They do not care to take up land in a neighbourhood where the climate is uncongenial and water scanty. The population is still thin and there is much waste land to be obtained cheaply. All these factors keep down the price and rent of land.

Lastly I append a statement of leases obtained by Mr. Murphy from the Registration Department:—

*Statement of leases in Dindori Taluka.*

Period.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 to 1895-96	2,247	1,644	0 11 8	6,683	2 15 7	24.6
1896-97 to 1900-01	2,214	1,711	0 12 4	6,547	2 15 4	26.1
1910-11 to 1913-14	2,975	2,728	0 15 2	7,983	2 12 2	34.3

A comparison of rents recorded in the past is quite useless. Those recorded by Mr. Murphy are all registered leases. That is they are either leases for more than one year or leases where one party was anxious to bind the other. The latter kind would in most cases be leases between sávkár and client. Such leases involve interest payments and are not true rents. I do not think that the landlord's profit have fallen off. It is usually found that rents are rising.



21. The rise in wages in this táluka is complained of everywhere. It is by no means easy to get exact figures on this subject.

Wages.

From the classers' notes prepared at the time of the 1st Revision I find that wages averaged as follows:—

Average wages for field labour.						
			By day.		By year.	
			Ordinary.	Harvest.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1878	...	...	0 1 6	0 2 0	Rs. 12 to 25 plus food and clothes.	
1901	...	...	0 3 0	0 4 0	.....	
1913	...	...	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 6 0	Rs. 30 to 50 plus food and clothes.	

This rise of wages is due largely in this táluka to land being assigned to Kolis and others of the labour class. In the Desh wages are naturally higher than in the Dángs. At the time of rabi harvest especially there is great difficulty in getting labour at all. Rates are doubled at this season.

It appears certain that wages have risen in a higher proportion than prices. This is a point detrimental to the cultivator.

22. Owing to the numerous batches in which the táluka was settled Appendix O does not convey any clear idea of the progress of land occupation.

Revenue History.

The following table will make it clearer.

*Statement of occupied and unoccupied assessed Government land in 1911  
Government villages of Dindori Táluka.*

Acres.	Date first year of existing settlement.		1913-1914.		Difference.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Occupied (excluding inám).	181,114	1,24,463	207,978	1,35,025	+26,864	+10,562
Unoccupied assessed.	54,112	20,575	13,194	5,024	-40,918	-15,551

Even this table without further explanation is likely to mislead. It might be thought that there had been a considerable general increase in cultivation throughout the táluka. But the following table will show that the Deshi part has been nearly stationary while the Dángs have extended cultivation greatly.

*Statement of occupied and unoccupied assessed Government land in Batches 1 and 5  
contrasted with Batches 2, 3 and 4.*

	I.—OCCUPIED LAND.	
	Batches 1 and 5.	Batches 2, 3 and 4.
	Acres.	Acres.
First year of existing settlement ...	81,511	99,603
1913-14 ... ..	81,863	126,116
Difference ... ..	+ 352	+ 26,513

  

	II.—UNOCCUPIED LAND.	
	Batches 1 and 5.	Batches 2, 3 and 4.
	Acres.	Acres.
First year of existing settlement ...	1,643	52,469
1913-14 ... ..	1,284	11,910
Difference ... ..	- 359	- 40,559

*Notes.*—Batches 1 and 5 are practically all villages of Deshi type and batches 2, 3 and 4 are all of Dángi type.

It is clear from these tables that the Deshi villages had nearly reached their full development at the beginning of the present settlement.

The Dángs on the other hand were still in a semi-civilised condition. Land was available in any quantity to any one who cared to take it up.

It will be noticed that the increase in occupied area is from 181,114 to 207,978 acres only: while unoccupied area has decreased from 54,112 acres to 13,194 acres. The discrepancy is due almost entirely to inclusion of large areas of waste land in forest in the '80's.

The effect of this has been to compel cultivators to retain their lands owing to the growing competition for land in the Dángs. Demand for land in the Dángs is still weak. But a firm adherence to the policy of levying an occupancy price—small it may be—under all circumstances will in the end improve the economic condition of the Dindori Dángs. The comparative prosperity of Igatpuri Táluka is no doubt to some extent due to the necessity for industry in improving the land by embankments and careful treatment of seed-beds with ráb and manure,

#### *Revenue Collections.*

There is no doubt that revenue has been collected with ease. Under the old system there was a good deal of laxity in allowing arrears to remain. There are two causes for this, first the difficulty of finding out the real occupant and secondly in the case of mál land in the Dángs the impossibility of recovering anything once the crop is disposed of. The cultivator used to be quite indifferent to the forfeiture of his land.

Lately this has been changed. There are practically no unauthorized arrears.

The revenue comes in with remarkable ease. Both instalments are usually paid at the first demand. As a proof of the ease of collection, I may mention that in 1912-13 no coercive measure of any kind was used. This is a direct result of firmness in 1911-12 when Rs. 147 were imposed as penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, and 541 acres of land were forfeited.

I have no hesitation in saying that any default in the payment of land revenue is not due to inability to pay.

One of the most important indications of the effect of a settlement is that of the relinquishment of land.

The following table gives the figures :—

Batches.	Number of villages.	Year of Settlement.	Acres occupied in 1st year.	Least occupied acres within 5 years.	Decrease.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	38	1874-75	75,876	74,088	-1,788
2	28	1875-76	17,238	17,238	Nil.
3	20	1880-81	34,145	33,302	-843
4	37	1883-84	48,220	48,220	Nil.
5	3	1901-02	5,635	5,635	Nil.

Batches 2, 4 and 5 took increases of 10, 23 and 26 per cent. respectively without relinquishment of any land. On the contrary the occupied area expanded greatly. In the first batch the increase was 51 per cent. There was a certain amount of forfeiture and relinquishment following this settlement. But all the land has long ago been taken up and cultivation still further extended.

With regard to batch 3 the increase was 34 per cent., the slight decrease in occupied area was due to the bad season of 1882 which followed the introduction of the settlement. There was a certain amount of forfeiture of land in this year even in the previously settled batches. The falling off in cultivation can hardly be attributed therefore to the new assessment being too high. Within two years the original area was exceeded.

#### *Agriculturists and Non-agriculturists.*

23. Statistics of area held by each class are available for four years only.

*Statement showing area held by Agriculturists and Non-agriculturists.*

Year.	Area held by	
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Acres.	Acres.
1910-11 ... ..	199,791	36,956
1911-12 ... ..	205,354	32,714
1912-13 ... ..	202,676	33,792
1913-14 ... ..	207,737	32,933

It is impossible to draw any conclusion from these figures as to whether the non-agriculturists are gaining ground. The figures of the earlier years are unreliable owing to wrong classification of Kolis, Mhárs, &c., as non-agriculturists.

The percentage held by non-agriculturists is decidedly low. The figures of percentages are given with those of other talukas for comparison :—

Percentage of total area held in 1913-14.

	Dindori.	Násik.	Cháudor.	Igatpuri.	Niphád.
By agriculturists ...	86.32	79.78	81.05	85.95	77.74
By non-agriculturists ...	13.68	20.22	18.95	14.05	22.26

24. The táluka contains examples of every gradation of village from the most jungly to those of flourishing transition type. **Summary.** As for the Dángs, little need be said. The country is not yet fully developed. Climate is malarious and water-supply in the hot weather most inadequate even for drinking. Land is only beginning to acquire any sale value. In the west even in the present year it is difficult to get people to take up waste land at the small price of twice the assessment. There is still a sort of feeling that waste land ought to be available to villagers free of occupancy price. If the present policy of charging a small occupancy price is adhered to, there will, I believe, in a few years be no relinquishment of land and waste land will come under cultivation. The pride of ownership which is essential to careful cultivation will gradually develop. Dindori Dángs will in time become as prosperous as those of Násik.

At present Dindori Dángs are undoubtedly backward, and must certainly be rated lower than the corresponding parts of Násik Táluka. It also goes without saying that rates in the Dángs must be very much lower than in the Desh.

As for the Deshi villages, the position is quite different. The climate is exceedingly good. Drought is almost unknown and excess of rain is not usual. There is some of the best rabi land in the district in Rájápur, Khedgaon and surrounding villages. Malaria is not prevalent. Land has a good sale and letting value.

For the whole táluka, population increased 9·4 per cent. since the 1st Revision.

Agricultural stock is well up to present needs. The number of cattle of all kinds is greater than at any previous period. Ploughs and carts have increased in even greater proportion.

The evidence of crop experiments recorded, clearly shows that the assessment is very light.

Everything points to the fact that the táluka, especially the Desh, is in a very prosperous condition.

In these circumstances, it is necessary to explain why the general level of assessment is at present considerably lower than in adjoining villages of other tálukas.

The chief reason for the lower assessment is the distance from the Railway. This reason is sound. It would fully explain a difference of two or four annas in the rupee. But it does not fully account for the difference of six annas in the rupee of assessment between Makhmalábád and the adjoining village of Mánori. It appears to me that Colonel Waddington who settled these villages turned his face towards Niphád as the centre; Mr. Erskine very properly noticed this error and suggested modifications in grouping in view of the proximity of Násik. But he did not press his views as far as he could logically have done. I see no reason at all for rating Dindori higher than Talegaon or Mánori and shall propose the new group accordingly. But the rectification of this error in grouping will prevent the new group being brought up to the level to which it could fairly be raised. It is impossible to raise fully the assessment on the lower rated villages without hardship.

I shall however propose an increase on this group up to a reasonable amount. This will rectify the difference in rating to some extent. The only other alternative would be to propose lower rates for Násik and Niphád. This would, I think be wrong, as the rates proposed are within the capabilities of the tálukas and can be paid without hardship.

Most important of all is the marked rise of prices since the first revision. This rise is approximately 40 per cent. No doubt the prosperity of the táluka is due as much to this rise as to the comparative freedom from crop-failure.

The rise in wages is a slight drawback to be set against the rise in prices, but the balance is very much on the side of the cultivator.

It can hardly be supposed that this rise is merely temporary. It is therefore safe to fix the rates on the basis of the prevailing high prices.

25. In the Desh, dry-crop land is assessed on the same scale and by the same method as in Chándor Táluka. I have fully described the system in my report on that táluka.

Method of assessment.

In three villages, settled after 1877, rates were calculated by means of a jantri.

The effect of the application of the jantri is as follows:—

Village.	Dry-crop assessment under existing jantri.	Dry-crop assessment under old system.	Difference.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Khedle ... ..	1,008	981	+ 22	+ 2
Avankhed ... ..	1,458	1,376	+ 77	+ 5
Karanjvan ... ..	1,549	1,446	+ 103	+ 7

The difference is small in all three cases and may be ignored.

Bágáit assessment is also described in the Chándor Report. The method of assessment is the same in this táluka.

In the Dángs the method of assessment is entirely different. Káli land and mál land each have their own maximum rate and classification scale.

Káli land originally was assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-2-0 throughout the Dindori, Násik and Igatpuri Dángs.

The classification scale was:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Rs. a. p. 1 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 15 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 0 9 0	Rs. a. p. 0 6 0	Rs. a. p. 0 4 0

at the revision this scale was retained; maximum rates varying from 1-6-6 to 1-0-0 were imposed. The lower classes were modified proportionately.

It is not proposed to alter the classification scale in any way. It is, of course, entirely different from the classification scale of the Deshi villages, but is the same as that in use in the Násik Dángs.

Mál land throughout the Dángs of Dindori and Násik is assessed at a maximum rate of 7 annas. This rate was unchanged at the revision and does not conform to the ordinary rules of grouping. This is an anomaly which will be rectified at the present revision. Mál land in a village like Umbrale Budruk must be more valuable than similar land at Bhanvad or Dehere. The "mál" rate should follow the "káli" rate.

There are four classes of mál land assessed at 7, 5, 4 and 3 annas, respectively. The assessment was very rough, being purely an eye-estimate. Depth was ignored. Nor were faults given in the usual way.

Rice land.

Rice land is assessed on M. Fraser Tytler's Dángi system. This is described in my report on the Násik Táluka. In this táluka the scale applied was as follows :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Original Settlement.	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Revision Settlement.	4 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	0 15 0
	4 0 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	0 14 0
	3 8 0	2 15 0	2 6 0	1 12 0	1 3 0	0 12 0
	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	0 10 0

There are 106 acres of rice land in six villages assessed on the system used in the Mával part of Poona under a maximum rate of Rs. 5. As the area affected is so small no alteration in the method of assessment need be made.

26. There are at present six groups in this táluka. Groups I. and II consist of Deshi villages. The remaining groups (except some villages of Group III) comprise the Dángs.

Grouping.

The grouping of Deshi villages of Dindori is decidedly difficult to deal with. Colonel Waddington formed his groups quite systematically on the basis of nearness to the Agra Road and the Railway (*vide* map attached to Selection CXLV). But Mr. Erskine, the Collector, very reasonably remarks that "I am inclined to think that for all particular (*sic*) purposes the nearly finished metalled road from Dindori to Násik will be as useful to a group of villages near Dindori as the Agra Road is to those further east, or even more so, as the distance to Násik by that road is comparatively little, and a good market is always to be found there".

On this recommendation Government was pleased to include seven villages (Páلكhed, Dindori, Pimpalgaon-Ketki, Jopul, Rájápur, Varkhede and Ambe-Vani) in the 1-12-0 Group.

The Collector further remarked "I have some doubts also whether villages comparatively near to Násik, such as Dhakámbe and Varvandi, should not be also raised a class, as the contrast between the rates in them and in the neighbouring village of Makhmalábád seems somewhat marked; but as Colonel Waddington seems to have considered the classification very carefully, I am not prepared to recommend any change as regards these villages."

I think that Mr. Erskine's expectation about the advantage of the Násik-Dindori Road has been fully realized. Traffic makes for Násik rather than for Khervádi or Niphád. So much so, that I can no longer see any possibility of retaining a village like Talegaon-Dindori in a lower class than the more distant villages Ambe-Vani, Varkhede and Dindori.

With regard to the small block of villages round Khedgaon, I see no reason to retain them in a lower group. This block is very well off as regards climate. Dindori is on the whole too wet for the best crops, but Khedgaon has as far as one can judge the happy mean. It is also near to a number of markets and within easy reach of the Agra Road.

There are two points which may be noticed in connection with the proposed amalgamation of Groups I and II. The first is land value and the second is state of live and dead-stock.

The following tables give the information :—

Sale-value of land in 7 villages of present Group II round Talegaon-Dindori.				
Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Total sale price.	Average sale price per acre.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
A. g. 98 20	Rs. a. p. 51 8 6	Rs. a. p. 2,073 0 0	Rs. a. p. 21 0 9	40

Sale-value of land in 5 villages of present Group II round Khedgaon.				
25 2	28 8 0	1,305 0 0	52 1 6	45

Sale-value of land in present Group I.				
221 25	289 12 3	18,044 15 0	81 6 9	62

Letting value of land in 7 villages of present Group II round Talegaon-Dindori.				
Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rent per acre.	Average percentage of assessment on rent.
A. g. 467 1	Rs. a. p. 287 15 4	Rs. a. p. 760 13 0	Rs. a. p. 1 10 1	37.85

Letting value of land in 5 villages of present Group II round Khedgaon.				
207 3	264 11 0	867 0 0	4 2 11	30.53

Letting value of land in present Group I.				
625 35	1,075 3 2	3,869 12 0	6 2 9	27.78

Statistics of resources :—

			Talegaon Group.	Khedgaon Group.	Present Group I.
Plough cattle	...	...	1,393	1,478	5,232
			1,580	1,481	5,467
Ploughs	...	...	Not available.		Not available.
			434	386	1,481
Carts for loads	...	...	63	149	Not available.
			356	262	944
Population	...	...	2,316	3,506	14,549.
			3,426	4,094	19,017

From these tables I think there is nothing to indicate that the Group II should not be raised. It is true that sale and lease statistics of the Talegaon block show that land is less valuable than in the present Group I, but the difference is due largely to the inferior quality of the soil.

Adjoining the Khedgaon Group is the isolated village of Sindvad of Group III. It is a prosperous village in the Desh. Its plough cattle have increased from 192 to 261, carts from 17 to 36 and population from 419 to 643. There is no unoccupied land. Sales of land average Rs. 12-14-1 per acre or 29 times the assessment. Rents average Rs. 2-0-9 per acre. The assessment represents 32.37 per cent. on the rent. Sindvad can safely be raised to the new Group I to which it properly belongs. It took its present grouping merely because it was slightly farther from the Agra Road and Railway.

The four remaining groups consist of Dángi villages. The groups apply only to Kálh land. The maximum rate for mál land being 7 annas except in 15 villages adjoining the Desh where the Desh system of assessment is in force.

At the Original Survey the maximum rate of Káli was 1-2-0 and of Mál 0-7-0 throughout the Dángs.

The rate on Káli land was raised in most parts at the 1st Revision.

The rate on Mál land was kept unchanged, as Colonel Francis says. "No addition has been made to the rates for mál land, which, considering that the latter has no saleable value, are evidently as high as they should be."

The maximum rate of káli land varies from 1-6-6 to 1-0-0.

The lowest group comprises 22 villages in the north-west of the táluka. The tract is very poor, inhabited by Kolis and Konkans for the most part and is remote from railways and roads. Land has practically no value in this part. Sale and lease transactions are almost unknown. Money hardly circulates. The weekly visit to the bazar is practically a development of the system of barter. The cultivator sells his basket of nágli or headload of grass and buys condiments with the proceeds.

Further east and south the people are more civilised. There are opportunities for making money by field labour in neighbouring Deshi villages. Land begins to get value. Husbandry improves owing to the presence of Kunbis. Markets are better and roads within easy reach.

On the whole, I am not satisfied with the actual results of the present grouping.

To note a few obvious inconsistencies, in Group III the good villages of Lakhmápur, Krishnagaon, Ojarkhede, Avankhed, Valkhed, Kádva-Mhálungi and others are put in the same group as the poor villages to the south-west of the Peint Road.

Many of the villages near Lakhmápur are practically Deshi in character.

For comparison I give some statistics of sales :—

Sales in 6 villages of old Group III near Lakhmápur.

Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Total sale price.	Average sale price per acre.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
A. g. 75 28	Rs. a. p. 33 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1,102 0 0	Rs. a. p. 14 8 11	33

Sales in 6 villages of old Group III in the south-west.

201 19	119 11 4	1,345 0 0	6 10 9	11
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Group IV is fairly consistent but Vani in this group is the great market of the taluka and should be specially raised.

At the 1st Revision several exceptionally jungly villages (*e. g.*, Malegaon and Phopshi) were included in the same group as Vani. The local conditions as well as the evidence of sales and the like are against this.

Another anomaly is the village Jirvade of Group IV entirely surrounded by villages of Group V.

The villages—Pimpri-Achle, Punegaon, Ahivantvádi, Pándáne, Chámdari, Goldari and Mándáne now in Group V are near Vani and the road. They are considerably better off in every way than the rest of the Group V villages. New grouping is necessary in the case of these 7 villages.

As for the rest of Group V, and Group VI, there is little to draw fine distinctions on. The 3 villages below the Gháts are the worst off. But the land is practically all mál and very lightly assessed. The average assessment is less than 5 annas per acre on mál land.

I propose therefore to make my groups as follows :—

New Group.	Composition.
I	All villages of present Groups I and II and Sindvad.
II	(1) Vani. (2) All villages of present Group III east of, and including, Umbrále Khurd, Hatnor, Umbrále Budruk, Jámbutke, Rasegaon, Dehervádi and Ramsej. All these villages are decidedly better off as regards climate than villages farther west. They are also within easy reach of roads leading to Násik. They merge into the Deshi type on the east. (3) Avtále, a village just south of Vani, which adjoins villages of the present Groups I and III. It has developed during the lease. The occupied area has increased from 575 acres to 702 acres. It is a small village but many land owners live in Vani.
III	(1) All villages of the present Group IV except Vani and Avtále. (2) All villages of present Group III west of the proposed boundary of Group II. (3) The following villages of present Group V :—Punegaon, Pándáne, Mándáne, Chámdari, Goldari, Ahivatvádi, Pimpri-Achle and Kolher.
IV	(1) All villages of the present Group VI. (2) All villages of the present Group V except the eight above mentioned.

There are one or two points at which the dividing line between groups appears to diverge from the symmetrical.

One of these is Sádral. This village was formerly in Group V. I retain it in my lowest group because it is a wretched village inhabited by Konkani Kunbis where land has no value. There are 681 acres of waste land part of which the villagers are ready to take up. But they are unable to pay an occupancy price of even twice the assessment. This village can bear only a moderate increase of assessment.

Another village on the borderline is Oje. There is only a small area (14 acres) of waste land. No sale or cash rent transactions have been recorded. Communication with the main road is not easy. This village is certainly inferior to Karanjyan, Khedle and Lakhmápur. Its revenue history is not particularly good. 96 acres were forfeited in 1886 and 1887. Again in 1905, 109 acres were forfeited. This land was again taken up after 2 or 3 years. Plough cattle have increased slightly, from 147 to 158. On the whole I prefer to put this village in the group below that of Lakhmápur and Khedle.

27. The rise in prices is the base on which a rise in assessment must stand. It has been shown by the satisfactory growth in occupied area and the absence of arrears and ease of collection that the rates at present in force are moderate.

The rise in prices has been some 40 per cent.; allowing a margin for error there is no reason why the assessment should not be raised to the full permissible extent of 33 per cent. The landlord after this increase in assessment will still be better off than at the beginning of the Settlement if his payment is reckoned in terms of grain instead of in terms of money.

Owing to certain necessary modifications in the present grouping the increase proposed will not be uniform on all the existing groups.

My proposals are as follows :—

Number of villages.	Present Group.	Present Maximum Rate.			Proposed Group.	Proposed Maximum Rate.			Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest ¼ anna in rupees.
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		
13	I	1	12	0	I	2	1	0	17.8	3
12	II	1	8	0	I	2	1	0	37.5	6
1	III	1	6	0	I	2	1	0	50.0	8
24	III {	K. 1	6	0	II {	K. 1	12	0	27.2	4
		M. 0	7	0		M. 0	8	9	25.0	4
2	IV {	K. 1	4	0	II {	K. 1	8	0	40.0	6
		M. 0	7	0		M. 0	8	3	25.0	4
19	III {	K. 1	6	0	III {	K. 1	8	0	9.0	1½
		M. 0	7	0		M. 0	8	3	17.8	3
17	IV {	K. 1	4	0	III {	K. 1	8	0	20.0	3
		M. 0	7	0		M. 0	8	3	17.8	3
8	V {	K. 1	2	0	III {	K. 1	8	0	33.3	5
		M. 0	7	0		M. 0	8	3	17.8	3
18	V {	K. 1	2	0	IV {	K. 1	5	0	16.6	2½
		M. 0	7	0		M. 0	7	0	Nil.	Nil.
7	VI {	K. 1	0	0	IV {	K. 1	5	0	31.2	5
		M. 0	7	0		M. 0	7	0	Nil.	Nil.

Generally speaking I have increased the assessment on the Dēsh in greater proportion than in the Dāngs. This course is necessary owing to the fact that the Dāngs are still only partially developed. It is most desirable to encourage the taking up and retention of land in this part. This can only be secured by keeping the assessment low. In the lowest group I have not proposed any increase in the assessment of 'māl' land. Māl land has as yet no value in the remoter parts. Any increase in assessment at this stage will check the tendency which is now beginning to show itself, of retaining the land in occupation during the necessary fallows. The immediate loss of a few thousand rupees to Government will be more than made up by the improvement which is in progress in the tract. There is not the same reason for foregoing any increase in the case of 'kālī' land. Most of this is in permanent occupation and has a recognized, though small, value.

If these proposals are accepted the total increase in land revenue will be from Rs. 1,18,234 to Rs. 1,41,989 or 20.09 per cent.

I do not think that the Grouping and Rating which I have proposed, are *inter se* open to objection. The rates when compared with those of adjoining talukas require explanation.

The map shows that the rates in Niphád and Násik adjoining the proposed Group I exceed those of Dindori by amounts ranging between  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee. The difference of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  annas is certainly more than I should give, if I were assessing the whole tract without reference to what it has paid in the past. The Dindori Group I is given an increase as great as can be borne by the majority of the villages. It is therefore impossible to rectify this large difference on the present occasion. In view of the distance of the Dindori villages from market and in view of the fact that the dividing line between Násik and Dindori consists of a range of hills, the difference in rates is not as excessive as appears at first sight. Villages like Makhmalabad and Mhasrul are practically suburbs of Násik and have unusual advantages of markets, manure and communications.

28. *Rice land.*—Rice land is assessed at the following rates at present :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
6	Villages on deshi border-line belonging to Groups II and III	...	5	0	0
50	Better Class Dángi villages of Groups III, IV and V	...	4	8	0
7	Dángi villages of present Group VI	... ..	4	0	0
7	Villages round Kasbe Vani of Group IV	... ..	3	8	0
13	Villages of Group V	... ..	3	0	0

The maximum rates do not correspond with the rates applied to dry-crop.

The rate imposed at the Original Settlement was Rs. 3 throughout. When the first batch of 22 Dáng villages came on for revision in 1876 Colonel Taverner proposed no increase of assessment either on káli, mál or rice land. Government, however, imposed a small increase on 7 villages near Kasbe Vani.

When the next batch of 20 villages came on for revision in 1880 the new Superintendent Colonel Laughton proposed an increase of 50 per cent. in rice land. Though no explanation of the change of view is given, I have no doubt that Colonel Laughton proposed this increase with reference to the rice rates in the adjoining Násik Táluka on which he himself had in 1878 proposed a rate of Rs. 7.

In the remaining batch of the Dindori Dángs the same rate (Rs. 4-8-0) was sanctioned except in 7 villages in the extreme north-west where a rate of Rs. 4 was imposed.

It is therefore clear that the present rates on rice do not conform in any way to the accepted principles of grouping. It is true that the climate best suited to jiráit is not suited to rice land, but this point receives consideration in classing. Moisture was valued as follows :—

Condition as found up to end of February.	In March.	In April and May.	Value in annas.
Surface water or soil very muddy.	Moist to the surface ...	Fairly moist below ...	4
Slightly moist on the surface with firm concrete mud below.	Dry above but moist below.	Slightly moist below...	2
Dry surface and slightly moist below.	Dry above and below...	Dry above and below...	Nil.

It is necessary, therefore, to re-arrange the rice rates according to accepted principles of dry-crop grouping.

The value of rice land in the Dángs as compared with dry crop and garden land is shown by the following figures :—

*Statement showing value of land in the Dángi villages of the Dindori Táluka.*

				I Sales.		
				Average assessment per acre.	Average sale price per acre.	Average multiple of assessment represented by price.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Rice-land	...	...	...	1 11 8	24 13 11	14.4
Dry-crop	...	...	...	0 7 7	9 1 5	19.19
Garden	...	...	...	0 10 3	122 9 7	191.66

  

				II Rents.		
				Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Average percentage of rent represented by assessment.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Rice-land	...	...	...	1 13 3	4 11 1	38.96
Dry-crop	...	...	...	0 10 6	1 5 0	50.26
Garden	...	...	...	1 2 7	4 8 3	25.74

From these figures it appears that rice-land has a greater value per acre than other land but not to the same extent as in Igatpuri where rice land is worth 5 times as much as dry-crop land.

Rice-land in Násik and Igatpuri is compared in the following table with rice land in this táluka :—

*Average value of rice-land in Dángs of Dindori, Násik and Igatpuri compared.*

				I Sales.		
				Average assessment per acre.	Average sale price per acre.	Average multiple of assessment represented by sale price.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dindori	...	...	...	1 11 8	24 13 11	14.4
Násik	...	...	...	1 14 2	92 5 4	48.9
Igatpuri	...	...	...	2 1 4	118 0 4	54.1

  

				II Rents.		
				Average assessment per acre.	Average rent per acre.	Average percentage of assessment represented by rent.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Dindori	...	...	...	1 13 3	4 11 1	38.96
Násik	...	...	...	2 5 10	8 8 1	27.66
Igatpuri	...	...	...	1 10 9	7 3 2	23.26

These two statements confirm the view that Dindori rice-land is inferior to that of other talukas. On the whole the view of Fraser Tytler that rice-land in Dindori could only pay half that of Igatpuri has been fully confirmed. On this basis a maximum rate of Rs. 3-12-0 would be correct for Dindori. For Igatpuri rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 9-8-0 have been proposed. Owing to the different method of classification this is, I have explained in my report on the Násik Taluka, equivalent to rate of Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 7-3-0 under the Dindori and Násik system.

In Násik the rates proposed are Rs. 7-3-0 and Rs. 6-6-0.

On a consideration of all these points, I am compelled to abandon all existing distribution of rates and propose rates as follows:—

Proposed Group.		Proposed Maximum Rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
I, II	... ..	5	8	0
III	... ..	5	0	0
IV	... ..	4	8	0

The effect of these proposals will be to increase the assessment on old rice land from Rs. 3,916 to Rs. 4,376 or 11.74 per cent. New rice-land is assessed under the jirait maximum rates and takes a rise according to the change in jirait rate. The rates proposed appear to be high if the comparison with Igatpuri values is carried to its logical conclusion. But Dindori has paid rates higher than the theoretical rate of Rs. 3-12-0 during the current settlement. No difficulty has been experienced in recovering the assessment, nor could I discover any tendency for rice land to be thrown up. I think therefore that a rise is justified by practical experience.

29. As in other Talukas the remission by Government of all charge for water on precarious pats greatly simplifies the task of revising the patasthal assessment. Water rate amounting to Rs. 1,162 was permanently remitted by Government Resolution No. 2279, dated 6th March 1911.

Patasthal irrigation is scarcely found except in the Deshi villages settled in 1873-74. Out of total water rate of Rs. 15,729, all but Rs. 614 are paid by this block.

As the patasthal was practically dealt with all at one settlement, it is natural to expect that the rates will be correctly adjusted.

Paragraph 38 of Colonel Waddington's report printed on page 20 of Selection CXLV is the only information available about the present rates of patasthal. In the report on Niphád Taluka (Selection CXXX, page 20) it seemed that the rates were fixed solely according to the quality of the irrigation. But in the latter report Colonel Waddington writes. "The highest rate for water imposed in the Niphád Taluka was Rs. 10, this was only in the case of one village, Pimpalgáon-Basvant, and I do not think there is any village, among those now under report, in which the supply is quite so good, except perhaps Khedgaon and Lakhmapur (in the latter village it is first class), but in consequence of their being less advantageously situated than Pimpalgáon. I have fixed the maximum in their case at Rs. 9.

It is evident from this quotation that there was no rigid system about patasthal rating. The Superintendent proposed rates on a rough consideration of general advantages.

Not only was there no rigid method of adjusting the maximum rates, but the calculation of the water-rate on each number in this taluka was done in such a way that no table can be reconstructed from the rates imposed.

An example of a patasthal table is given on page 20 (Appendix B to Chapter VIII, Survey and Settlement Manual, 1901, Volume III). According to instructions the calculations can be varied for reasons, to be recorded by the Superintendent. But this has not been done in the Dindori Taluka.

Take for instance Mánori Bandhara. This is entered in the patasthal takta as of IVth Water Class, lasting up to 1st February. The highest rate in Mánori

for water is Rs. 2-13-0 on a number with soil classification of 14½ annas. Next comes Rs. 2-10-0 imposed on fields of 15, 14½, 13½ and 9½ annas. Next Rs. 2-7-0 on fields of 12 and 7½ annas: next Rs. 2-5-0 on fields of 11½, 11, 10, 9½, 6½ and 6 annas; next Rs. 2-2-0 on fields of 6 and 4½ annas; next Rs. 2 on a field of 5 annas and lastly Rs. 1-12-0 on a field of 4 annas. No explanation is given about the anomalies in rating. Any village will show similar results.

On the other hand, the maximum rates in this táluka appear to be fixed, *inter se*, with great judgment. I do not wish to make any changes of importance in the relative rates on each bandhara.

The rivers of Dindori are generally better than those of Chándor and Niphád. This is due to the fact that the former take their rise in or near the Gháts where rainfall is unfailling. I inspected all the bandharas in the year 1912-13, after a rainfall of 33 inches. In that year the supply was everywhere good. Lest it be thought that I may have taken too favourable a view of the patasthal in this táluka, I quote Mr. Murphy's remarks written in 1905 after a rainfall of only 20 inches. "Nearly all the páts had some water this year. The supply was not, I believe, up to the normal in any of the bandharas..... I found a pát running in May this year at Vani."

During the year 1912-13 nearly every pát had water enough at least for a rabi crop of wheat.

The best rivers are the Kádva, Kolvan, Unandá, Dev, Bángangá, Paráshari and Dháman.

The Kolvan is now supplied with water from the Vághád Tank. This water is picked up by a weir at Pákhed and is let down by a canal to the Niphád Táluka. There is no kayam patasthal on this river.

The Kádwa is by far the best of the rivers dependent on natural supply. It is perennial but unfortunately irrigation is possible only at Lakhmápur. Even there, only an insignificant area is commanded. In spite of a perennial supply of water the Chief crop is 'methi' (fenugreek). Sugarcane is rarely grown (3 acres only in 2 years). Very often the only crop grown is rice or groundnut without any second crop.

By far the most important bandhara from the point of view of area irrigated, is that at Rájápur on the Unandá River. The water-supply is good on the whole. It does not usually last till the end of the hot weather as on the Kádva. But better crops are grown with the help of wells which are numerous. This pát is reliable. Remission for failure of water in the last ten years has been given in full twice and in part twice. The area to be irrigated is probably too great for the water-supply. I consider that this bandhara is properly rated below those of Khedgáon, Tisgaon and Lakhmápur.

As an example of the crops grown on a typical patasthal area I give the following figures for Rájápur Bandhara :—

Statement showing crops grown under Rájápur Bandhara (average for two years 1911-12 and 1912-13.)

Crop.	A		B	
	With pát water only.		With pát water helped by wells.	
	A. g.		A. g.	
Wheat	73	39	182	15
Rice	...	...	...	...
Other cereals and pulses	21	12	37	26
Sugarcane	...	Nil	32	4
Methi	...	Nil	6	4
Groundnut	50	33	145	25
Miscellaneous	62	29	219	11

Of the other bandharas the best are those at Khedgáon, Tisgáon, Jánori Ambe-Dindori, Rámeshvar Bandhara at Dindori and Pimpalgaon-Ketki.

As regards rates I think that Colonel Waddington paid slight attention to grouping. But the consideration of the various factors are inextricably combined.

My proposals will be roughly based on the principle that the main factor in assessing patasthal will be the duration of water-supply. Grouping will be given effect to on the principle that two bandharas similar as regards water-supply will bear a maximum rate proportionate to the jirát maximum rates. Some consideration will also be given, if the area to be irrigated is too great for the supply of water.

The patasthal assessment in this Táluka was done after a rainfall of 23 inches (1872). This amount is below the average. It cannot be urged therefore that the general estimate of patasthal in this táluka is based on wrong premises. In the case of the earlier settled villages of Niphád the rainfall was 21 inches in 1871, the year of inspection. This was the highest recorded total in 8 years, and considerably above the average. A similar state of things exists in Chándor. It is therefore not unnatural to find that the patasthal assessment in Niphád and Chándor is heavier than that in Dindori, having regard to the supply of water.

My proposals for patasthal assessment are as follows :—

*List of bandharas in the Dindori Táluka, Násik District.*

Village.	Name of bandhara.	Pakka or kaccha.	Present maximum rate-			Proposed maximum rate.			Increase in water rate only.		Remarks.
			Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Per- cent.	To near- est ½ anna in rupees.	
			Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.			
Ambe-Dindori	1. Bánganga River ...	Pakka ...	1 12 0	4 11 0	6 7 0	2 1 0	5 8 0	7 9 0	17.3	3	Supply only lasts till January or February. The rate may be raised in same proportion as dry-crop.
	2. Talegaon Odha ...	Kaccha ...	...	1 12 0	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Irrigates only one Government number. Petty 5th class bandhara remission proposed.
	3. Shivanaloha Odha...	" ...	...	2 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	...	Petty 5th class bandhara which is proposed for remission like other kaccha bandharas in this village.
Gondegaon ...	1. Pardshari River to the north of survey No. 68. ...	Pakka ...	1 12 0	0 0 0	7 12 0	2 1 0	6 4 0	8 5 0	4.01	1	Water is divided between Gondegaon and Mukhed (Niphád) 4 days to former and 8 to latter. Rate in Mukhed was Rs. 5 (proposed Rs. 6-4-0). No distinction is possible.
Jánori ...	1. Bánganga River below village of Jánori.	" ...	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	2 1 0	7 1 0	9 2 0	17.70	3	Very fair irrigation. Increase in water rate in same proportion as dry-crop. Bandhara No. 2 has a lower rate than 1 and 3 owing to its being in Class III. The others are in Class II.
	2. Oholácha north of survey No. 219 (4) (Shivesha).	" ...	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 1 0	5 14 0	7 15 0	17.05	3	
	3. Bánganga River (Donicha).	" ...	1 12 0	6 0	7 12 0	2 1 0	7 1 0	9 2 0	17.70	3	
epul ...	1. Chikhali Nálla near survey No. 211.	Kaccha ...	1 12 0	3 12 0	5 8 0	...	.....	...	...	...	This is a petty kaccha dam irrigating 2 numbers. The larger bandhara was remitted and this retained. It is now proposed to remit this also.
Dindori ...	1. Dháman River (Rámeshvar).	Pakka ...	1 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	2 1 0	8 5 0	10 6 0	18.7	3	(See note on Pimpalgaon ketki). Supply good. Increase in same proportion as land revenue proposed.
	2. Rantalyacha ...	" ...	1 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	2 1 0	8 5 0	10 6 0	18.7	3	
Pálkhed ...	Vadácha Ohol to south of Survey No. 119.	Pakka ...	1 12 0	Not yet assessed.	...	2 1 0	8 0 0	7 1 0	...	...	This is a new pakka ban hara. It is on a small stream and not on the Kádva. It is useful for rabi but not very certain. I propose a rate of Rs. 6 as the highest on this bandhara.
Pimpalgaon-ketki.	1. Dháman River ...	" ...	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 1 0	6 4 0	8 5 0	25.00	4	Same river as Dindori Rámeshvar Bandhara. Present rates unduly favour Pimpalgaon-Ketki. Hence higher increase proposed.
Rájapur ...	1. Unandá River ...	" ...	1 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	2 1 0	8 5 0	10 6 0	18.7	3	Important pát. The rate is proposed to be increased in same proportion as that of dry-crop.
Khatvad ...	1. Moti Nálaychá near Survey No. 42.	" ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	2 1 0	5 8 0	7 9 0	37.5	0	Fourth class Bandhara which appear to be nearer to 5th than 4th still the rate is low and increase in same proportion as dry-crop will not be excessive.
	2. Karanjí River to south of Survey No. 22.	" ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	2 1 0	5 8 0	7 9 0	37.5	6	

Villages.	Name of bandhara.	Pakka or kaccha.	Present maximum rate.			Proposed maximum rate.			Increase in water rate only.		Remarks.
			Foil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Per- cent.	To near- est 5 anna in rupee.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Khedgaon ...	1 Tisgaon Shiveohá Parashari River.	Pakka ...	1 8 0	9 0 0	10 8 0	2 1 0	11 4 0	12 8 0	25'00	4	Good flow. Rate equal to that at Lakhamapur is proposed.
	2 Parashari River to the north of village.	" ...	1 8 0	9 0 0	10 8 0	2 1 0	11 4 0	12 8 0	25'00	4	
	3 Bihohá	Kaccha ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Dhakámbe ...	1 Mánori-Shiveohá Bánganga River.	Pakka ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	2 1 0	4 2 0	6 8 0	37'5	6	Both 4th class bandharas very properly assessed. Increase proportionate to that of dry-crop is proposed.
	2 Nárik Road	" ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	2 1 0	4 2 0	6 8 0	37'5	6	
Tisgaon ...	1 Parashari River (Ragdyá) west of Survey No. 102.	" ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	2 1 0	10 0 0	12 1 0	28'00	4	These are good bandharas of 2nd class. They are proposed to be treated in the same ways as those of Khedgaon.
	2 Parashari River (Rat) west of Survey No. 56.	" ...	1 8 0	8 0 0	9 8 0	2 1 0	10 0 0	12 1 0	25'00	4	
	3 Gabini River	" ...	1 8 0	3 12 0	5 4 0	2 1 0	7 8 0	9 9 0	100'00	12	
Pimpalnare ...	1 Kbut Ohol north of Survey No. 251.	Kaccha ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	2 1 0	3 8 0	4 9 0	28'0	4	All except No 4 are kaccha bandharas but the rates are low. For reasons recorded against Madki-Jamb it is proposed to increase the water-rate in the same proportion as in that village. An increase equal to that on dry-crop would be excessive in view of Government's policy in respect of kaccha bandharas.
	2 Do. near Survey No. 12.	" ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	2 1 0	3 8 0	4 9 0	25'0	4	
	3 Karanjí River near Survey No. 70.	" ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	2 1 0	3 12 0	5 13 0	25'0	4	
	4 Karanjí Nálá north of Survey No. 199.	Pakka ...	1 8 0	3 4 0	4 12 0	2 1 0	4 1 0	6 2 0	25'0	4	
	5 Karanjí River north of Survey No. 190.	Kaccha ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	2 1 0	3 12 0	5 13 0	25'0	4	
Mánori ...	1 Mánori Shiveohá Bánganga River.	Pakka ...	1 8 0	2 12 9	4 5 0	2 1 0	3 14 0	5 15 0	37'7	6	Fair. Increase as for dry-crop.
Shindvad ...	1 Bilvadi Odhá near Survey No. 97.	Kaccha ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	These kaccha bandharas are useless. Remission is given every year. It is proposed to remit the water-rate entirely.
	2 Bilvadi Odhá near Survey No. 117.	" ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	3 Bilvadi Odhá near west of Survey No. 6.	" ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	4 Bilvadi Odhá near Survey No. 80 Kolvád-yachemaga.	" ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	5 Bilvadi Odhá west of Survey No. 28.	" ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
Indore ...	Jagdhan Odhá (near Survey No. 64.)	Pakka ...	1 8 0	2 12 0	4 8 0	1 12 0	3 9 0	5 8 0	27'00	4	5th class bandhara on small stream. Generally enough water for groundnut, wheat or chillies. Increase as for dry-crop.
Nilvandi ...	Warhad Band Odhá	" ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	1 12 0	3 1 0	6 13 0	26'6	4	4th class bandhara which can take increase as for dry-crop.
Madki-Jamb ...	1 Dháman River (In doreahive).	Kaccha ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 6 0	1 12 0	3 12 0	5 9 0	27'0	4	These are small kaccha bandharas retained apparently because the village is in a rainy part and gets enough water for groundnut or a rabi sowing. This is true. I see no objection to raising the water-rate in the same proportion as dry-crop assessment.
	2 Chikhlí Odhá near Survey No. 30.	" ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	3 6 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	25'00	4	
	3 Khokar River near Survey No. 140.	" ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	4 15 0	27'5	4	
	4 Chikhlí Odhá 12th bhuri near Survey No. 5.	" ...	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 12 0	3 8 0	4 15 0	27'5	4	
Mheluske ...	1 Valkhed Odhá	" ...	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 6 0	1 12 0	3 12 0	5 9 0	27'08	4	Irrigates 1 number only. But water-supply good. Increase given in same proportion as dry-crop.
Lakhamapur ...	1 Kadva River near Survey No. 154 (Shariráha).	Pakka ...	1 8 0	9 0 0	10 6 0	1 12 9	11 4 0	13 0 0	25'00	4	Best supply in the Táluks but cultivation inferior.
Mávdí ...	1 Talyacha Odhá	" ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	1 12 0	3 1 0	6 13 0	26'6	4	Rate may be raised in same proportion as dry-crop assessment.
Kasbe Vani ...	1 Divan (Dev Nadi) near Survey No. 30.	" ...	1 4 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	1 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	40'0	6	First class bandhara with good water-supply.
	2 Lendi Ohol near Survey No. 4.	Kaccha ...	1 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	1 12 0	4 3 0	5 15 0	39'5	6	4th class bandhara.
	3 Thadi Ohol near Survey No. 659.	" ...	1 4 0	2 0 0	3 4 0	1 12 0	2 12 0	4 8 0	37'5	6	4th class bandhara. The irrigation is well classed here. Increase in same proportion as for dry-crop is proposed.
	4 Sandaracha near Survey No. 617.	" ...	1 4 0	4 0 0	5 4 0	1 12 0	5 9 0	7 5 0	39'0	6	
	5 Jajmucha Odhá to the west of Survey No. 511.	" ...	1 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	1 12 0	4 8 0	5 15 0	39'5	6	
Pimpri-Achale ...	Máulyachá near Survey No. 189.	Pakka ...	1 2 0	1 0 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	2 14 0	37'5	6	Inferior. Rate increased in same ratio as jirát.



The effect of these proposals will be to increase the water cess in this taluka from Rs. 15,729 to Rs. 19,174 that is, by 21.90 per cent.

Guarantee.

30. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates finally sanctioned be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARBETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

A. V. P.

No. 718 OF 1915.

From

J. H. GARRETT, ESQUIRE, B. A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NÁSÍK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 710 of 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit proposals for the settlement of the Inám villages of the Dindori Táluka.

2. The total number of Inám villages in the táluka is seven.
3. All are surveyed and settled. Proposals for revision settlement are now to be made.
4. The map accompanying the settlement report on Government villages shows the situation of the villages now under report.
5. The following statement gives the necessary information about the existing settlements :—

Village.	Year of Settlement.	Whether Original or Revision Settlement.	Date of expiry of guarantee.	Authority for existing Settlement.	Where printed.
Haste	...	Original Settlement.	1903	Government Resolution No. 4254 of 2nd August 1876.	Appendix R to my report on Revision of Dindori Táluka.
Mále	...				
Chandikápur	1880-81	Do.	Do.	Government Resolution No. 3546 of 21st June 1881.	
Váglud	Do.	Revision Settlement.	Do.		
Dhágur	...	Original Settlement.	Do.	Government Resolution No. 1737 of 5th April 1880.	
Shivnai	...				
Korháte	1854-55	Original Settlement.	Do.	Not traceable.	

Complete information about the existing settlements is available except in the case of Korháte. The report about the revision settlement of this village was submitted by Assistant Superintendent Whitcombe along with that of 22 other villages. But Colonel Laughton in reporting to Government omitted Korháte as the guarantee had not expired. On the expiry of the guarantee in 1883-84 no steps were taken to introduce the Revision Settlement although complete information was available.

6. The following appendices relating specially to the Inám villages are appended :—

Appendix F.—Statement of live and dead-stock.

Appendix O.—Revenue History.

Appendix Q.

Appendix Q<sup>1</sup>.—Population and waste land.

Appendix O is only given in part as much of the information collected is incomplete or obviously wrong.

Váglud.

7. Váglud is a small Dángi village about a mile to the west of the Kalvan-Násik Road between Vani and Dindori.

The following statement shows the changes in resources during the present lease :—

*Census statement of 1 village, Vaglud.*

Description.	1880.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	151	164	+ 13	8.61
Bullocks and he-buffaloes ... ..	35	104	+ 69	197.14
Milch cattle ... ..	18	54	+ 36	200.00
Young stock ... ..	8	34	+ 26	325.00
Horses and ponies ... ..	...	4	+ 4	...
Sheep and Goats ... ..	25	66	+ 41	164.00
Ploughs ... ..	8	14	+ 6	75.00
Carts ... ..	...	10	+ 10	.....

Progress is very satisfactory throughout.

There were only 27 acres of waste land at the time of the 1st Revision. This area appears to have increased to 149 acres at the present day.

The information about arrears cannot be obtained. But the statistics of waste land in Inám villages are not reliable.

There is no doubt that this village can easily bear the moderate rise entailed by inclusion in Group II to which it clearly belongs.

Chandikapur.

8. This is a small Dángi village on the Kalvan-Násik Road, about 3 miles north of the market town of Vani.

Details of live and dead stock are as follows :—

*Census statement of Chandikapur.*

Description.	1880.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	78	217	+ 139	+ 178.21
Bullocks and he-buffaloes ... ..	8	111	+ 103	+ 1,287.5
Milch cattle ... ..	9	57	+ 48	+ 533.33
Young stock ... ..	4	89	+ 85	+ 2,125.00
Sheep and goats ... ..	Nil	72	+ 72	.....
Ploughs ... ..	2	46	+ 44	+ 2,200.00
Carts ... ..	Nil	18	+ 18	.....

The village is inhabited by Kokanis and Kolis. It is a poor place, but clearly has become flourishing as Dángi villages do.

It is impossible to follow the Revenue History as the accounts are in confusion. It appears however that the area of assessed waste has decreased from 219 acres in 1880 to 25 in 1913-14.

There is no doubt that this village must be placed in Group III along with Haste and Mále and the adjoining Government villages.

There is a kaccha bandhára in this village commanding 9 acres. It is not separately assessed for water at present, and need not now be treated as Pátasthal.

9. These two villages are of the Dángi type. They are situated in the extreme north of the taluka. They are respectively 7 and 5 miles from the good market town of Vani. The cart-track leading to Vani is good.

1. Haste.
2. Mále.

The following statement shows the progress in resources since the introduction of the Original Settlement in 1875 :—

*Census statement of 2 villages, Haste and Mále.*

Description.	1875.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	1,015	1,037	+ 22	+ 2.16
Bullocks and he-buffaloes ... ..	} 808	1,752	+ 946	+ 117.36
Milch cattle ... ..				
Young stock ... ..				
Horses and ponies ... ..				
Sheep and goats ... ..	20	29	+ 9	+ 45.00
Ploughs ... ..	12	228	+ 216	+ 1,800.00
Carts ... ..	132	198	+ 56	+ 50.00
	23	55	+ 32	+ 139.13

It is clear that these two villages have prospered greatly during the 40 years of the present lease.

The rise in prices is shown by the following table:—

*Prices in sers per rupee at Dindori.*

	Decade ended, 1875.	Decade ended, 1913.	Increase per cent.
Bájri ... ..	20	13	53.84
Rice (cleaned) ... ..	11½	8½	36.36
Nágli ... ..	22½	16½	37.87
Wheat ... ..	17	11½	47.82
Gram ... ..	16½	13½	20.37

The revenue history as shown in Appendix O cannot be ascertained as accounts are imperfect. The two villages are at present under the management of the Názir of the District Court. The accounts of the last 2 years are given. Up to then the villages were much neglected. Large arrears accumulated remission of Rs. 2,043 was given last year, leaving only the comparatively small sum of Rs. 632 outstanding. The only reasonable explanation of arrears in these villages is negligence on the part of those concerned in revenue collection.

The present maximum rates are:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Káli ... ..	...	1	2 0
Mál ... ..	...	0	7 0
Rice ... ..	...	3	0 0

These rates are identical with those of adjoining Government villages settled at the same time (Pimpri Achle, Punegaon and Pándáne).

I have no doubt that Haste and Mále should be kept in their present group.

The proposed rates will therefore be:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Káli ... ..	...	1	8 0
Mál ... ..	...	0	8 3
Rice ... ..	...	5	0 0

10. This is a Dángi village on the southern border of the táluka. It is about 4 miles from the small market of Girnára and 12 miles from Násik.

Dhágur.

Dhágur although in the Dángs is a superior village as is clearly seen from the large area of Káli land.

The changes in resources in this village are as follows:—

*Census of Dhágur.*

Description.	1879.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population	251	341	+ 90	+ 35.85
Bullocks and he-buffaloes	103	116	+ 13	+ 12.62
Milch cattle	142	70	- 23	- 19.71
Young stock		44		
Horses and ponies	4	2	- 2	- 50.00
Sheep and Goats	127	12	- 115	- 90.55
Ploughs	34	54	+ 20	+ 58.82
Carts	9	37	+ 28	+ 311.11

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-6-0 for Káli land. The adjoining villages have been put in Groups II and III.

On the whole, I think it is perfectly safe to put Dhágur in Group II. The increase involved will be only about 27.27 per cent.

There is some inferior Pátasthal on kaccha bandháras. The maximum rate is Rs. 8 nominally, but actually the highest rate charged is Rs. 5 for soil and water combined. No change is necessary.

11. This is a Deshi village near the south-east corner of the táluka. It is about 2 miles from the small bazar of Jánori and about 9 miles from Násik.

Shivnáí.

From the very incomplete records of the village two facts can be gathered. First, the whole assessed area is in occupation ever since the beginning of the lease and secondly, arrears of Rs. 1,315 were outstanding at the end of 1912-13. During 1913-14 Rs. 909 were written off.

The changes in resources are shown in the following statement:—

*Census Statement of Shivnáí.*

Description.	1879.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population	280	422	+ 142	+ 50.71
Bullocks and he-buffaloes	89	141	+ 52	+ 58.42
Milch catt'e	108	245	+ 139	+ 131.13
Young stock				
Horses and Gories	5	4	- 1	- 20.00
Sheep and goats	36	115	+ 79	+ 219.44
Ploughs	20	43	+ 23	+ 115.00
Carts	7	32	+ 25	+ 357.14

From these figures it is seen that the resources are practically twice as great as at the beginning of the lease.

The village may be placed in Group I like adjoining Government villages. The increase in assessment will be only 17.85 per cent.

There is Pátasthal irrigation from kaccha bandháras on some small nálas. The present maximum rate is Rs. 8, but owing to the short duration of the supply, Rs. 4 for soil and water combined is the highest rate in the village. Had this been Government village the water-rate would have been remitted. I propose to retain it without change.

There is no Motasthal assessed under the sanctioned rate. Hence no action is necessary.

Korbáto.

12. This is a Deshi village, about 3 miles south-east of Dindori.

The progress in resources is shown by the following table :—

*Census statement of Korhâte.*

Description.	1846-46.	1879	1918-14.	Difference since 1879.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	212	296	470	+174	+ 58.78
Plough cattle ... ..	154	157	279	+122	+ 77.71
Milch cattle and young ... ..	152	151	210	+ 59	+ 39.07
Horses and ponies ... ..	6	7	10	+ 3	+ 42.85
Sheep and Goats ... ..	8	15	183	+168	+ 1,120.0
Ploughs ... ..	32	37	56	+ 19	+ 51.35
Carts ... ..	7	16	36	+ 20	+ 125.0

These figures show that during the first part of the lease there was very little progress. During the latter part there is very great increase all round.

No useful information can be obtained about the revenue history as the records are incomplete.

This village was settled originally in 1854-55. At the time of the 1st Revision of the Dindori Taluka the guarantee had not expired so that no recommendations for revision were ever made.

The rise in prices during the 60 years since the Original Settlement is given in the following table :—

*Prices in sers per rupee at Dindori.*

Kind.	Decade ended, 1855.	Decade ended, 1918.	Increase per cent.
Bájri ... ..	45½	13	251.92
Rice (cleaned) ... ..	22	8½	166.66
Náglí ... ..	46½	16½	183.33
Wheat ... ..	41	11½	256.52
Gram ... ..	39	13½	188.88

The increase in prices is so enormous that any possible increase in rates is relatively insignificant.

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-8-0. The village is surrounded by Government villages of the 1st Group. I accordingly recommend that Korhâte be put in Group I which has a maximum rate of Rs. 2-1-0.

Motasthal appears to be assessed on a rate of Rs. 4. The actual rates found in the village range from Rs. 3-10-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per acre. These rates will now be brought within the dry-crop maximum in the usual way.

13. Rice land is found in four of the Dángi villages. The present maximum rate is Rs. 3 in Haste and Mále and Rs. 4-8-0 in Dhágur and Chandikápur. The difference in rates is due simply to the fact that the latter two villages were settled at a later date and by different officers. I propose the same rates for rice land as in Government villages :—

Village.	Proposed Group.	Rice maximum rate.
		Rs. a. p.
Haste ... ..	III	5 0 0
Mále ... ..	III	5 0 0
Chandikápur ... ..	III	5 0 0
Dhágur ... ..	II	5 8 0

14. In conclusion, I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned  
Guarantee. may be guaranteed for 30 years as in the case of  
Government villages.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

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## 2.—DINDORI.

1. Dindori is about the best táluka in the district and is assessed very low.

2. I imagine the reason of this to be the backward state of the Dángs, which were almost uninhabited when the British Government took the country. The people of the Dángs are still, no doubt, poor though their country appears rich. There is a great deal of excellent wheat land, rain never fails and the holdings are fairly large. The poverty of the people must be due to their habit of living on loans at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum. Naturally such a habit is hard to get out of. That 18,000 people in the Dángs during the decade 1891—1901 died even indirectly of hunger I cannot believe. There was only one bad year. It seems much more likely that they emigrated to the Konkan which was the home of so many of their grandfathers.

3. The Dángs are improving, but I agree that they should not yet be highly assessed. It does not, however, follow that the same indulgence should be shown to the Dindori Desh, which is the most prosperous part of the whole district. I find that the same thing was said by more than one officer in settlement reports of the last century, yet the anomaly still exists.

4. Mr. Garrett proposes to raise the 1st group rates from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2-1. This is a very small enhancement indeed, considering that the rates were too low 30 years ago and prices have increased some 40 per cent. since. It is true that the old 2nd group is to be raised to the 1st group, but even there the proposed enhancement is only 37 per cent. If the rate were Rs. 2-4-0 the enhancement would be 50 per cent. for the old 2nd group and 28 per cent. in the old 1st group and I do not think this at all excessive. Even in the case of Shindwad, which is now in the 3rd group the limit is not exceeded.

5. Similarly the rates in the new 2nd group might be raised to Rs. 1-14-0 without hardship. These are all good villages.

6. Mr. Garrett gives many reasons why the rates should be raised but no reasons why they should be raised so little. Distance from market and communications make, as he shows, only a small difference. The importance of metalled roads in the Desh is apt to be very much exaggerated. This is shown by the fact that most of the produce from the east of Dindori goes to Lasalgaon, entirely across country, instead of to Niphád or Násik where there are metalled roads most of the way. Even that of the south east goes mostly across country to Odha station. Except where steep hills or deep rivers exist metalled roads make little difference: and at present prices the cost of carriage is a trifling percentage. In Dindori the latter obstacle exists above the Palkhed bandhara; but it does not cut off any village from a convenient grain market.

7. Again the cost of carriage is surely counterbalanced by the certainty of rainfall. It is only in the extreme eastern villages that even the rabi rains ever fail, and those villages are very well off in other ways. In Niphad, on the other hand, there is never a certainty that wheat can even be sown.

8. I agree with Mr. Garrett's grouping proposals. No doubt the low grouping of the south eastern villages at the last settlement was a mistake. It was a mistake quite apart from the question of the Dindori-Násik road. Without that road these villages would still have had the best market facilities in the táluka. Their market is Janori, a rich village within seven miles of two goods stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

9. I am well acquainted with the Dindori páts and agree with the proposals for them. They cannot be assessed very high, because their water, though it never fails in the cold weather, never lasts through the hot weather.

10. I agree with the rates for Inám villages.



11. The amendments which I propose are therefore as follows :—

Maximum dry crop rate to be raised in—

Group I from Rs. 2-1-0 to Rs. 2-4-0

Group II from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 1-14-0.

The 'mal' and 'rice' rates in those villages which have them to remain as proposed by the settlement officer.

C. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NÁSÍK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report on the Second Revision Settlement of the Násik Táluka.

2. The táluka consists of 110 Government villages and 27 Inám villages.
3. The existing settlements are as follows :—

Number of Government villages.	Authority.	Where printed.
4	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2446 of 15th May 1874	Selection. CXLV
32	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6066 of 26th October 1875	
18	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2821 of 9th May 1876	CCCXLVIII
	and	
	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5254 of 13th September 1876	Do.
1	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7320 of 15th December 1876	
15	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4510 of 8th August 1877	Do.
30	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1532 of 26th March 1878	Do.
1	Do.	Do.
12	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 891 of 19th February 1879	Do.
1	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 759 of 30th November 1894	Do.
1	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1367 of 26th February 1900	CCCCI

4. The táluka occupies the whole of the valley of the Godávári from its Physical Features. source down to Lákhalgaon.

In the extreme West there are some 9 villages below Gháts with drainage to the Arabian Sea.]

The táluka shows every gradation of soil and climate from the pure Dángs to real Desh. About half the táluka is classed as Dángi and the other half as transition. The two kinds merge imperceptibly into one another, a few miles West of Násik.

The practical method of deciding whether a village is Dángi or Deshi is to ascertain whether bájri or course millets nágli and wari form the staple kharif crop.

( This táluka contains in the East some of the richest and mostly highly assessed villages in the district while the Western Dángs are as poor and jungly as Peint.)

A detailed description of the physical features is given on page 3 of Selection No. CCCXLVIII.

5. The Dángi parts consist chiefly of "mál" or sloping upland of light colour varying from red to grey, sometimes stony. This soil is rendered extremely unfertile owing to the scouring out of fine particles by rain. It is incapable of continuous cropping and requires usually about 3 years fallow to recover from 3 years cropping.

There is also a small amount of "káli" or rabi land in the Dángs which is cropped continuously with wheat or pulses. This káli land is found also in the Dángs of Dindori and in Igatpuri. It is rendered less fertile than similar land in the Desh, by excess of rain.

The Deshi half of the táluka consists of light soil on the sloping uplands with excellent black soil in the valleys (Selection CCCXLVIII, page 4).

6. The climate in the Deshi part is cool and healthy.

The Dángs are, on the other hand, extremely malarious. Fever and cough during the cold weather is the regular lot of the dweller in the Dángs. To this cause I attribute the lack of energy and poor physique which is so characteristic of the people of this part. Constant illness combined with lack of nourishing food and adequate medical treatment destroys the stamina of these people and takes all heart for hard work out of them.

This is one of the reasons why assessment in the Dángs is lower than in the Desh.

7. This táluka seldom suffers a deficiency of rain. Not rarely there is an excess.

Appendix A gives the actual figures for Násik from 1894 to 1913.

Statistics of rainfall are available of late years from several other stations in the táluka. These figures are interesting but are not worth so close a study as the figures of rainfall further East. They are enough to show that the rainfall is nearly always sufficient.

The figures for the Railway Stations at Násik Road and Deoláli are not quite complete. They do not include the "Ante-monsoon" and "Late" Rains. They must be increased by about 2 inches per annum. "Interse" they are comparable and show (as one would expect) that Deoláli gets a little more rain than Násik Road. They are also enough to show that Násik gets more rain (after allowing for the omission) than either of them.

Year.	Rainfall recorded at					
	Násik.	Trimbak.	Wághere.	Girnára.	Násik Road Station.	Deoláli Station.
1904	20·71	75·47	...	...	...	...
1905	20·70	65·62	...	...	...	...
1906	22·00	71·77	...	...	...	...
1907	30·10	93·97	...	...	...	...
1908	17·13	92·35	...	...	13 60	16·2
1909	31·08	107·2	94·86	32·28	26 18	24·23
1910	34·85	90·13	74·58	35·80	28·61	33·27
1911	18·69	63·82	66·24	23·64	11·12	12·74
1912	28·65	111·85	91·02	37·21	...	...
1913	51·54	106·45	116·43	44·05	...	...
Average for 5 years.	32·96	95·85	88·63	34·60	...	...

Cultivation and Crops.

8. Appendix B gives the details of cultivation.

Column 14 (Fallow) shows that on an average 30·14 per cent. of the occupied area is fallow. This figure is high enough in itself but is still higher for the Dángi portion of the táluka.

For instance, in the year 1912-13, the fallows were as follows :—

				Area occupied.	Fallow.	Percentage of fallow.
				Acres.	Acres.	
58	Dāngi villages	...	...	78,311	24,765	33.78
52	Deshi villages	...	...	103,606	27,562	26.60
	Whole tāluka	...	...	176,917	52,327	29.57

The necessity of regular fallows is to be borne in mind in assessing the māl lands of the Dāngs.

It used to be the custom to throw up lands after they were temporarily exhausted. Owing to the pressure of population and to more careful land revenue administration this practice is dead in the Nāsik Dāngs. During the fallow years the owner gets some return in the shape of grass or grazing.

Similarly the crop statistics are misleading unless the Desh and the Dāngs are looked at separately.

The Dāngs practically monopolize the following crops :—

			Per cent.
Coarse grains (i. e., nāgli, vari and sāwa)	...	...	13.60
Rice	...	...	5.98
" Other " oil seeds, i. e., Khurāsani	...	...	8.75

(Only 152 acres of rice are grown under irrigation in the Deshi villages).

The Desh only grows—

			Per cent.
Bājri	...	...	24.08
Math and Kulith	...	...	1.98

Common to both are—

Wheat	...	...	25.09
Gram	...	...	6.66
Udid	...	...	3.15
Tur	...	...	2.37

There are no other crops of general importance.

Cereals altogether cover practically 70 per cent. of the cropped area.

Garden crops are grown only in the Desh. There are neither wells for irrigation nor pāts in the Dāngs.

It is therefore clear that the Dāngs (apart from the disadvantage of fallows) are fit for growing only crops of an inferior kind. This is a good reason for keeping the assessment low in this part.

Mr. Murphy in his report quotes some figures which I reproduce and bring up to date.

Crops.				1881.	1903-04.	1912-13.
Bājri	...	...	...	32,126	32,480	35,071
Wheat	...	...	...	24,549	29,431	29,793
Coarse grain	...	...	...	24,744	18,070	17,857
Rice	...	...	...	4,975	6,463	7,390
Jowāri	...	...	...	1,653	517	1,357
Gram	...	...	...	8,667	7,339	8,731
Mug and Udid	...	...	...	4,986	3,277	3,173
Tur	...	...	...	1,506	2,492	3,460
Linseed	...	...	...	23	2,875	2,168
Other oil-seeds	...	...	...	16,951	12,594	11,884
Total area cropped				123,453	121,812	130,288

There are several points of interest about the above figures.

First there is a noticeable increase in rice. This is probably all due to the embanking of new rice fields in the Dángs.

Secondly, coarse grains and khurásni (other oil-seeds) have fallen off greatly. No doubt this is due to attempts to improve cultivation by growing wheat and rice in place of nágli. Much can be done in this direction by industrious cultivators.

Appendix B gives details of irrigated crops up to 1913-14. The irrigated area is practically confined to the 52 Deshi villages. There are no new public works in this táluka to give an impetus to bágáit cultivation. The figures of Appendix B show a distinct falling off in irrigation since the '90's. I am unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of this. Further East there is a tendency for bágáit cultivation to increase in years of poor rainfall and *vice versa*. This explanation does not hold here. The falling off in 1899-1900, 1900-01 and 1901-02 is very marked. Yet these were years of badly distributed rainfall.

The best irrigation, pátasthal and motasthal, is in Násik City. The irrigated area is nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the whole táluka area.

The adjoining villages of Sátpur, Makhmalábád and Deoláli irrigate some 1,000 acres.

All these villages are exceedingly well off for garden cultivation. They have every advantage of soil, water, manure and markets.

9. The main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes through the Eastern end of the táluka. There are goods stations at Deoláli, Násik Road and Odha. Of these, Deoláli and Násik Road are important. Odha Station is not on a road. The exports of produce are small. The total exports of Odha are swelled by lime sent for the public works at Bhandárdara.

The old roads in the táluka are :—

- (1) Bombay-Agra Road.
- (2) Násik-Poona Road.
- (3) Deoláli to Deoláli Camp.
- (4) Násik-Point (this road practically serves only 1 village).
- (5) Násik-Trimbak.
- (6) Násik-Dindori (useful to Mhasrul only).

Since the last settlement the country from Násik to Vágghera in the Dángs has been opened up by

- (7) Násik-Harsul Road.

A new outlet to Ghoti has been given to Trimbak by a kaccha road from Pegalvádi to the Igatpuri Táluka. This road is not much used by villages of Násik Táluka but is no doubt a source of profit to Trimbak as it gives easy access from Igatpuri Táluka. The villages below Gháts have been made a little less inaccessible by bridle-paths. One starts from Trimbak and goes down to Kalmuste and Ubhránde, while another starting near Velunje goes down to Nándgaon and Kharval.

Altogether the táluka is very well off for roads. Off the roads it is difficult to get about especially in the Dángs owing to the large number of streams and rivers. I am therefore inclined to give more importance to situation on a road, than I should in the purely Deshi villages.

10. Appendix C gives a list of the weekly markets. Násik and Bhagur are both good grain and produce markets with a ready demand both for local consumption and for export.

Deoláli is a small local bazar.

Girnáre is a so-called Konkani bazar. It is visited chiefly by the inhabitants of the Dángs who sell their headloads of field or forest produce and buy their simple condiments in exchange.

As I have elsewhere remarked, the actual figures of sales are at best only a rough approximation.

Although the markets are few, this is no serious drawback. One or two really good bazars like Násik and Bhagur are more useful than a dozen small bazars.

11. I give below a statement of Railway exports. The figures of Násik are swelled by exports from Dindori and Sinnar. While Deoláli is the station for Bhagur. Bhagur receives produce from the West of Sinnar and the East of Igatpuri as well as from Násik :—

Railway Exports.

*Statement of Exports.*

Year.	Násik.				Deoláli.				Odha.			
	Agricultural produce.	Wood and Grass.	Others.	Total.	Agricultural produce.	Wood and Grass.	Others.	Total.	Agricultural produce.	Wood and Grass.	Others.	Total.
1909-10 ...	119,683	14,933	189,960	324,576	51,772	406	32,001	84,179	21,463	3,813	33,594	59,920
1910-11 ...	169,094	16,659	209,648	395,366	56,783	1,323	21,660	80,266	24,614	171	68,228	112,911
1911-12 ...	200,302	13,612	286,740	480,654	67,941	727	38,945	102,616	22,732	...	118,238	140,980
1912-13 ...	119,534	24,294	238,251	382,079	48,579	5,659	42,085	96,323	13,402	9,865	60,791	104,149
1913-14 ...	229,980	33,727	219,775	473,482	103,631	57	62,643	166,331	26,339	1,921	96,469	123,728
Average...	169,779	18,644	224,975	413,297	66,741	1,734	36,468	103,944	21,512	3,174	69,427	109,133

*Statement of Imports.*

Year.	Násik.			Deoláli.			Odha.		
	Building materials.	General Merchandise.	Total.	Building materials.	General Merchandise.	Total.	Building materials.	General Merchandise.	Total.
1909 ...	28,184	826,540	854,724	24,715	85,195	109,910	244	10,988	11,232
1910 ...	56,671	845,851	402,022	11,483	60,661	72,144	29	18,289	18,318
1911 ...	39,191	871,111	410,302	15,557	94,763	110,320	513	123,787	124,300
1912 ...	34,411	369,992	424,408	18,506	159,320	172,826	647	67,655	68,302
1913 ...	48,941	378,938	422,879	15,262	94,348	109,610	498	47,791	49,289
Average...	41,480	361,886	402,866	17,105	97,757	114,862	386	53,702	54,088

12. There are no manufactures. Of the handicrafts, the brass and copper work of Násik is flourishing. There are no other industries except the usual looms found in every taluka for making coarse cotton and woollen cloth.

Manufactures and Industries.

Population.

13. Details of population are given in Appendices D and E.

The total population according to the last five censuses are as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Variation per cent from previous census.
1872 ...	67,835	.....
1881 ...	94,980	+ 40.01
1891 ...	103,005	+ 8.44
1901 ...	96,872	- 5.95
1911 ...	114,817	+ 18.52

The increase in population has been very considerable since 1872. The only set back was in 1901. The decrease was due to a series of unhealthy years in which deaths continually exceeded births.

After 1904 an improvement took place. But the natural increase from 1901 to 1911 was only 4,822 (*vide* Appendix G). It is thus apparent that the increase in population in 1911 is due to immigration. Násik City shows an increase of 7,237 persons. The rest of the increase appears to be distributed generally over the táluka. At present Násik Táluka, including Násik City, is the most densely populated táluka in the district. It has 244 persons to the square mile.

Plague was severe in 1904 and 1911 and slightly prevalent in 1912. But it has not been serious enough to cause any disorganisation of labour.

Year.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of plague deaths.	2,959	109	21	13	24	3	1	1,800	864	NIL

The proportion of agriculturists is 54.9 per cent. This proportion is about the same as in 1901. In that year a good deal of labour was classed as non-agricultural which now comes under field labour.

Education is at a high level. 8.7 of the population is literate. This represents a great advance because the standard in 1911 was much stricter than in 1901. (*Vide* Report on Imperial Census, 1911, page 138.)

Education is practically confined to the Desh and to Trimbak in the Dángs.

Kunbis and Maráthas are the most numerous class in the táluka. They are, as far as I can see, indistinguishable from one another. Bráhmans too are unusually numerous owing to the holy places Násik and Trimbak.

In the Dángs, Kolis, Mhárs, Thákurs and Konkans form the bulk of the population. None of these castes have the intelligence or the stamina for the making of good cultivators.

It is important to note that emigration to Bombay and elsewhere in search of work is unusual in this táluka. The only auxiliary trade which agriculturists follow commonly is cart-driving. It is quite an exception to find any one from the Násik District, working in a mill in Bombay. As far as this táluka is concerned carting work in plenty can usually be found in bringing timber from Peint, so that hardly anyone goes to Bombay even for this kind of work.

The following figures from the Imperial Census of 1911 show how this district compares with other Deccan Districts :—

District of Birth.	Caste.			Total Number of Immigrants in Bombay.
	Mhár.	Marátha.	Shekh.	
Ahmednagar ...	3,132	4,006	1,432	14,611
Sátára ...	9,723	29,369	1,613	66,754
Sholápur ...	952	2,901	888	8,528
Poona ...	10,108	31,947	2,598	71,185
Násik ...	1,409	3,508	808	9,863

From the point of view of agriculture, emigration is, I consider, undesirable. The labourer comes back dissatisfied with his local wages and bored by village life. I therefore think it is a good thing for Násik that there is no more emigration.

14. Appendix H gives the details relating to schools. There has been a great advance in education since Mr. Murphy wrote in 1905. In the Dángs there is little progress: but the Deshi part of the táluka is the best educated tract in the whole district. In 1905 Mr. Murphy found the condition of schools very unsatisfactory. No doubt the falling off was due to plague and scarcity. The development since that year is a good indication that the táluka has quite recovered.

Schools and Education.

Agricultural Resources.

15. Appendix F gives statistics of agricultural stock for various years of the current lease.

The figures for 1913 were obtained by a special census. The earlier years do not give details of young stock. The earlier statistics are for 109 villages instead of 110 (Nándur Dasak—a small lapsed village—with 324 animals of all sorts being excluded).

These agricultural statistics are on the whole, I believe, fairly reliable. From tests taken in the villages I think the errors are seldom as much as 5 per cent. These errors probably eliminate themselves to a great extent as there is no particular motive for the figures to be exaggerated or understated.

The following abstract will be clearer than the Appendix:—

	1874-75.	1880-81.	1890-91.	1904.	1909-10.	1913.
Male cattle ... ..	19,284	21,145	24,131	18,484	21,247	24,127
Milk cattle ... ..	15,382	16,920	14,525	13,378	15,925	19,005
Horses and ponies ... ..	1,173	1,015	1,088	840	961	1,009
Sheep and goats ... ..	6,549	6,090	8,479	10,081	9,539	10,910
Ploughs ... ..	5,055	5,572	5,124	5,103	6,802	7,613
Carts ... ..	2,414	Not available.		2,525	3,388	3,923

When Mr. Murphy wrote his report in 1905 he found a distinct falling off in the principal kinds of cattle. Since then there has been a marked improvement. The total number of horned cattle of all kinds is now higher than ever before (column 13 of Appendix F). Ploughs and carts too are more numerous than ever. Mr. Murphy, however, did not include cattle in Násik City.

I consider that the táluka has all the stock it requires and is at present very well off.

16. The táluka is well supplied with rivers which hold water all the year round. Of these, the best are the Godávári with its tributaries the Kikvi, the A'landi, the Násardi, the Váldevi and the Dárna.

Water-supply.

In the Desh wells are numerous and reliable.

It is only in the Dángs that water-supply is insufficient. Irrigation is not attempted. From March until the monsoon there is a constant dearth of drinking water in many villages. There is no remedy for this as money spent on deepening wells through the rock is usually wasted. The water is mostly near the surface and is liable to contamination. This bad water-supply is a source of disease which still further decreases the efficiency of the cultivators in the Dángs.

Appendix J gives the latest available figures of water-supply in the táluka. There are several discrepancies, due for the most part to wrong classification. For instance columns 3 and 4 for 1910 cannot by any means be reconciled with the figures of previous years. If columns 3 and 4 are taken together, there is an increase in the total. This accords with my own observation. Every year new wells for irrigation are being built. There is also something wrong about column 19 which should include all pakka bandhás. There are 46 of these in the táluka so that the figure reported must be incorrect.



Value of Land.

Sales.

17. Appendices K, K<sup>1</sup> and K<sup>2</sup> contain statistics of sales of dry-crop, garden and rice land respectively.

As I have elsewhere stated, the chief uses to which sale and lease statistics can be put are—

- first for comparing villages with one another for purposes of grouping,
- secondly, for comparing groups or talukas with one another, and
- thirdly, for ascertaining the changes in land-value.

I do not find it safe to compare statistics of individual villages with one another. The figures are so scanty that the peculiarities of each transaction bulk too largely.

It is chiefly for the second purpose that sale statistics are useful at the present time. When a large number of cases are considered at once small differences are eliminated.

The proposed grouping fits in very well with the sale statistics. The groups are of course determined by the usual considerations of climate, communications and markets. When, as in this case, groups formed on independent grounds show that land-values decrease fairly, regularly from the highest to the lowest group, it may be concluded that the groups are right.

The following table shows the sale-value of land in each group:—

Group.			Average sale price per acre.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
I	...	...	Rs. 74	62
II	...	...	72	61
III	...	...	54	63
IV	...	..	39	64
V	...	...	23	42
VI	...	...	19	35
VII	...	...	10	54

Allowing for the fact that in the lower groups, sale transactions are very few in number, it appears that the proposed groups are suitable.

Sale statistics cannot at this Revision be used for comparison with the figures obtained in the past. The statistics are obtained in different ways. In the past, they were selected from Registration Records. Now they are obtained from the Record-of-Rights after inquiry into the real nature of the transaction. The statistics now obtained should be most useful at the next Revision. For the present I give such figures as are available, for what they are worth:—

Statement of sales in Nasik Taluka.

Period.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
1891-92 to 1895-96	...	Rs. 1,165	Rs. a. p. 0 14 2	Rs. 30,236	Rs. a. p. 22 15 4	25.9
1896-97 to 1900-01	...	847	0 10 7	40,879	31 15 8	48.2
1911-14	...	1,752	0 14 6	1,03,198	53 8 4	58.90

Any deduction from the above figures is vitiated by the fact that in the second period sales of building sites in Bhagur and Deolali are included. It need hardly be said that I have excluded from my own figures all sales except those of agricultural land.

There is another way in which sale figures are useful. It is in connection with the assessment of Pátasthal and Rice Land relatively to Jirait. This point will be discussed in the proper place.

Lastly, sale value of land in adjoining táluka is shown in the following statements:—

Sale price of land in various tálukas.						
I Deshi.						
Táluka.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Násik (Desh) ...	1,446	1,498	1 0 6	93,069	64 5 9	62.12
Dindori (Desh) ...	580	510	0 14 1	24,926	42 15 7	48.87
Chándor ...	3,483	1,652	0 7 7	74,683	21 7 0	45.2
Niphád ...	1,452	1,801	1 3 10	1,03,375	71 3 1	57.39
Sinnar ...	2,100	1,503	0 11 5	1,12,863	53 11 10	75.09
II Dángi.						
Násik (Dángs) ...	483	254	0 8 5	10,129	20 15 7	39.8
Dindori (Dángs) ...	688	339	0 7 11	9,036	13 2 2	26.65
Igatpuri ...	1,023	778	0 11 5	33,567	32 12 10	43.00

The above figures help to show that land in the Násik Desh is as valuable as any in the district. The Dángs of Násik on the other hand are not up to the level of Igatpuri but show higher land values than Dindori Dángs.

18. Statistics of leases are given in Appendices M, M<sup>1</sup> and M<sup>2</sup>. These figures are useful in the same way as sale statistics. They may be expected to show similar results.

Rents.

(Leases on a fixed rent between independent persons are comparatively rare. The ordinary form of rent is that of a share of the crop.

In the Dángs it is unusual to find a single case of land let on a money rent. Occasionally fixed rents in kind are found.

In the Desh fixed rents are more common. But the figures are too scanty to justify their use in grouping single villages.)

According to the groups which I propose rental value is as follows:—

Group.	Average rent per acre.	Average percentage of rent represented by existing assessment.
	Rs. a. p.	
I ...	6 13 10	29.9
II ...	4 3 3	27.2
III ...	3 8 4	33.6
IV ...	2 2 3	40.5
V ...	1 5 6	37.9
VI ...	1 13 4	36.1
VII ...	1 1 4	53.8

The figures corroborate in a striking way the deduction made from the corresponding table of sales.

As regards statistics collected in the past no true comparison can be made. Statistics collected from Registration Records comprise only leases for more than one year and a few leases where special formality is required by either party.

I give the following figures for what they are worth :—

Statement of leases in Násik Táluka.						
Period.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	1,834	Rs. 1,961	Rs. a. p. 1 1 1	Rs. 6,978	Rs. a. p. 3 7 8	30.7
1896-97 to 1900-01 ...	1,471	1,561	1 1 0	5,197	3 8 9	30.0
1911—1914 ...	2,522	2,860	1 2 1	9,460	3 12 0	30.2

I do not attempt to make any deduction from the above figures.

For the present the best use of the statistics can be made by a comparison with other tálukas :—

Statement of leases in various tálukas.						
I Deshi.						
Táluka.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
Násik (Desh) ...	2,215	Rs. 2,663	Rs. a. p. 1 3 2	Rs. 8,942	Rs. a. p. 4 0 4	29.78
Dindori (Desh) ...	1,859	2,041	1 1 7	6,512	3 8 1	31.34
Chándor ...	3,711	2,343	0 10 1	7,288	1 15 5	32.14
Niphád ...	2,091	3,103	1 7 8	9,996	4 12 5	31.0
II Dángi.						
Násik Dángs ..	306	197	Rs. a. p. 0 10 3	518	Rs. a. p. 1 11 1	38.0
Dindori Dángs ...	1,015	687	0 10 10	1,421	1 6 5	48.34
Igatpuri ...	566	461	0 13 0	1,774	3 2 1	25.9

These figures appear to show that the Násik Desh is lightly assessed as compared with other tálukas, while the Dángs are not so well off. This table leads to the same conclusion as that given above relating to sales.

In fixing rates relatively to other tálukas, I have been guided to a considerable extent by these figures.

Crop Experiments. 19. Thirteen experiments have been reported. These are given below :—

Year.	Name of village.	Crop and its anna valuation.	Average per acre.				Incl- dence of assess- ment on the produce	Incidence of assess- ment on the produce at the prices of 1913.	Remarks.
			Principal product.	By product.	Value.	Assess- ment.			
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1863-64	Násik	Wheat ... 10	186½	60	6 8 5	1 1 3	16'5	11 97	Dry-crop.
1896-97	Vadale	Wheat Hard red 8 Bansi.	328	64½ (Chaff).	11 10 8	1 18 2	15'08	11 04	Do.
Do.	Násik	Do. ... 14	663½	1,165½ (Chaff).	30 13 3	4 8 5	14'71	11'31	Irrigated.
Do.	Do.	Do. ... 8	510	760 (Chaff).	18 7 6	1 11 3	9'21	7 09	Dry and partially irrigated.
1902-03	Anandralli	Wheat Pivia Po- tya. ... 8	254	624	10 11 9	1 4 9	12 08	10 30	Dry-crop.
Do	Gangápur	Onions ... 14	13,928	...	131 4 0	2 7 11	1'90	...	Dry-crop and par- tially irrigated.
1868-64	Deolálí	Gram ... 10	400	271	11 6 5	2 4 5	19 96	12 64	Dry-crop.
1894-95	Mahirévní	Naglí ... 14	1,168	...	32 0 0	0 4 3	0'88	0'86	Do.
Do.	Násik	Rice Kamood ... 8	2,086 (in husk)	...	46 8 0	8 8 3	18 31	6'59	Irrigated.
1895-96	Nándur-Bahula	Groundnut ... 11	1,456 (in shell).	2,761	43 1 0	2 13 0	6'53	4'32	Do.
1897-99	Sátpur	Naglí ... 10	759	600	19 13 8	1 1 4	5'45	4'16	Dry-crop.
Do.	Do.	Do. ... 12	1,687	1,720	47 8 5	1 4 0	2'63	2'66	Do.
Do.	Deolálí	Gram ... 10	1,417	1,100	46 15 6	2 9 7	5'53	4'99	Irrigated.

These experiments show that the actual pitch of assessment is light.

20. The course of prices is the principal factor in deciding whether the assessment should be altered in any way. A rise of prices naturally means that a smaller share of the produce goes to Government, while the cultivator has a larger residue to dispose of at a higher price. He is, therefore, doubly benefitted by high prices.

Mr. Murphy in 1905 arrived at the opinion that there had "on the whole been a distinct rise in the price of staples."

The Director of Agriculture remarked :—

"The statistics viewed as a whole, show beyond dispute a considerable upward movement in the prices of the cheap staple, and this movement is in accord with the general experience of Western India."

Appendix N gives the prices on which these conclusions were formed, brought up to date.

The crops of which prices are available cover 61'81 per cent. of the cropped area so that they are sufficient for our purpose.

The average prices are as follows :—

*Average number of aers per rupee by quinquennial periods at Násik.*

	Last quin- quennium of original settlement, 1863-70 to 1873-74.	1st quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1874-1878.	2nd quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1879-1883.	3rd quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1884-1888.	4th quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1889-1893.	5th quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1894-1898.	6th quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1899-1903.	7th quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1904-1908.	8th quin- quennium of revision settlement, 1909-1913.
Bájlí	17½	17½	17	16½	14½	14½	14	13½	
Wheat	15	18	12½	16½	14½	12½	10½	10½	
Gram	17	16	16	18	14½	13½	12½	13	
Rice	11	6½	7½	8½	9½	8½	8	7½	

*Note.*—The prices are taken strictly by averaging without excluding abnormal years. Though famine, years like 1897 and 1900 caused a great rise in prices Násik Taluka, at any rate, in 1897 had "fair to good" crops. It seems to me unnecessary to exclude years of this kind. If famine years are excluded it would be necessary to exclude also bumper years. On the whole, by giving the straightforward figures the extremes eliminate themselves.

The figures for India generally, taken from "Variations in Indian Price Levels" published by the Commercial Intelligence Department of India are given below for purpose of comparison :—

*Average number of sers per rupee by quinquennial periods for whole of India.*

	1860-70 to 1873-74.	1874-78.	1879-83	1884-88.	1889-93.	1894-98.	1899-03.	1904-07.	1908-1912.
Bajri ... ..	19 06	20 70	20 39	20 54	17 57	16 21	16 27	15 06	13 34
Wheat .. ..	16 52	16 11	16 30	17 64	14 14	13 38	12 35	11 64	10 58
Gram ... ..	19 23	25 97	21 75	23 73	19 69	17 38	16 38	15 40	16 72
Rice ... ..	15 46	16 17	17 09	15 17	13 08	12 26	12 13	10 38	9 30
Nagli ... ..	35 55	15 76	27 07	29 18	23 63	21 29	19 01	16 34	13 04

From these figures it appears that prices have risen as follows :—

Grain.	Rise per cent. in price since last quinquennium of original survey.	
	Local Prices.	Ind'an Prices.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bajri ... ..	+40	+43
Wheat ... ..	+46	+57
Gram ... ..	+30	+20
Rice ... ..	+41	+105
Nagli ... ..	.....	+166

The two sets of figures show a fairly close correspondence except in the case of rice. Prices in general are higher at Násik than for the whole of India, but the fluctuations are on similar lines. Local prices of nagli are not available, but the India prices show that the rise in the price of this grain has been great and steady. From these statistics I think it is clear that the conclusions drawn in 1905 are amply confirmed. The last ten years show a still further advance in the upward direction of prices.

To put it in a concrete form, there has been a rise in prices of about 40 per cent. since the last quinquennium of the original settlement.

21. There is no record at all as to the rates of wages in the past. There is (however) an unmistakeable cry that wages have risen  
Wages. There is never any complaint from the labouring classes that they cannot find work. The difficulty is always to get labourers.

Wages are naturally highest near Násik and Deoláli. The rate of wages is much lower even 5 miles away from these centres. Labour is still very immobile in this district. 3 annas will be accepted by a man in his own village rather than shift his home a few miles away where he could get nearly double.

Seasonal changes, especially harvest, cause changes in the rate of wages. In 1892 it is found from Classer's memos that wages were from 0-1-6 to 0-2-6 in villages near Nasik.

The usual current rates are as ascertained in villages :—

Daily labour ...	Annas 2 to 5 annas.
-Yearly labour ...	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80 together with clothes and food.

Grass cutting is done usually at the rate of Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8-0 per 1,000 bundles. A labourer can earn easily annas 8 in a full day, but he is content to knock off after he has earned 4 annas. This is an example of the laziness and want of enterprize of the labourer in this part.

On the whole, the dearness and inefficiency of labour is adverse to the cultivator. The trouble, of course, is not so acute in a district where most

occupants are themselves tillers of the soil. It has the effect of preventing non-agriculturist landlords from taking a personal interest in their land. Such landlords in the vast majority of cases lease their lands and rarely employ labourers. To some extent this fact must tend to keep down the sale-price of land.

22. Collection of land revenue is made without difficulty. From about 1900 onwards to 1909-10 there was considerable laxity in allowing balances to remain at the end of the year.

[Revenue History.

In 1911-12 vigorous measures were taken. Forfeiture of land was made in 10 cases and fines were imposed amounting to Rs. 228. Since then there has been little trouble and no arrears.

The defaulters are in most cases well-to-do. It is not from inability to pay that arrears accumulated.

During the last 3 years the arrears amounted to Rs. 17 only. This shows a very satisfactory state of affairs.

Remissions in the first year of the settlement are those usually given at the introduction of revision settlements.

In 1882-83 remissions in Deshi villages were given owing to crop failure.

In 1901-02 remissions were due to a similar cause.

Remissions in 1904-05 to 1912-13 were chiefly due to remission of patasthal assessment.

As for occupied area the details are given in Appendices O<sup>1</sup> to O<sup>7</sup>.

Appendices O<sup>1</sup> and O<sup>2</sup> relate to 49 Deshi villages. Taking these two together, the figures are as follows:—

Year.	Occupied acres.	Assessment.	Unoccupied assessed land.	Assessment.
1875-76	83,538	Rs. 88,749	2,398	Rs. 1,145
1913-14	84,264	87,129	654	402
Variation	+726	—1,620	—1,739	—743
Percentage	0.86	—1.32	—72.6	—64.9

There was relinquishment of 1,441 acres of land assessed at Rs. 690 in the first year of the settlement in these 49 villages. As the assessment shows, this was poor land averaging annas 7-8 per acre as against Rs. 1-1-0 for the 49 villages. This relinquishment is hardly to be wondered at. The 33 per cent. increment limit was specially suspended for these Deshi villages, and an increase of 47 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on one batch and 62 per cent. on the other was sanctioned. Yet the increase was easily borne and all the relinquished land has since been re-occupied.

Waste land has decreased owing to inclusion of some land in forest. The area now remaining which is fit for occupation is very small. Some forfeited land in a few villages is about all that can be taken up. The figures of waste are swelled by the wrong inclusion of 126 acres assessed at Rs. 208 which is occupied *gharthan* at Nasik. The actual waste is therefore in the 49 villages only 582 acres assessed at Rs. 195.

In fact the limit of cultivation is reached.

Appendices O<sup>3</sup> to O<sup>6</sup> relate to 59 Dangi villages.

The figures of occupation for these batches of villages are :—

Year.	Occupied acres.	Assessment.	Unoccupied assessed acres.	Assessment.
1878-79	60,480	Rs. 28,979	23,378	Rs. 8,487
1913-14	71,366	34,272	1,309	505
Variation	+10,886	+5,293	-22,069	-7,982
Percentage	17.9	18.2	-94.4	-94.05

It is noticeable that the occupied area received no set back at the time of the first revision. This is the more remarkable as the Dángi cultivator has no special attachment to his land and was until recently ready to throw up his 'mál' land rather than pay the assessment during fallows. The reason of this is no doubt that there was no increase in assessment on 'mál' land, while the increase on 'kali' land was moderate.

The apparent discrepancy in occupied and unoccupied acres is due to the inclusion of waste land in forest, especially in 1886. During the last few years there has been a movement in the other direction. Increase in waste land is due in most cases to disforested land in villages such as Sápte, Ambai, Amboli, Káchurli and others. This disforested land is eagerly sought though the cultivators of this part are quite incapable of paying any but a nominal occupancy-price. Ten times the assessment is about the highest price obtainable. Even this is prohibitive in most cases, and if insisted on, results in the land lying waste.

I think it is shown sufficiently that the Revenue History of the taluka is satisfactory and that the assessment is light and easily borne.

23. Statistics of the area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists are given for two years :—

Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

Year.	Area held by	
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
1912-13	149,288	38,404
1913-14	151,000	38,273

These figures will in future be valuable, but at present no comparison can be made with past years. The impression of the last few years is that agricultural indebtedness is decreasing. There has been a succession of profitable years which has no doubt helped the agriculturist to redeem encumbered land. It is not safe to argue on scanty data that this tendency is likely to be permanent. Round Násik and Trimbak the non-agriculturists, especially Brahmins, are getting hold of much of the best land. But elsewhere there is little cause to feel anxious.

A comparison with other talukas now under revision may be useful :—

Percentage of land held in 1913-14 by	Násik.	Kiphád.	Sinnar.	Dindori.	Igátpurí.
Agriculturists	79.78	77.74	91.0	86.32	85.95
Non-agriculturists	20.22	22.26	9.0	13.68	14.05

The proportion of land held by non-agriculturists is very high in the Desh. In the Dángi villages they have hardly any hold.

Method of assessment.

24. It is necessary to describe the methods of assessment in force in this táluka.

(1) Fifty Deshi villages (Appendices O<sup>1</sup> and O<sup>2</sup> and Vanjárovádi of O<sup>3</sup>) were assessed in the way described in the 1st Revision Settlement Report for Sinnar Táluka No. 843, dated 5th October 1874 (*vide* Appendix R of my report on Sinnar Táluka).

The system is also described in the second half of paragraph 10, page 18 of Volume III Survey and Settlement Manual, 1902.

In brief the 'ákár' was calculated by simple multiplication of the bhág annas. For example:—Maximum rate 1-8-0, bhág annas 12 give assessment of 1-2-0 per acre.

(2) Fifty-eight Dángi villages (Appendices O<sup>3</sup> except Vanjárovádi, O<sup>4</sup> and O<sup>5</sup>) were originally classified by Mr. Tytler's Dáng system between 1845 and 1860. This classification system was retained at the first revision settlement. The system is fully described on page 2 of Appendix R on Dindori Dángs. I quote a brief description of it from Colonel Traverter's report on the revision of Násik Táluka.

"Mr. Tytler's system of classification and assessment ..... are inseparably mixed up together. The field was first divided into shares or parts of equal area. Mr. Tytler then used a sixteen-anna classification scale for the primary valuation of the classification elements of soil, water and embankments; and afterwards aggregated the results into a certain number of classes, and accorded an assessment valuation rate per acre to each class. When this had been done for each share of the field, the items of the several valuations were totalled up, and the amount thus found, divided by the number of shares made in the field, fixed the average assessment rate per acre for the whole field."

This system was used also in the Dindori and Igatpuri Talukas. At the first revision the system was retained in Dindori, but in Igatpuri, which came on for revision later, it was abolished. A complete reclassification was carried out according to the Joint Report rules. The classification scale used at the original settlement in all the Dángs and retained with a percentage increase at the revision settlement in Násik and Dindori Talukas was as follows:—

(1) *Káli or Rabi Land.*

Class.	Description of soil.	Depth of soil and classification bhag annas			
		Above 1½ cubits.	from 1 to 1½ cubits.	from ¾ to 1 cubits.	Within ¾ cubit.
1	Purplish black and reddish alluvial...	18	15	12	9
2	"Khoral" black and reddish black...	15	12	9	6
3	"Burkhad" greyish ... ..	4	4	4	4

At the original settlement the value assigned was equal to the bhág annas: thus an 18 anna field was assessed at Re 1-2-0 per acre. At the first revision settlement the only change was a percentage addition which amounted to 33 per cent. in Group V and 25 per cent. in Group VI. For example an 18 anna field in Group VI was assessed at Re. 1-6-6 per acre (*i.e.*, 25 per cent. increase). In Group VII no addition was made. This is a perfectly straightforward system which is exactly in agreement with the latest orders on the subject.



(2) *Mál or Kharif Land.*

Class.	Description of soil.	Value.
		As.
1	Red level, and ... ..	7
2	Reddish shallow and... ..	5
3	Good red sloping and ... ..	4
4	Sloping hills not fit for plough ... ..	3
5	Rocky and stony unfit for cultivation.	<i>Nil.</i>

The value at first revision settlement was unchanged.

It is unfortunate that the system of classification should not be uniform throughout the Dángs. But I do not suggest that any steps should be taken now to introduce the Joint Report system into Násik and Dindori. In the first place the original survey was within 5 per cent. of the revision survey and was therefore well enough done. Secondly, the calculation of assessment in Igatpuri appears to have been made with reference to the old assessment as there is no very marked difference in the results of the two methods.

I consider that the difference in classification scale between Káli and Mál is fully justified by the fact that Káli can be cropped continuously, while Mál requires fallows. The assessment on Mál is, owing to fallows, practically double what it appears to be.

(3) There remain two Deshi villages (Appendices O<sup>5</sup> and O<sup>6</sup>) which were settled after the introduction of the system of combined jantries for bhág annas, distance from village and jantri class according to population and resources. This is the ordinary system of the Southern Maratha Country which was introduced in the Deccan in 1877.

The difference in assessment (dry-crop only) according to the two methods is shown below:—

Village.	Dry-crop assessment under existing jantri.	Dry-crop assessment under old system.	Difference per cent. of new over old.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Eklahare ... ..	1,506	1,458	30
Nándurdasak ... ..	762	758	05

The difference between the two methods of calculating assessment is so slight that it can be ignored.

Next as regards motásthal bágáit: old wells existing from the time of the original survey are assessed at a rate not exceeding the maximum dry-crop rate. Extra annas up to 4 annas were added to the soil bhág annas, subject to a maximum total bhág annas of 18. The assessment is very moderate and can be continued in the same way. As the wells are old, the capital outlay is not felt by those who now enjoy them. This seems to me an adequate reason for giving old bágáit a slight addition over land improved since the original settlement.

All wells made since the first original settlement are treated as improvements. They pay no additional charge whatsoever.

The new bágáit continues to be classed as dry-crop so that the dry-crop figures in Appendix Q do not represent the actual facts. Both rice and garden have been greatly extended. In the case of rice land, at the time of the first revision settlement new rice was separately shown. But this was not done in the case of wells. So that the classification is inconsistent. At the present revision no measurement or classification of new rice land has been made.

Appendix Q would be far more useful if the headings actually corresponded with the facts.

The classification would be :—

- |               |     |     |   |
|---------------|-----|-----|---|
| (1) Dry-crop. |     |     |   |
| (2) Rice      | ... | ... | (i) Old.<br>(ii) New.   |
| (3) Garden    | ... | ... | (i) Old Motasthal.<br>(ii) New Motasthal.<br>(iii) Pátasthal. |

The collection of this information would require a staff of classers and cannot be done now. I mention the point, in case it may be thought desirable to see to it in future revisions.

Lastly as regards rice land, the system of assessment of old rice land is Mr. Tytler's Dáng system. This system was applied throughout the Dindori, Násik and Igatpuri Dángs. It was retained at the First Revision Settlement of Násik and Dindori, but was supplanted in the later revised Igatpuri Táluka by the Southern Marátha System.

The Dáng system was based on three elements (1) soil, (2) water and (3) embankment. The maximum anna-valuation was 16, of which 8 annas were apportioned to soil, 4 annas to water and 4 annas to embankment.]

In this táluka three scales of rice assessment were in force :

*For 13 villages of old Násik Táluka.*

Classification annas.	16 to 14.	13 and 12.	11.	9 to 7.	5 to 3.	1 anna.
Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 12 0	Rs. a. p. 3 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0

*For 44 villages formerly in Trimbak Petha.*

Classification annas.	16.	14 to 12.	11 to 8.	7, 5, 3, 1.
Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 14 0	Rs. a. p. 3 6 0	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0

*For 4 villages formerly in Dindori Táluka.*

Classification annas.	16 to 14.	13 and 12.	11 and 10.	9 to 7.	5 to 3.	1 anna.
Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 10 0

At the time of the First Revision Settlement of these Dángs which was done in three batches no attempt was made to level out these unequal scales. The three scales give radically different results. No adjustment of the 16-anna rate can give even approximate equality.

At the First Revision Settlement all that was done was to put a percentage increase on the scales :—On (i) 16 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent., on (ii) 16 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. and the division of Class IV into two, all fields in this class with less than 4 annas water being put in a new 5th class assessed at half the rate of the 4th class. In the case of 16 villages the latter change only was made on (iii) 50 per cent.

The actual rates in force are therefore as follows :—

No. of villages.	Classification annas.	16 to 14.	13 and 12.	11.	9 to 7.	5 to 3.	1 anna.
13	Classification annas.	16 0 0	14 to 12	11 to 8	7 and 5 (if 4 annas water).	7, 5, 3, 1	...
	Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0	Rs. a. p. 4 1 0	Rs. a. p. 2 10 0	Rs. a. p. 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 0 14 0
27	Classification annas.	16 0 0	14 to 12	11 to 8	7 and 5 (if 4 annas water).	7, 5, 3, 1	...
	Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 11 0	Rs. a. p. 3 15 0	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0	Rs. a. p. 0 14 0	...
16	Classification annas.	16 0 0	14 to 12	11 to 8	7 and 5 (if 4 annas water).	7, 5, 3, 1	...
	Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 6 0 0	Rs. a. p. 4 14 0	Rs. a. p. 3 6 0	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	...
4	Classification annas.	16 to 14	13 and 12	11 0 0	9 to 7	5 to 3	1 anna.
	Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 12 0	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 0 15 0

Besides these there are four deshi villages whose rates were different from above and received different treatment.

*By Original Settlement.*

No. of villages.	Classification annas.	16 and 15.	14 and 13.	11 to 9.	7 to 1	Remarks.
4	Assessment rate ...	Rs. a. p. 4 8 0	Rs. a. p. 3 8 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	

*By First Revision Settlement.*

2*	Assessment rate ...	6 12 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	1 14 0	* Gauláne-Ambád Budrukh.
2†	Do. ...	6 0 0	4 10 0	3 4 0	1 14 0	† Girnáne-B r á h- manváde—Násik.

In my humble opinion the scales are irreconcilable by any adjustment of maximum rates. Some have obvious merits over others. The last scale is certainly the worst as it is unduly severe on the poorest rice land and makes no distinction between 7 annas and 1 anna.

The first scale seems to me to be suitable in all respects as the gradation favours the bad rice land. I would therefore suggest that this scale be applied to all rice land in the táluka. It can be done with the greatest ease as the classification annas are known. If this is done, it will be perfectly simple to apply rates based on the usual conditions of markets, communications and climate.

It is impossible to make the rates correspond exactly with the revised rates of Igatpuri Táluka. The maximum rate of Rs. 6 under the Dangi system was changed to Rs. 8 under the Southern Marátha Country system at the 1st Revision. The effect was to reduce the average rate per acre from Rs. 2-11-2 to Rs. 2-8-10.

Roughly speaking the Dangi system is 33 per cent. more severe than the Southern Marátha Country system. This will be borne in mind in fixing the rates.]

25. In a táluka like this which covers every kind of country from the wildest Dángs to the richest Desh there must be many gradations of maximum rate.

Grouping.

The main principles which have been followed in forming the groups are:—

(1) that Násik and Deoláli are the best villages from the point of view of markets, communications and climate.

(2) that the villages to the east merge slowly into the adjoining groups of Niphád and Sinnar, and

(3) that the assessment must be reduced by rapid steps towards the west owing to the rapid deterioration of climate, fertility and value of land in this direction.

An inspection of the map accompanying Selection CCCXLVIII will show that the present grouping of the Deshi half of the táluka is not quite in accordance with three regular grounds of "climate, markets and husbandry". From the nature of the country there must be a great difference between the highest and lowest groups. But there is no reason why there should be sudden differences between neighbouring villages.

The present Group I consists of the two villages of Násik and Deoláli. These two villages are rightly placed in the highest group. They have every advantage of climate, roads and railway. The town of Násik is itself an important market. It gives excellent facilities for obtaining manure. Labour too is less difficult to obtain than in other large towns as there are no manufactures of any importance. Both villages show signs of prosperity in the increased population and high price of land. On the principle laid down in Government Resolution No. 2712 of 27th March 1896 that "immediate proximity to a large and important market or railway station shall be deemed an adequate cause for a moderate special increase of assessment", I propose to keep these two villages in a special group.

Group II contains 11 villages all in the Dárna Godávari valley, except Makhmalábad which is a good village north of Násik.

In the main the nucleus of the second group will be Bhagur. One point about the grouping requires consideration. Should the Dárna River be regarded as an obstacle sufficient to justify a slight reduction in rates? At the time of the 1st Revision Settlement the Survey Commissioner recommended a reduction of 4 annas in the maximum rate of the four villages on the far side of the Dárna. Government held that this was unnecessary. Since that time, the Dárna has become a perennial obstruction owing to the flow of water from the storage for the Godávari Canals. The crossing now is very heavy at all times of the year, and causes, in my humble opinion, a drawback sufficient to justify a slightly lower rate for these villages. The principal market of these villages is Bhagur. The proposed bridge on the Násik-Poona Road will therefore be of little use to any except Palse.

My second group will also include several villages near Násik which from their situation naturally fall into it. Some of these villages such as Vadále, Dasak, Anandvalli, Kámathvade, Pimpalgaon-Khám and Nándur-Dasak are poor enough in appearance. But they are really suburbs of Násik where many of the khátedárs live.

The following figures of rents and sales of agricultural land in those villages show that land is sufficiently valuable:—

*Sales—Dry-crop.*

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Average sale price per acre.	Number of times the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Vadále ... ..	59 16	34 0 0	875 0 0	14 11 8	25.73
Dasak ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Anandvalli ... ..	29 16	27 0 0	1,338 0 0	45 8 1	49.55
Kámathvade ... ..	48 25	35 0 0	1,624 0 0	33 6 4	46.4
Pimpalgaon-Khamb ... ..	1 19	1 5 4	400 0 0	271 2 11	300.00
Nándur-Dasak ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	...

*Sales—Garden.*

Vadále ... ..	9 5	16 10 9	2,350 0 0	257 8 6	140.95
Anandvalli ... ..	23 22	38 0 0	1,812 0 0	76 15 0	47.68
Kámathvade ... ..	15 12	26 0 0	1,597 0 0	104 6 0	61.42
Pimpalgaon-Khamb ... ..	0 32	2 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	100.00
Nándur Dasak ... ..	2 9	3 5 4	300 0 0	134 13 3	90.00

*Rent—Dry-crop.*

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Vadále ... ..	134 16	129 0 0	292 0 0	2 2 9	44.17
Anandvalli ... ..	165 39	176 12 0	430 11 6	2 9 6	41.03
Kámathvade ... ..	105 29	100 5 4	365 0 0	3 7 2	27.48
Pimpalgaon-Khamb ... ..	4 1	8 0 0	19 0 0	4 11 6	42.10
Nándur-Dasak ... ..	95 28	79 8 0	205 0 0	2 2 3	38.78

*Rent—Garden.*

Vadále ... ..	189 32	256 0 0	886 0 0	4 10 8	28.89
Anandvalli ... ..	125 5	136 8 0	634 10 0	5 1 1	21.50
Kámathvade ... ..	37 37	64 5 4	622 0 0	16 6 4	10.34
Pimpalgaon-Khamb ... ..	7 25	19 0 0	46 0 0	6 0 6	41.30
Nándur-Dasak ... ..	23 28	33 8 0	99 0 0	4 2 10	33.83

I propose to include in this group Sátpur and Mhasrul. These are both flourishing villages on main roads. Mungsare and Gangápur are at present in the Sátpur Group, but these villages verge on the Dángs and cannot bear as much increase as Sátpur. The following figures of sales from these three villages show that land is much less valuable than in villages near by on the east:—

*Sales—Dry-crop.*

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Average sale price per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mungsare ... ..	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Gangápur ... ..	13 35	12 0 0	249 0 0	17 15 1	20.75

*Sales—Garden.*

Mungsare ... ..	2 5	8 0 0	149 0 0	70 1 10	18.62
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*Leases—Dry-crop.*

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mungsare ...	22 15	36 4 0	99 0 0	4 6 9	36.61
Gangápur ...	195 12	197 2 0	864 0 0	1 13 9	54.15

*Leases—Garden.*

Mungsare ...	21 21	70 6 0	213 0 0	9 14 3	33.03
Gangápur ...	1 28	14 0 0	16 0 0	9 6 7	87.5

On the east I propose to include Adgaon, Vinchuri-Gauli, Mádsángvi and Mánur of the present Group III in the new Group II. One village Pimpri-Sayad is rather far from Násik and is not on a main road. It falls naturally in the same group as Ojbar in the Niphád Táluka.

One village Sultánpur of the present Group IV has a village site joint with Vinchuri-Gauli. The two villages obviously must be in the same group.

There remain four villages (Kálvi, Gangápádli, Hinganvedhe, Kotamgaon) between Dárna and Godávári which are at present in Group III. They are somewhat difficult to get at as there is no made road and cart tracks are bad. They are also nearly 10 miles from Násik.

The few transactions which I obtained are as follows:—In spite of the fact that Kálvi and Gangápádli have excellent rabi land, the tract is poor and land not much in demand.

*Sales—Dry-crop.*

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Average sale price per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kálvi ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Gangápádli ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Hinganvedhe...	7 37	9 0 0	350 0 0	44 2 7	38.88
Kotamgaon ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...

*Sales—Garden.*

Hinganvedhe...	1 28	4 0 0	200 0 0	117 10 4	50.0
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*Leases—Dry-crop.*

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Hinganvadhe ...	11 19	12 3 6	45 0 0	3 14 8	27.15

I prefer to exclude these four villages from the new Group II.

My new Group III will include most of the remaining villages of the old Groups II, III and IV. There are at present several anomalies in the grouping. For instance Lohoshingve is, if anything, better off than Vanjárdi. But the latter village is at present assessed more highly.

So also a situation of Chánsi and Lákhgaon makes it hard to justify their present grouping.

The grouping of the frontier villages of the táluka will naturally bear a close relation with the similarly situated villages in the adjoining Niphád, Sinnar and Igatpuri Tálukas.

My proposed Group III consists of all the villages along the Eastern edge of the táluka and of 5 villages near Násik on the north-west and south-west.

I propose to make Group IV another step towards the Dángs. It will consist of the 6 villages, Dugaon, Chunchále, Gauláne, Ambád Budruk, Lohoshingve and Vanjárdi.

There remains a small group of 5 villages, Deulváde, Gírnáre, Bráhmańváde, Vásáli and Belgaon-Dhaga on the border line between Desh and Dáng. They at present form the 5th Group. I propose to put them in a new Group V. I shall add to this Group 3 villages (Rájur, Ambe-Bahula and Asvali-Bahula) which are rather better than Dángi villages.

The Dángi villages are at present put in two Groups (VI and VII). The grouping is based on sound principles with which I have no reason to disagree. The bulk of the villages are now in Group VI and will be retained so. There are two made roads traversing this group which give easy access to Násik. The climate however is unsuitable to the growth of good crops. Land has no great value. It is hard to find enough cases to make safe deductions but the very absence of transactions is the strongest proof that land is not regarded as an attractive investment. These facts fully justify the lower rate of assessment.

I propose to retain the grouping as at present with the following exceptions:—

(1) Sápte, a small village on the main road, inhabited by Konkani Kunbis will be raised into Group VI. Recently 76 acres of land were given out free of occupancy price. The villagers are pressing for more land from forest but they are unwilling to pay any price. Fallows are unusually small (the average for the last 5 years being only 14·2 per cent.). The population has increased from 131 to 220. Obviously the village is prosperous as Dángi villages go.

(2) Asvali Bahule, Ambe Bahule and Rájur Bahule are three villages on or near the Bombay-Agra Road which can hardly be classed as purely Dángi. Land appears to have a certain value. Resources have increased greatly (especially in Ambe Bahule). I propose to assess these villages as nearly as possible at the same rates as the adjoining village of Vádhiwarhe in Igatpuri Táluka. Owing to the difference in classification the rates cannot be made to correspond exactly.

The details of sales and leases from these three villages are as follows:—

*Sales—Dry-crop.*

Village.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Average sale-price per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by the price.
Ambe Bahule ...	A. g. 60 33	Rs. a. p. 20 14 0	Rs. a. p. 443 0 0	Rs. a. p. 7 4 6	21·22

*Sales—Rice.*

Ambe Bahule ...	0 26	1 5 0	27 0 0	41 8 7	20·57
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*Note.*—No sales or leases were found in Rájur or Asvali.

Lastly, there are the villages of the lowest group. These are jungly villages along or below the Gháts or on the shoulders of mountains as in the case of Met Gherá Anjaneri and Met Gherá Trimbak. These villages are remote from markets and in some cases inaccessible to carts. They are in general poorer than the middle Dángs as there is practically no rabi or rice land. The inhabitants are mostly Kolis and Konkani Kunbis. I propose to put these villages in my lowest Group VII.

26. The present rates are based on inquiries made between 1873 and 1879. Two villages settled later was rated on a consideration of existing rates in neighbouring villages.

Rates.

The effect of the introduction of the existing rates can be seen from the following table:—

N <sup>o</sup> of villages.	Year of Settlement.			Former assessment.	Revised assessment.	Total Increase per cent.	Percent Increase due to	
							Increased area.	Increased rates.
4	1874	...	...	Rs. Not known.	...	...	...	...
32	1875	...	...	30,937	47,386	53	10	43
13	1876	...	...	14,485	23,687	64	9	55
1	1876	...	...	1,063	1,344	...	...	26
15	1877	...	...	10,162	11,558	...	...	13
31	1878	...	...	9,152	11,170	22	9	13
12	1879	...	...	4,172	5,050	21	21	...

It appears from these figures that the increase due to change in rates is comparatively small in the last 3 batches which are all Dángi villages. This can easily be understood as the maximum rate on "mál" land was kept unchanged at annas 7 in all Dángi villages.

Mr. Murphy who prepared a report in 1905 recommended that the "mál" rate should, for the second time, be kept unchanged.

Undoubtedly "mal" land can bear only a low assessment but in view of the enormous rise in prices and great development since the original settlement in 1846 a moderate increase can be borne.

In my opinion, prices of produce form the surest standard for deciding the measure of increase or decrease in assessment at a revision. The state of the people, their resources in the form of live and dead-stock, improvements in markets, communications and agriculture are the secondary matters one which one can decide whether a rise in prices can be followed by a proportionate rise in assessment.

The actual state of affairs at present shows considerable progress since the last revision. Communications have been improved especially in the Dángs. Population has increased by 68 per cent. Cattle of all kinds are more numerous than ever before in the history of the táluka. It is also easy to see that the general standard of comfort is higher than it was. Everywhere grass-huts are being replaced by tiled houses.

There is therefore nothing to indicate that the rise in prices should not be given full weight. I noted in the paragraph on prices that there had been a rise in prices of about 40 per cent. since the period preceding the current settlement. To give the benefit of the doubt as to possible errors and the possibility of prices falling in future, to the land-owner, I think that an all-round increase of about 25 per cent. can easily be borne. This will give Government a fair share of the revenue to which it is entitled without causing any hardship to land-owners.



My proposals are as follows :—

Number of Villages.	Present Group.	Present Maximum Rate.			Proposed Group.	Proposed Maximum Rate.			Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in rupee.		
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.				
2	I	2	8	0	I	3	2	0	25	4		
7	II	2	4	0	II	2	12	0	22.2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
12	III	2	0	0	II	2	12	0	37.5	6		
1	IV	1	12	0	II	2	12	0	57.1	9		
4	II	2	4	0	III	2	8	0	11.1	2		
11	III	2	0	0	III	2	8	0	25.0	4		
6	IV	1	12	0	III	2	8	0	42.8	7		
2	III	2	0	0	IV	2	4	0	12.5	2		
4	IV	1	12	0	IV	2	4	0	28.5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
5	V	{ K.	1	8	0	V	{ K.	1	14	0	25.0	4
		{ M.	0	7	0		{ M.	0	9	3	32.14	5
3	VI	{ K.	1	6	6	V	{ K.	1	14	0	33.3	5
		{ M.	0	7	0		{ M.	0	9	3	32.14	5
36	VI	{ K.	1	6	6	VI	{ K.	1	12	0	24.4	4
		{ M.	0	7	0		{ M.	0	8	9	24.4	4
1	VII	{ K.	1	4	3	VI	{ K.	1	12	0	38.2	6
		{ M.	0	7	0		{ M.	0	8	9	24.4	4
15	VII	{ K.	1	4	3	VII	{ K.	1	8	0	18.5	3
		{ M.	0	7	0		{ M.	0	8	3	18.5	3
1	VII	{ K.	1	6	6	VII	{ K.	1	8	0	6.6	1
		{ M.	0	7	0		{ M.	0	8	3	18.5	3

The effect of these proposals will be to increase the total land-revenue (excluding rice and water-cess) from Rs. 1,05,947 to Rs. 1,34,531 or 26.97 per cent.

The rates proposed are strictly comparable with those proposed for Niphád and Sinnar; and have been fixed with reference to those tálukas.

The assessment of the Dáng villages cannot be compared with that of Igatpuri Táluka in so far as "mál" land is concerned. The system in force in the Násik Táluka is a very rough system: no depth was measured. It is merely an eye estimate. I find however that the 0-7-0 maximum rate on "mál" is equivalent to a maximum rate of about 1-6-0 calculated on regular survey principles. This deduction is made from an examination of 6 villages in the Igatpuri Táluka which contain no "káli" land. The effect of the change from the old 0-7-0 rate to a survey rate of 1-6-0 was to reduce the average rate per acre from 0-4-0 to 0-3-9.

The present proposed increase of 25 per cent. on mál land will, therefore, make the rate on mál roughly equivalent to a maximum rate of 1-12-0. This makes the assessment in Násik Dángs very nearly equal to that of the Igatpuri Dángs.

The rates for the eastern villages of the Násik Táluka are now identical with those in the adjoining villages of Sinnar and Niphád.

27. It is well known that the rice-land of Násik Táluka is inferior to that of Igatpuri. In spite of this fact the average rate per acre is Rs. 2-9-1 in Násik and Rs. 2-8-10 in Igatpuri. Even from the Original Survey Násik rice-land has borne an assessment twice that of Dindori and equal to that of Igatpuri. This is wrong in my opinion. There should be a gradual reduction from Igatpuri through Násik to Dindori.

From sale statistics it appears that rice-land is worth Rs. 93 per acre in Násik and Rs. 113 per acre in Igatpuri. As between rice-land and dry-crop land the difference in sale price reflects the difference in productiveness. The average value of rice-land is Rs. 93 per acre while that of dry-crop land in the same villages averages only Rs. 24. Rice-land is saleable. Dry-crop land, or perhaps more strictly mál land, has practically no sale-value.

It is only exceptional cases in which a price is made at all. It is therefore quite reasonable to assess rice-land 4 times as highly as dry-crop. The proposed rate approximates to this proportion.

The rates proposed for Igatpuri are Rs. 10 and Rs. 9-8-0 giving an increase of 4 annas in the rupee in Group I and 3 annas in the rupee in Group II. These rates as I have explained in my report on Igatpuri Táluka are practically equivalent to Násik rates of Rs. 7-8-0 and Rs. 7-3-0 respectively.

The present maximum rates are as follows: The proposed rates are given in the parallel columns. It may be thought that the proposed changes are not in accordance with changes in dry-crop rates. This is true. But for this occasion it is necessary to secure a levelling up in the táluka and a rational rating in relation to the adjoining tálukas of Igatpuri and Dindori.

#### Rice Rates.

Number of Villages.			Present Maximum Rate.			Proposed Maximum Rate.			Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in rupee.
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
39	...	...	7	0	0	7	3	0	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	...	...	6	12	0	7	3	0	6.4	1
4	...	...	4	8	0	7	3	0	59.7	$9\frac{1}{2}$
3	...	...	6	0	0	7	3	0	19.79	3
1	...	...	7	0	0	6	6	0	-8.9	-1
15	...	...	6	0	0	6	6	0	6.25	1

The general aim of these proposals is to put all villages under a maximum rate of Rs. 7-3-0 except the VIIth Group which will be under a rate of Rs. 6-6-0.

The increase is heavy in 4 villages which formerly belonged to Dindori Táluka. They do not differ from their neighbours. They are well situated on the Harsul Road and can bear the increase proposed.

The proposed rates give an increase of old rice assessment from Rs. 8,307 to Rs. 8,798 or 5.91 per cent.

The rate on rice land formed subsequent to the Original Survey will be unchanged. Such land is rated at a rate not exceeding dry-crop rates. Rice land formed during the current settlement is ignored.

28. The rates on pátasthal in this táluka did not come in for the severe criticism from Mr. Murphy in 1905, that he and Mr. Crofton found necessary in the adjoining tálukas of Chándor, Niphád and Sinnar. As I have explained in my reports on those tálukas, the point made by Mr. Crofton was that the settlement of pátasthal was right or wrong in each case according as the rainfall was below or above the average.

The rainfall at Násik in the years when the settlement was going on was as follows:—

			Inches.
1871-72	...	...	17.84
1872-73	...	...	23.11
1873-74	...	...	17.48
1874-75	...	...	35.78

The average rainfall at Násik for the last 10 years was 27.52 inches. From this it should be found that the pátasthal in villages settled up to 1873-74 is well done. In those settled after the excessive rainfall of 1874-75 it should be wrong.

The pátasthal in the following villages was settled immediately after the heavy rain of 1874-75 :—

(1) Násik, (2) Sátpur, (3) Gangápur, (4) Mhasrul, (5) Ambád Budruk, (6) Belgaon-Dhaga, (7) Ambe-Bahule, (8) Chunchále, (9) Gauláne and (10) Chánsi.

In spite of this the total water cess was raised only from Rs. 4,617 to Rs. 5,817 and the average rate from Rs. 4-6-2 to Rs. 4-15-11. This increase was in less proportion than the increase on dry-crop. The average water-rate is certainly higher than in the earlier settled villages but this is accounted for by the fact that Sátpur and Násik, the two best pátasthal villages in the táluka, both as regards area and duration of water, have a preponderating influence on the average rate.

Mr. Murphy holds the same view as myself that the pátasthal in this táluka is equitably assessed throughout. He wrote: "I think that the maintenance of the present rates and assessments, which were imposed by experts of the Survey Department *in normal times* is preferable &c."

Mr. Murphy proposed only a nominal increase of 5 per cent. in dry-crop assessment. I consider that pátasthal assessment can now be safely increased for the same reason that I propose to increase the dry-crop assessment.

Sale statistics provide useful evidence that the comparatively high rates imposed on pátasthal are just. It is safe to conclude that the profits of pátasthal cultivation bear to the profits of dry-crop cultivation much the same proportion so their sale values bear to one another.

*Comparative statement of sale-value of dry-crop and pátasthal land.*

Village.	Dry-crop and Motasthal.			Pátasthal.		
	Area of land sold.	Sale price.	Average price per acre.	Area of land sold.	Sale price.	Average price per acre.
	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Adgaon ...	35 34	790	22 0 6	0 25	275	440 0 0
Belgaon-Dhaga ...	156 9	4,056	25 15 4	11 25	600	51 9 9
Sátpur ...	8 39	50	5 9 1	4 22	1,425	313 2 9
Mhasrul ...	141 11	4,316	30 12 3	22 13	6,069	271 13 7
Makhmalábád ...	86 1	2,650	73 8 11	22 12	4,600	206 4 5
Násik ...	216 28	11,950	55 2 3	11 7	4,450	398 3 4
Average ...	...	...	38	...	...	274

From this it appears that pátasthal is worth over six times as much as other land.

The method of assessment is the same as in the adjoining tálukas of Niphád, Dindori, Chándor and Sinnar. It need not be described again here.

I propose generally to increase pátasthal assessment by 25 per cent. Any departure from this scale is explained in the remarks column of the subjoined statement. This increase is moderate and allows a safe margin for future fluctuations in prices. I think it is better to give the increase in this way rather than to increase the water-rate in the same ratio as the dry-crop rate. Water-rate has never corresponded with dry-crop rates. Grouping may have influenced water-rates to some extent, but it is impossible to say how much or to find any rule to guide the Settlement Officer.

List of Bandhāras in the Nāsik Tāluka, Nāsik District.

Village.	Name of Bandhāra.	Whether Kaccha or Pakka.	Present Maximum Rate.			Proposed Maximum Rate.			Increase.		Remarks.
			Boll.	Water.	Com- bined.	Boll.	Water.	Com- bined.	Per- cent.	To near- est anna in rupee.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Nāsik ...	1 Nasardi River, south west of Survey No. 606. (Upper Thal).	Pacca.	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	Pātasthal in Nāsik is good. Full remission only given once since 1904-05.
	2 Nasardi River to the South of Survey No. 468.	"	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	
	3 Nasardi River to the south of Survey No. 457. (Sinnar Bag).	"	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	
	4 Waghadi River near Survey No. 138 (Kartya Maruti).	"	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	
	5 Kajalya Odha near Survey No. 213 in the limits of Mhasrul.	"	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	
	6 Shindi Ohol near Survey No. 320.	"	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	
	7 Arunacha Odha near Survey 100.	Kaccha.	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	
	8 Nagzari near Pardi No. 4.	"	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0	13 2 0	25	4	
Sansari ...	Shindi Ohol	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Abolished. The bandhāra is useless.	
Makhaṃlā- bād.	1 Bhavani Odha near Survey No. 283.	Pacca.	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	Water-supply is fairly regular but does not last much after January. Remission given in full 3 times and in parts 3 times since 1904-05. This village was settled before most of the others, and by a different officer. Its maximum rate appears high but the average water-rate per acre is only Rs. 2-7-2 as against Rs. 2-7-8 at the adjoining village of Mung-sare where pātasthal is inferior. I think that the rate may be increased.
	2 Bhavani Odha near Survey No. 284.	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	3 Bhavani Odha to the east of village site.	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	4 Bhavani Odha near Survey No. 3.	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	5 Bhavani Odha near Survey No. 53.	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	6 Mhasoba Odha near Survey No. 46.	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	7 Mhasoba Odha near Survey No. 9.	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	8 Goshi Odha	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	9 Janbacha Odha	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	10 Gandhari	"	2 4 0	7 8 0	9 12 0	2 12 0	9 6 0	12 2 0	25	4	
	11 Gosi Odha near Survey No. 220.	Kaccha.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Madāngvi.	1 Village Nalla	Pacca.	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	Water-supply precarious. Remitted in full, 7 times since 1904-05. Nearly all numbers depend on wells. These bandhāras are in charge of the Irrigation Department but could be remitted without much loss to Government.
	2 Kirvelicha	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	
Adgaon ...	1 Mulan Patilcha...	Pacca.	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	Even after 51 inches of rain in 1913 all these bandhāras were dry by January except No. 3 which had a trickle of water in February. Full remission given 4 times since 1904-05 and partial remission twice. Cultivation is good. But it is due to the fact that every number (except one) is aided by well water. The water is too uncertain to be of much use. I cannot recommend any increase in water-rate.
	2 Wadacha	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	
	3 Khandekaracha.	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	
	4 Shri Devicha	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	
	5 Nagartasacha (Bhagur Road).	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	
	6 Shericha	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	6 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	
Sātpur ...	1 Nasardi River, north of Survey No. 228.	Pacca.	2 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	3 12 0	11 0 0	14 0 0	25	4	Good flow. Remitted only once since 1904-05.
	2 Nasardi Chunnal Nalla, north of Survey No. 214.	"	2 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	3 12 0	11 0 0	14 0 0	25	4	
Mhasrul ...	1 Waghadi River, west of Survey No. 16 (Pachambe).	Pacca.	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0	7 8 0	10 4 0	25	4	Satisfactory on whole; remitted twice in full and 3 or 4 times in part since 1904-05.
	2 Waghadi River (Mharvada).	"	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0	7 8 0	10 4 0	25	4	
	3 Ranadyacha or Mhasobacha.	"	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0	7 8 0	10 4 0	25	4	
	4 Kan Ohol, south of Survey No. 75.	Kaccha.	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0	7 8 0	10 4 0	25	4	
	5 Kan Odha (Chandrapuri) east of Survey No. 105.	Pacca.	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 12 0	6 0 0	8 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	

Village.	Name of Bandhara.	Whether Kaccha or Pakka.	Present Maximum Rate.			Proposed Maximum Rate.			Increase		Remarks.
			Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Per cent.	To near- est dams in ropes.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Sultānpur...	1 Village Nalla ...	Pacca.	1 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	Unreliable. No water after December 1913 in spite of record of rainfall; remitted 6 times in 9 years. No increase possible.
Donvade ...	1 Shindi Chol between Survey Nos. 30 and 31.	"	3 4 0	5 0 0	7 4 0	2 8 0	6 4 0	8 12 0	25	4	Fairly regular. Remitted twice in full and twice in part since 1904-05.
Nandur Rahule.	1 Lendi Ohol between Survey Nos. 141 and 143.	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	25	4	Fairly useful p.d. Remitted same number of times as Donvade.
Bābhleshvar.	1 Shinde Bhudki (Mhasobacha).	"	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	This is a small pit with Rs. 10 water-cess. It has only once been collected since 1904-05, so that it is clearly precarious. Its remission would cause no loss to Government.
Gangāpur ...	1 Chikhalicha Odha.	"	2 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	12 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	Water reliable but hasn't much neglected by landlords who are all absentees. The village is close to the Dāngs and not well suited to good cultivation. The rate is already high enough.
Mungars ...	1 Manganga Nadi.	"	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	Remitted 4 times in full and once half since 1904-05. Dry by December in 1913 after record rainfall of 61 inches. Very poor water-supply. No increase desirable.
	2 Mangohol Dari Shiv.	Kaccha.	2 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	Remit.	...	...	...	This is a small kaccha bandhara which might safely be remitted. It appears to have been retained through oversight.
Pāthardi ...	1 Dharmaganga Ohol.	Pacca.	1 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	These bandharas are unreliable and frequently have to be remitted. No increase desirable.
	2 Wadicha Ohol near Survey No. 155-156.	"	1 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	
Shinde ...	1 Odha near Survey No. 182 (Hansacha).	"	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	Pāsthal in this village remitted 7 times since 1904-05. It is decidedly unreliable but may be retained without increase.
	2 Odha near Survey No. 118 (Mhasobacha).	"	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	The 1st bandhara is shared with Chicholi, Taluka Sinnar. The other two are on the same nals. No increase is recommended at Chicholi. I propose no increase here. Bandhara No. 4 is a petty kaccha bandhara which should have been remitted before.
	3 Odha near Survey No. 7 (Patilacha).	"	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	Nil.	Nil.	
	4 Shivecha Odha near Survey No. 249.	Kaccha.	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 8 0	Remit.	...	...	...	
Ambad Budruk.	1 Navyacha Ohol near Survey No. 7.	Kaccha.	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	6 4 0	Nil.	Nil.	Fairly sure of water up to December. May be retained. Being kaccha I do not propose any increase.
Gaulane ...	1 Kohirsagar ...	Kaccha.	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	2 4 0	6 0 0	8 4 0	Nil.	Nil.	Although kaccha this pit has a good flow. I retain it without increase. The rate is already high.
	2 Lendi Ohol ...	"	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	...	Remit.	...	...	...	These are petty bandharas with precarious water-supply.
	3 To the south of the village in Vadi.	"	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	...	Remit.	...	...	...	
Dugson ...	1 Karamji River in the limits of Manoli.	Pacca.	1 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	2 4 0	3 12 0	5 12 0	25	4	Fairly reliable but never gives water after 1st February.
	2 Chinchola Odha near Survey No. 3	Kaccha.	1 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	...	Remit.	...	...	...	Small Kaccha dams each irrigating 1 number only.
	3 Bahmni Nadi ...	"	1 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	...	Remit.	...	...	...	Water never flows after December. Not worth retaining.
	4 Chinchola Odha near Survey No. 6.	"	1 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	...	Remit.	...	...	...	
Belgaon Dhaga.	1 Godi Uttar Nala.	Pacca.	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	1 14 0	3 12 0	5 1 0	25	4	Dry in January 1913 after 51 inches. Usually holds water enough for groundnut and remitted 5 times since 1904-05. Rate is low.
	2 Paridhari Odha.	Kaccha.	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	...	Remit.	...	...	...	No. 2 is a small kaccha bandhara which is not worth retaining.
Amba Bahule.	1 Waldevi ...	Pacca.	1 6 6	3 0 0	4 6 6	1 14 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	25	4	Fairly regular. Remitted 3 times since 1904-05. Low rate is due to bad climate unsuited to garden crops.

The effect of these proposals will be to increase the water-cess from Rs. 8,440 to Rs. 9,494 or 12·48 per cent.

29. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates, as finally fixed, be  
Guarantee. guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Nasik.

No. 716 of 1915

From

J. H. GARRETT, ESQUIRE, B.A., I.C.S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NASIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

In continuation of this Office No. 709 of 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit proposals for the Settlement of the Inám villages of the Násik Táluka. ●

2. The total number of inám villages in the Táluka is 27.
3. Of these 23 are surveyed and settled. Proposals for revision settlement are now to be made. Four villages are as yet unsettled. Three of the unsettled villages are now to be settled with the inámdárs' consent. In the case of one village only, Gángávarhe, no action is to be taken as the inámdár declines to have the Survey Settlement.
4. The map accompanying the Settlement report on Government villages shows the situation of the villages now under report.
5. The following statement gives the necessary information about the existing settlements :—

Village.	Year of Settlement.	Whether Original or Revision Settlement.	Date of expiry of guarantee.	Authority for existing settlement.	Where printed.
1. Govardhan ...	1876 ...	Original settlement.	1903-04 ...	Government Resolution No. 7390 of 15th December 1876.	Selection CCCXLVIII, page 91.
2. Pimpalgaon Gaurudeshvar.	1876 ...	Do. ...	1903-04 ...	Do. ...	Do.
3. Vághere ...	1878 ...	1st Revision settlement.	1903-04 ...	Government Resolution No. 1532 of 26th March 1878.	Selection CCCXLVIII, page 159.
4. Vele ...	1878 ...	Original settlement.	1903-04 ...	Do. ...	Do.
5. Kone ...	1878 ...	Do. ...	1903-04 ...	Government Resolution No. 1934 of 15th April 1878.	Selection CCCXLVIII, page 161.
6. Talegaon ...	1879 ...	Do. ...	1903-04 ...	Government Resolution No. 891 of 19th February 1879.	Selection CCCXLVIII, page 179.
7. Vadner ...	1913-14.	Revision settlement.	1914-15 ...	Government Resolution No. 1561 of 18th February 1914.	Appendix R to this report.

Village.	Year of Settlement.	Whether Original or Revision Settlement.	Date of expiry of guarantee.	Authority for existing settlement.	Where printed.
8 Vilholi ..	}		Papers not traceable.		
9 Sávargaon ..					
10 Sárul ...					
11 Tiradshet ...					
12 Dádhegaon ...					
13 Ambád-Khurd ..					
14 Vihitgaon ...					
15 Belatgavhán ...					
16 Ráhuri ...					
17 Panchak ...					
18 Agar-Tákli ...					
19 Jalálpur ...					
20 Shilápur ...					
21 Manoli ...					
22 Odhe ...					
23 Pimpalgaon-Bahule.					
24 Dari ...	}	Settlement not yet introduced.			
25 Máturi ...					
26 Shingve-Bahule .					

Search has been made for the settlement reports of all villages, but many are missing. In the case of early settled villages it does not appear that formal reports were submitted.

6. Proposals regarding the inám villages are based on the data collected for Government villages.

The special information relating to the inám villages is contained in the following Appendices :—

F=Live and dead stock in 1914.

O=Revenue History as given by inámdárs' accounts which are generally incomplete and unreliable.

Q=Statement of population and waste land.

It may be stated here that the records in inám villages are not reliable. The collections, remissions, and area of waste are often wrong. For this reason the revenue history of an inám village cannot be accurately followed.

7. I will now proceed to discuss the conditions of each village, starting from the West.

In the extreme North-West are the three purely Dángi villages of Vághere, Kone and Vele. These villages are above Gháts and have easy communication with Násik by the Harsul-Násik Road. The revenue history is satisfactory. They belong geographically to the proposed VIth

Group of Násik Táluka rather than to the VIIth. The rates at present in force are the same as those of Sápte *viz.* Rs. 1-4-0 for Kali and Re. 0-7-0 for mal. It is proposed to raise Sápte by one Group. For similar reasons the three adjoining inám villages are to be raised by one Group. The Inámdár of Vaghère states that no papers relating to the Revenue History of his village are available.

8. This is a Dángi village situated between the proposed VIth and VIIth Groups. It belongs at present to the higher of the two Groups. It is conveniently situated near Trimbak.

Tálegaon.



The Record of Rights here gave the following details of sales :—

Dry-crop.				Rice.			
Acres.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the Assessment.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
77	22	366	16.63	4	10	129	12.90
Sale price per acre ...			4 12 0	Sale price per acre ...			29 12 0

These figures show that land has a fair sale value. In neighbouring Government villages except Trimbak land hardly has any market. Talegaon is decidedly better than most of the villages in the neighbourhood. It will be retained in the Vith Group.

9. This village appears to belong geographically to the Dángs. It is however correctly included among the Deshi villages. Pimpalgaon-Garudeshvar. It is an exceptionally fertile village on the Godávári. Its crops are nearly 90 per cent. rabi. The Dángi crops of nagli, rice and khurasni are hardly grown.

The land revenue appears to be collected without difficulty. The outstanding arrears are only Rs. 66. Much of this is unrealizable owing to limitation. There is only a small area of assessed waste land (13 acres). Even this appears to be actually in occupation and arbitrarily entered as waste by the inámdár.

The village is at present in Group V. I consider that this grouping is right.

The motasthal rates will have to be adjusted according to modern principle in order to bring them within the dry-crop maximum. There is a pásthal water-cess of Re. 1 on a petty nallah. This should be remitted.

10. This village geographically forms part of the longitudinal Vth Group. The Original Settlement has been in force since 1868-69. Sávargaon. The village is semi-Deshi in character. As regards situation and climate the village is well off. It is about 9 miles from Násik on the Hársul Road. The inclusion of this village in Group V will entail a rise in assessment of 50 per cent. But the rise of prices since the period preceding settlement is even greater as the following statement shows :—

Prices in seers per rupee at Násik.

	Decade ended 1863-64.	Decade ended 1912.	Rise per cent.
			Rs.
Bajri ...	27	13½	103
Wheat ...	27	11	145
Gram ...	26	12½	103
Rice ...	16½	8	106

There is no means of ascertaining what the revenue history of the village has been as the inámdár's records are incomplete.

11. The Survey Settlement is to be introduced for the first time in this village. Measurement and classification were carried out in 1906. Shingve-Bahula.

The following statement shows the revenue demand and collection since 1902-03 :—

Year.	Fixed land revenue demand including judi on inam land.	Arrears carried forward.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Collection.	Remission.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1902-03 ... ..	1,235 15 10	4,651 2 7	109 11 1	5,996 13 6	498 11 3	2,648 0 2
1903-04 ... ..	1,203 14 9	2,850 2 1	75 9 1	4,129 9 11	1,764 10 4	21 3 6
1904-05 ... ..	1,203 14 9	2,333 12 1	79 13 7	3,617 7 5	1,062 15 1	114 7 6
1905-06 ... ..	1,274 11 2	2,440 0 10	110 4 10	3,825 0 10	1,717 8 6	23 7 6
1906-07 ... ..	1,274 11 2	2,484 0 11	98 13 1	3,457 9 3	1,660 2 4	112 6 10
1907-08 ... ..	1,274 11 2	1,485 0 0	94 12 1	2,854 7 3	1,530 13 7	6 7 0
1908-09 ... ..	1,274 11 2	1,315 2 8	93 5 4	2,683 3 2	1,633 1 2	141 4 6
1909-10 ... ..	1,274 11 2	908 13 6	79 5 1	2,262 13 9	969 13 6	8 7 0
1910-11 ... ..	1,274 11 2	1,284 9 3	80 5 1	2,633 9 6	1,753 14 3	53 9 7
1911-12 ... ..	1,274 11 2	827 1 8	79 13 1	2,181 9 11	1,201 1 6	8 7 0
1912-13 ... ..	1,274 11 2	972 1 5	79 7 1	2,326 3 8	1,571 8 6	114 11 7
1913-14 ... ..	1,274 11 2	639 15 7	79 5 1	1,993 15 10	668 11 11	...
Average for 10 years	1,267 9 11	1,469 0 10	87 8 4	2,784 8 8	1,417 4 3	53 8 5

Arrears have been cleared off vigorously in the last few years. According to survey rates a maximum rate of Rs. 3-4-0 would be required to equalize the survey assessment to the collections of land revenue occupied land Rs. 1,311 and judi Rs. 19 of the past 10 years exclusive of miscellaneous land revenue. But clearly the collections in this period are exceptional. Huge arrears had accumulated and large remissions had to be given.

Another point is that Singve-Bahule is situated close to the residential quarter of Deolali Camp and already contains a large number of good class houses, chiefly occupied by Parsis. The land built on, at present pays only agricultural rates. When the settlement is introduced, all land used for building can properly be assessed at Rs. 40 per acre in the same manner as land in Bhagur and Sansari. The land so converted is about 32½ acres. The assessment on this land alone will be about equal to the whole revenue now enjoyed in normal years. It also has the great advantage of being independent of the seasons.

I therefore propose to enter Singve-Bahule in Group II, maximum rate Rs. 2-12-0.

The effect of this will be a reduction in the agricultural assessment of Rs. 229 or 17.46 per cent. which will be more than made up by the increase on building sites.

There are three kaccha bandharas in this village on small streams rising on the village boundaries. The total area classed as patasthal was 45 acres. The water supply is extremely precarious. It is only in an exceptional year like the present (1914) that water flows. There is no water-cess levied at present. I do not think these bandharas are fit to be assessed. I shall accordingly omit them from consideration.

Manoli.

12. This is a small village under the hills on the Northern border inhabited chiefly by Kolis.

It was settled in 1673-74 but the Original Settlement report is not traceable. The maximum rate is Rs. 1-8-0, which brings the village under Group V. It is however difficult to see why it should have a lower maximum rate than its neighbour Dugaon, settled in the following year.

The only information that can throw light on the revenue history of the village is that remissions of the following amounts were given :—

Remissions.				Rs.
1899-1900	...	...	...	181
1900-01	...	...	...	103
1901-02	...	...	...	151
1902-03	...	...	...	245
1903-04	...	...	...	285
1918-14	...	...	...	963
Total ...				1,928

The full standard assessment is only Rs. 380. It is clear that the present assessment has not been fully collected. This cannot be due to famine as the village is practically immune from crop failure.

There is even now Rs. 468—arrears still outstanding.

In these circumstances, I see no reason to move this village into a higher group. It must continue in Group V. There is no rice land or pátasthal.

1. Jalálpur.
2. Govardhan.

13. These villages are situated on opposite sides of the Godávári, about 5 miles from Násik. The Hársul-Násik road passes close by Govardhan.

Jalálpur has a higher maximum rate than Govardhan but there is no reason for this distinction. If anything Jalálpur is less conveniently situated than Govardhan.

The original settlement report of Jalálpur is not forthcoming so that it is impossible to ascertain the reason for the comparatively high maximum rate. The revenue history too is not accurately recorded. The accounts do not show arrears correctly. However there is no doubt that this village must be placed in the new Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

There is an important pakka bandhara in this village on the Alandi River. The water is not used to the best advantage owing to the need of repairs to the bandhara and pats. The maximum rate is already fairly high (Rs. 10). I do not consider that any increase in this rate can be recommended.

Govardhan has a joint village site with the Government village of Gangápur. There are no arrears at present but it is impossible to find out whether the full assessment has been regularly collected. It lies on the longitudinal line of the proposed Group IV, but might perhaps be equally well put in Group III. This course would entail a rise of 53 per cent. This increase is too great. I accordingly prefer to keep closer to the old grouping. The proposed placing of this village in Group IV will give an increase of 38 per cent.

There is a small area of patasthal with kaccha bandharas. The water cess may be retained without increase.

The pakka bandhara of Gangápur irrigates one survey number. The maximum rate on this bandhara is Rs. 10. The rate on this number will be kept at Rs. 10 as in the case of Gangápur.

1. Pimpalgaon-Bahule.
2. Tiradshet.

14. These villages are situated on the Násik-Trimbak road, about 6 miles from Násik.

Pimpalgaon-Bahule is a good village of Deshi type. There are no arrears at present, but the revenue history cannot be traced. Land has a very fair value, as the following statistics show :—

Dry Crop.			Sales.		Garden.		
Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		A. g.	R. as. p.	Rs.	
38 30	20 12 0	561	27-03	2 23	5 14 0	162	25-44

Dry Crop.			Rent.		Garden.		
Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent on Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent on assessment.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
50 36	33 8 0	61 6 7	545	5 20	12 12 0	95	13.4

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-13-0\*.

\* NOTE:—The assessment is calculated by multiplying the bhag annas by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and adding  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the result. This is within a fraction of Rs. 1-13-0.

The rate agrees closely with that of Chunchále which is now put in Group IV. There is a possibility of putting Pimpalgaon-Bahule in Group III as it adjoins the Group II village of Sátpur. But on the other side it has villages of Group V. At this point in the District the gradation in grouping falls very quickly. I consider that it will be better to put Pimpalgaon-Bahule in Group IV. This will give an increase of 24 per cent. in dry crop assessment.

There is patasthal on a small stream called the Junan Ohol. It is poor in quality, although one bandhara is pakka. Even in good years it does not last beyond December. I see no reason to increase the water-cess.

Tiradshet is a small village inhabited by Kolis. It is of the Deshi type.

From its position it would naturally fall in the same group as Pimpalgaon-Bahule.

But the present maximum rate is only Re. 1. It is therefore impossible to bring it under the same group as Pimpalgaon-Bahule.

There is no rice land or patasthal but the rate on motasthal bagait is Rs. 4 per acre. This rate is contrary to the survey principles now in force. It will be necessary to reduce this rate to the dry-crop maximum rate in the ordinary way.

There is no doubt that the present dry-crop rate is extremely low. It bears no relation to any village in this part. Owing to the loss of the settlement report it is impossible to say how this rate came to be imposed.

I propose to raise the maximum rate to Rs. 1-10-0. This is the limit of increase permissible. The village may be regarded as properly forming part of Group IV. To show that the maximum rate is different, it may be called Group IV-A.

1. Sárul.
2. Vilholi.

15. These are two Deshi villages on the Agra Road about 8 miles south-west of Násik.

The maximum rate in force at present in the same in both villages *viz.* Rs. 1-12-0\*. This rate is considerably higher than that of the villages around Sárul, but Chunchále and Páthardi which adjoin Vilholi, also have at present a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

These villages were settled in 1868-69 and 1853-54 respectively, so that a large increment is fully justified by the great rise in prices since those dates.

There seems no reason to draw a distinction between these two villages, I shall follow the present grouping and put both villages in Group IV with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0.

There is no patasthal. Motasthal bagait is 9 acres in area. The rate is higher than the dry-crop rate and will have to be reduced in accordance with modern principles.

\*NOTE:—The rate is more exactly Rs. 1-8-0 +  $\frac{1}{10}$  of that +  $\frac{1}{20}$  of that = Rs. 1-11-7. The rate was so calculated apparently for ease of reckoning.

16. This village is situated near the Agra Road about 5 miles from Násik. It is a Deshi village growing bajri and wheat in nearly equal proportions. It is a prosperous village. There are no arrears. The village officers state that the land revenue is recovered without difficulty.

Ambád-Khurd.

The Original Settlement is still in force although remeasurement was carried out in 1891 and classification work completed in 1899.

The dry crop maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0. As the settlement was introduced in 1859 it is clear that the rise in prices in more than half a century will justify a large increase in assessment.

The village from its position will be placed either in Group II or Group III. Although the increase from a rate of Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 is somewhat heavy, it is by no means excessive if it is regarded as the lump result of two settlement periods. The rise in prices since the settlement is well over 100 per cent. so that the cultivator retains a larger margin profit than he had at the original settlement.

There will be a reduction in the assessment on motasthal bagait, as the present rate goes up to Rs. 4.

Irrigation is practised also from several kacha bandharas on the streams, which run from the hills on the village border. These streams are naturally very precarious and in the best of years hold water only up to January. They are at present unassessed. I see no reason to impose a water-rate now.

1. Shilápur.
2. Odha.

17. These two villages are situated on the Godavari about 8 miles east of Násik.

There is a small railway station open for goods and passengers two miles from Odha.

Neither of these villages appear to be very flourishing.

The maximum rates are as follows :—

			Year of classification.	Present dry-crop maximum rate.	Present patasthal rate.
				Rs. s. p.	
Shilápur	...	...	1867	1 8 0	10
Odha	...	...	1853	1 12 0*	Nil.

\*NOTE.—Calculated as in case of Vilholi q. v.

These dry crop rates appears to be light as compared with those of adjoining Government villages. The rates of Shilápur were originally fixed at Rs. 2 and Rs. 12, but these were reduced by 25 per cent. No reasons are given.

The present average dry crop assessment is as follows :—

			Rs. s. p.				Rs. s. p.
Shilápur	...	...	0 11 1	Mánur	...	...	0 13 4
Odha	...	...	0 9 3	Mádsángvi	...	...	0 14 9
				Lákhgaon	...	...	0 14 2

The rates proposed for adjoining Government villages are Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-8-0. Even the lower of these two groups gives an abnormal increase in Shilápur. However I think the increase will be borne without difficulty provided that some concession is given on patasthal. The rise in prices since 1867 is over 100 per cent.

The Shilápur patasthal is at present assessed on a maximum rate of Rs. 10 for water only. In addition a rate of annas 12 per acre is imposed where there

is auxiliary irrigation from wells. The bandhara is in very bad repair. I am satisfied that even if the bandhara were put into perfect order, the water rate is still too high. The stream on which it is built is small and takes its rise in a region of moderate rainfall. It is of course not on the Godávári. I consider that a rate of Rs. 5 for water is the highest that can be borne. This will effect a reduction of Rs. 282 or 50 per cent.

In the case of motasthal bagait also there will be some reduction as the maximum rate is at present as high as Rs. 4 per acre. The introduction of the revision survey will require the reduction of these rates to those of dry crop with the addition of the usual 'chad' up to 4 annas.

I accordingly propose to put both villages in Group III to which they naturally belong.

18. Ráhuri is a small village opposite to Bhagur. It is very conveniently situated for markets and railway. The only drawback is that the river Dárná comes between. This river now carries the water for the Godávári canals and is rather difficult to cross.

The following sale statistics are recorded in this village :—

Dry Crop.			
Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by sale price.
A. g.	Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
27 11	23 12 0	2,300 0 0	96.84
Garden.			
2 0	4 4 0	400 0 0	94.11

The village naturally falls into the new Group III. The increase in assessment will be 37.29 per cent. and is by no means excessive as the present rates were fixed 60 years ago.

The rise in prices since the period preceding the settlement has been enormous, and leaves a large margin of profit to the cultivator as the following table shows :—

Sers per rupee.			
	Decade ended 1853-54.	Decade ended 1913.	Increase in price per cent.
			Rs.
Bájri ...	37	13½	179
Wheat ..	33	11	200
Gram ...	32	12½	150
Rice ...	19	8	137

There is a pakka bandhara in this village but the supply of water is poor. It was dry by December in 1913 which was a year of exceptionally heavy rainfall. I do not propose any increase in the water rate.

Vadner. Vadner is a good village situated on the Váldevi River about 5 miles south of Násik.

The revision operations were carried out in 1903. In 1913-14 a revised rate of Rs. 2 was sanctioned for two years only pending completion of the present revision. The rate in force up to that time was Rs. 1-12-0. At the time that the temporary rate of Rs. 2 was sanctioned the original rate was wrongly reported to be Rs. 1-8-0. I find on examining the original papers that it was Rs. 1-8-0 + 1/10 of that + 1/20 of that. This is approximately a rate of Rs. 1-12-0.

The Group to which Vadner belongs by virtue of its position is the proposed second group.

The rate proposed for this group is Rs. 2-12-0.

An increase of 37.5 per cent. in two years would not be justified unless for exceptional reasons. Looking to the original rate fixed in 1852-53 the increase from 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-12-0 would be fully justified by the immense rise in prices since that period.

The price of the staple grains at Násik has risen 165 per cent. as I have shown in the preceding paragraph.

Compared with the adjoining inám villages of Vihitgaon and Belatgavhán the assessment is even now very light.

It is practically the same as that of the Government village of Pimpalgaon-Khámb which has paid this rate for 40 years. I consider that Vadner should be put in the same group as that proposed for Pimpalgaon-Khámb viz., Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0.

There is no patasthal in the village.

Motásthal assessment has been carried out according to the latest principles. The rate is kept within the dry-crop rates with the addition of a 'chad' upto 4 annas: the total in no case is to exceed 18 annas.

1. Vihitgaon.
2. Belatgavhán.

20. These two villages are exceptionally well situated on the Násik-Deoláli Road.

The maximum rate now in force is Rs. 2-8-0.

There is nothing to show that this rate has been found excessive.

The adjoining villages are proposed to be rated at Rs. 3-2-0 and Rs. 2-12-0.

In view of the fact that a rate of Rs. 2-8-0 was considered reasonable in 1873-74, I think that these villages should be put in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-2-0.

There is no patasthal in either village.

Some land has already been taken up for building sites. Such lands should be excluded from the guarantee and building site assessment levied at the same rate as in the adjoining village of Deolali.

21. This small village lies about 6 miles south of Násik on the Váldevi River. It forms a sort of inset between Páthardi and Nándur-Bahule.

It has at present the same rate as Nándur-Bahule.

It should be placed in the new Group III along with Nándur-Bahule and Páthardi.

There is a small area of motasthal bagait which will have a reduction in assessment according to modern principles.

Panchak.

22. This small village is on the Godávári about 4 miles east of Násik.

Its present maximum rate is Rs. 1-13-0, arrived at in the same way as that of Ráhuri.

This rate was fixed in 1853 so that a large increase in assessment is to be expected. As I have shown above in paragraph 18 prices have risen from 137 to 200 per cent. since the decade ended 1853.

The proper place for this village is in Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12-0. The increase of 51 per cent. is in the circumstances moderate.

There are 6 acres of old motasthal on which there will be a reduction in assessment in accordance with modern principles.

Agar Tákli.

23. This is a small village about 2 miles east of Násik on the Násardi River.

It is practically a suburb of Násik and has all the advantages of market and manure which proximity to a large town gives.

It is situated between villages of the proposed 1st and 2nd groups. As for as situation goes it could equally well be included in either.

It is said that the revenue is easily recovered. There are no arrears now.

The present maximum rate cannot be exactly ascertained. With the help of classer's books and the land register, I worked out the rate to be Rs. 2-8-0 or possibly Rs. 2-6-0. The difference is trifling. The increase due to the placing of this village in Group I would be only 25 or 31 per cent. The rates were fixed on the basis of prices in 1867 so that even a rise of 31 per cent. is moderate. I recommend that it be placed in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 3-2-0.

There is patasthal garden in this village irrigated from a kacca bandhara on the Násardi River. This bandhara is only 200 yards below the Shindi Bag pakka bandhara of Násik. This pakka bandhara is extremely well built and lets down hardly any water to the Agar-Tákli bandhara. Even in December of this year (1914) when the water-supply everywhere is far above the average, the Agar-Takli pat appears to be about to dry up. There is no reason to raise the water-cess.

Motasthal will receive a reduction in assessment according to the present practice.

24. These two villages are now to be settled for the first time. The measurement and classification was carried out in 1906. The two villages are situated on the northern boundary of the táfuka and are Deshi in character. They are respectively 8 and 5 miles from Násik by country track.

1. Dari.
2. Maturi.

Dari is a small village of 50 inhabitants. Most of the cultivators live at Makhmalabad, Maturi, Mungsare and Dugaon.

There is absolutely no means of ascertaining what revenue is enjoyed at present. No tharavbands are prepared and not even a completed ledger is forthcoming. It appears that the inám-dár keeps a large area nominally waste but actually lets it out to annual tenants on terms which cannot be ascertained. The inám-dárs state that they have no accounts and can give no information.

The mamul assessment is Rs. 588 (including judi (Rs. 11-8-0) on kadim inám). According to survey the assessment is Rs. 466 on a Re. 1 basis. A maximum rate of about Rs. 1-4-0 would therefore be required to give an amount equal to the mamul.

In the absence of evidence of collections, it is impossible to deal with the village except in relation to climate and situation.

Its position is between the IIIrd and IVth Groups with maximum rates of Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 respectively.

Dari is decidedly inferior to Maturi in all respects. I consider that it should be put in Group IV with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0.



This rate will give a heavy increase (82 per cent.) over the mamul assessment, but I think that the increase may be sanctioned as a special case; it is merely owing to the late introduction of the settlement that this high increase is required.

In the case of Máturi fairly reliable accounts are forthcoming. The figures of collections as ascertained from these accounts are as follows :—

Year.	Fixed land revenue demand.			Arrears carried forward.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Collection.			Remission.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1901-02	1,049	11	7	1,676	11	7	97	8	3	2,823	15	5	834	10	3	33	0	2
1902-03	940	6	5	1,956	5	0	77	9	3	2,974	4	8	1,042	4	5	44	0	2
1903-04	978	5	1	1,888	0	1	68	8	10	2,932	14	6	1,118	7	3	94	14	2
1904-05	905	15	4	1,719	8	7	58	14	2	2,684	6	1	1,422	10	6	162	13	3
1905-06	867	3	2	1,098	15	4	55	5	8	2,021	8	2	1,130	8	6	292	14	4
1906-07	825	7	10	598	1	4	55	10	0	1,479	3	2	1,014	0	9	64	15	2
1907-08	927	0	9	400	3	3	58	13	0	1,884	1	0	774	1	3	228	12	10
1908-09	918	1	2	383	2	11	60	3	1	1,361	7	2	1,081	4	3	47	8	0
1909-10	967	4	9	282	10	11	59	13	6	1,309	13	2	979	8	2	53	11	8
1910-11	989	0	0	276	9	4	54	0	0	1,319	9	4	721	11	6	59	11	6
1911-12	982	15	6	538	2	4	55	4	6	1,576	6	4	858	9	11	34	7	8
1912-13	904	0	3	633	5	7	84	13	2	1,673	5	9	818	9	10	69	7	1
1913-14	1,039	0	4	734	4	10	60	9	6	1,833	14	8	1,809	7	1	98	8	6
Average	945	11	8	945	1	3	64	13	6	1,955	10	5	1,042	12	1	98	10	9

From the above statement it appears that the average collection of land revenue and judi exclusive of miscellaneous land revenue is Rs. 978, of this amount Rs. 12 is judi which is not changed by the introduction of the settlement. The assessment on the khalsa-land occupied is Rs. 339 on a maximum rate of Re. 1. There is a considerable area nominally unoccupied, but much of this is actually cultivated on annual leases. A rate of about Rs. 2-14-0 would be required to give the inámdár a revenue equal to his revenue in recent years. It is however noticeable that there are large arrears constantly carried forward until the year 1913-14 when this inquiry was in progress, when the whole amount was wiped off. It is open to doubt whether the full amount was collected or whether the arrears were written off. Taking a more general view of the accounts the normal collection (exclusive of judi) may be taken to be about Rs. 900.

From its position Máturi would naturally be placed in Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. This maximum rate will cause a slight reduction (12 per cent.) below the amounts realized in recent years. But for the reason given in the preceding paragraph, I do not think that a higher rate is necessary.

There are four kaccha bandharas on small streams in this village. No rate is levied at present. In view of the fact that these bandharas are rarely built except in years of heavy rainfall, I do not consider that any assessment should be levied now.

Rice land.

25. Rice land is found in the following villages only :—

Village.	Existing rice maximum rate.			System of assessment.	Proposed maximum rate.			Increase per cent.
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Vághere	6	0	0	Dángi	7	3	0	19-79
Vele	6	0	0	Do.	7	3	0	19-79
Kone	6	0	0	Do.	7	3	0	19-79
Vilholi	Not known.			Do.	7	3	0	} Increase equal to that of dry crop is given provisionally in Appendix Q.
Sáru	Do.			Do.	7	3	0	
Sávargaon	Do.			Do.	7	3	0	
Govardhan	Do.			Do.	7	3	0	
Talegaon Trimbak	7	0	0	Do.	7	3	0	
Pimpalgaon Garudshvar	6	0	0	Do.	7	3	0	19-79

The rates proposed are uniform with those proposed for the Government villages of the Násik Táluka.

There is no difficulty about applying this rate in the villages where the existing maximum rate is known, but in 4 villages there is nothing to show what the maximum rate on 'aval' rice land is. With the help of the classer's books and suds I endeavoured to reconstruct the scale; but the results do not coincide neither with the old Násik Rs. 6 scale or with the old Dindori Rs. 8 scale except in the lowest class which is assessed at Rs. 1-8-0 in all cases. As the first two classes of rice land are not found in these villages I could not completely re-construct the scale. It will therefore be necessary to work out the revised assessment in these villages by applying the Násik scale with a maximum of Rs. 7-3-0 instead of raising the assessment by so many annas in the rupee.

26. In all villages where the Original Settlement was introduced before 1874, motásthal bagáit is rated under a maximum of Rs. 4 per acre.

Motásthal.

The ordinary scale appears to be bágáit.

Class.				Rate per acre.
I	...	...	...	4 0 0
II	...	...	...	3 5 0
III	...	...	...	2 15 0
IV	...	...	...	2 8 0

This special rate for motásthal is, of course, contrary to the modern practice of exemplifying improvements. At the present revision the rates will have to be brought within the dry crop maximum rate. The only difference will be the "chad" up to annas 4 given for old wells. This 'chad' is given under the so-called B-Table which is as follows:—

Soil classification.				Chad.
A.	p.	A.	p.	Annas
16	0 to	10	1	4
10	0 to	7	1	3
7	0 to	4	1	2

Total annas are in no case to exceed 18 annas.

There will be a reduction on motásthal on account of this change in assessment.

27. In conclusion, I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed for 30 years, as in the case of Government villages.

Guarantee.

## 1.—NÁSÍK.

Násik and Igátpuri Tálukas appear on the map to occupy a precisely similar position. But in reality, owing chiefly to the direction of the mountain ranges, they are very different. Igatpuri is all Dáng, barely reaching the line of what is called "Nime Dang". Násik goes through Nime Dáng and Madhyadesh to pure Desh. The market of Igatpuri is almost in the middle, that of Násik near one end. Consequently, while in Igatpuri one group goes right across the táluka from east to west, the Násik groups go gradually up to the Madhyadesh and down again to the Desh beyond.

2. Násik Táluka does not seem to have been underassessed at the last settlement as prices then were. The figures of sales and rents show a rental of about 3 times the assessment. Thus the assessment is now 33 per cent. of the assets, and the proposed assessment will be 41½ per cent. which according to the ordinary Indian Settlement standard is fair and rather on the light side. Of course these figures are not worth much, though perhaps more in Násik than in other tálukas. Probably the true economic rent is generally higher than those figures show. I know that actual rents are much higher in some places while in many places there are neither rents nor sales. But it is a good thing to have some absolute standard, instead of merely comparing present settlements with past ones. In many Bombay settlements the only absolute standard referred to has been that of relinquishments as if the fact that the peasant did not desert his ancestral lands were any proof of fair assessment. The rental standard cannot be exact here, but it is the best we have; and it is satisfactory to find that it strongly supports the proposed rates.

3. Where the conditions vary in thin strips, as they do here, it is easy to find fault with the grouping. An obvious criticism is that Wadala and Dasak should be in the 1st group with Násik and Deoláli, and that Páthardi should be in the 2nd instead of the 3rd. But the enhancements in these villages are already about 40 per cent. and would be 66. So I think they may be left as they are.

4. The case of Bhagur and Sansari is weaker. They contain a cantonment and a goods station (capriciously called Deoláli, whereas the station in Deoláli is called Násik). Bhagur is itself a market and both are on the right side of the Darna River. The suburbs of the cantonment have a large and wealthy summer population and the price of land is high. It is hard to see why these villages should not be in the 1st group. I think they should be. The enhancement would be only 39 per cent. I observe that the adjoining inám villages of Vihitgaon and Belatgawhan have been put in the 1st group for no better reason.

5. The Dáng villages of Ambai, Amboli, Velunja and Kachurli seem rated too low in Group VII. The people are fairly prosperous and are demanding more land. They grow rabi crops and have much better communications than the wretched jungle hamlets below Gháts, of which the 7th Group mostly consists.

6. As regards the rice rate, I doubt if the Igatguri rice is better than that of Trimbak, but the distance from an export market justifies the difference.

7. I have been through the list of proposed changes in pásthal rates and agree with them all. If I had only seen these páts in these last two very good years I should have thought the rates too low. But I have also seen them in two bad years.

8. As regards the inám villages, I have no objection to any of the proposals except that for Dari. A rise of 82 per cent. in this wretched little village seems unreasonable. The Inámdárs are absentees and their management very bad, so they have no special claim to this unearned increment. The adjoining and similar village of Manoli has been put in the 5th Group and the proposed rates in the adjoining Dindori villages are lower even than that. Such a special enhancement could only be justified by special reasons, but it seems to me that all the reasons are against it.

9. I should have rather liked to reduce the pátasthal rate in Jalálpur, since the Maharája of Dewas refuses to spend anything on the bandhára. But I find that the rates are really very low considering the circumstances. This is a genuine perennial sugarcane pát, about the only one south of Málegaon, where the rates are quite twice as high. Even in its unrepaired condition it grows a good deal of sugarcane without the help of wells.

10. The changes which I have to propose are therefore as follows :—

Bhagur } to be raised from Group II to Group I.  
Sansari }

Ambai }  
Amboli } to be raised from Group VII to Group VI.  
Kachurli }  
Velunja }

*Inám villages.*

Dari ... to be lowered from Group IV to Group V.

C. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.

From

J. H. GARRETT, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NÁSÍK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the 2nd Revision Settlement of the Niphád Táluka.

2. Like most of the tálukas now undergoing revision in this district, the existing settlements were carried out piecemeal.

3. The táluka consists of 107 Government villages and 15 irám villages settled in the following years :—

Government villages.	Year of Settlement.	Authority.	Where printed.
69	1872	... Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2077 of 30th April 1872.	Selection CXXX.
11	1875	... Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 2446 of 15th May 1874, and 3699 of 30th June 1875.	New Series CXLV.
14	1875	... Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, Nos. 1700 of 19th March 1875 and 6066 of 26th October 1875.	CCCXLVIII.
1	1876	... Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7391 of 15th December 1876.	CCCLV.
5	1877	... Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1056 of 19th February 1877.	CCCLV.
4	1877	... Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2200 of 6th April 1877.	CCCXLVI.
3	1894	... Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 875 of 3rd February 1894.	CCCLV.

Physical features.

4. The táluka is situated near the centre of the Násik District and is compact in shape.

(It is mostly plain, broken only by hills of no great height near Vinohur and sloping gradually down to the Godávári.)

This is the only táluka of those now undergoing revision which contains no part too mountainous for carts either within it or on its borders.

(The construction of the pick-up-weir of the Godávári Canals has changed the face of the country. There is now a permanent lake stretching from Khángáon Thadi up the Godávári to Sávli in the extreme west of the táluka and up the Kádva River to Niphád.) This storage has considerably upset traffic in the parts affected.

Rainfall.

5. Appendix A gives rainfall statistics for Niphád for all years since 1891.

It is generally believed that the rainfall in the west of the táluka is more copious and more regular than in the east.

Fortunately of late years statistics of several new rain-gauges are available. Incomplete though the figures are, they are valuable as confirmation of *a priori* theory :—

Year.	Niphád.	Pimpalgaon Baswant.	Ojhar Támbat.	Khervádi, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Lásalgaon, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	Nándur Madhyamshwar.	Devgaon.
1904	11·89	16·07	10·59	...	...	...	...
1905	11·42	19·51	14·56	...	...	...	...
1906	14·09	18·57	20·42	...	...	...	...
1907	16·61	27·58	20·43	...	...	...	...
1908	9·83	14·4	10·19	8·21	9·56	...	...
1909	19·88	22·67	23·94	20·64	17·38	...	...
1910	32·79	27·95	26·07	23·66	22·23	...	...
1911	10·84	14·34	10·64	8·83	9·1	9·05	...
1912	19·03	23·66	24·78	...	...	16·08	...
1913	16·07	22·03	21·59	...	...	17·87	16·69
Average for 10 years...	16·24	20·64	18·32	...	...	...	...

From these figures it is proved conclusively that the rainfall is heaviest at Pimpalgaon Baswant, while Ojhar Támbat in the extreme west has a slightly lower rainfall than Pimpalgaon Baswant, eight miles away to the north-east, but a better rainfall than Niphád in the centre of the táluka.

Unfortunately the figures for Khervádi and Lásalgaon supplied by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company do not include "early rain" or "late rains", so that they are not sufficient for purposes of comparison.

The figures for Devgaon in the extreme east are for one year only.

6. There have been several important improvements in roads since the last Settlement. These improvements are in several Communications. cases subsequent to 1904 and much is still to be done.

The chief road is the Bombay-Agra, which touches the north-west of the táluka. It is greatly improved by a fine bridge over the Kádva built in 1913.

There were no other made roads in 1872 when the 1st Revision Settlement began.

During the lease, the so-called Khándesh-Nizam's-Frontier Road has been brought through Lásalgaon, Vinchur and Bharvas.

Another made road leads from Pimpalgaon Baswant to Niphád and on to Vinchur where it joins the Khándesh-Nizam's-Frontier Road.

Another road leads from Niphád to Khángaoon over the Godáviri weir and on to Sáykhedé. The last few miles are unmetalled but are quite good for carts.

There is a short stretch of metalled road from Khervádi Station to the Godáviri opposite the market of Sáykhedé. Owing to the damming of the Godáviri it is at present crossed only by ferry. But a causeway is now nearly completed.

For the rest, country tracks traverse the táluka in every direction. They are usually good. But in the rich black soil villages of the Kádva and Godávári valleys there is great difficulty in getting carts about from June until well into the cold weather. In the canal tract there are often impassable quagmires— at the crossing of the distributaries. But these evils are being gradually remedied.

Lastly, the railway could not be more convenient. The main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway traverses the whole length of the táluka and has five stations within its limits, three of which, Lásalgaon, Niphád and Khervádi, are important goods stations.

7. The weekly bazárs are given in Appendix C. The figures of sales cannot be taken as even approximately correct, but they indicate the relative importance of the markets.

Markets.

Lásalgaon is now the greatest grain market in the district. During the season daily auctions of grain are held at which great quantities of produce pass to the Bombay dealers. There is a very great advantage in nearness to Lásalgaon, as there is never any difficulty in disposing of any quantity of produce, and that at a fair price owing to keen competition among buyers. It is the regular thing to meet streams of laden carts converging on Lásalgaon from places 20 or more miles away. The sellers prefer to do this rather than run the risk of a fruitless journey to a nearer and smaller market.

Next to Lásalgaon, Sáykhede is still the best market. It used to be perhaps the greatest market in the whole district. But since the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lásalgaon and Bhagur have taken much of its trade, and for the last few years it has suffered severely by the damming of the Godávári. A causeway is at last being built. This may restore its prosperity. Niphád and Pimpalgaon Baswant are fair local markets, while Khángaoon is an insignificant bazár recently transferred from Nándur Mádhyameshwar for the convenience of labourers working in the pick-up-weir.

8. Appendix J gives statistics of the various kinds of wells and other sources of water-supply in various years. The information for these appendices comes in the first instance from village officers who have various ways of interpreting the elaborate headings. There are discrepancies in the figures which it is impossible to reconcile. Whatever the correct figures may be, it is impossible to tour in the táluka without seeing frequent signs of new wells being dug and old wells being improved.

Water-supply.

The total number of sources of water-supply according to Appendix J is as follows:—

Year.	Number of sources.
1891-92	2,920
1896-97	3,528
1901-02	3,792
1902-03	3,776
1910-11	4,009
1911-12	4,606

(The táluka is on the whole well off for water. The Kádva and Godávári are perennial. The head waters of both these rivers are now stored for irrigation. The Kádva canals irrigate the villages of Sákore, Kokangaon, Vadáli, Pimpri, Ojhar, Dikshi, Jivhále and Thergaon.)

The Godávári Right and Left Bank Canals take off from a weir at Khángaoon. They give water to considerable areas in Tárukhedle, Támasvádi

Karanji Khurd, Bráhmañwáde, Náñdur Madhymeshwar, Sárolethadi, Khedle Jhungyache, Kolgaon, Ajampur, Kánlad, Rui and Devgaon.

There are several bandharas which will be discussed under the head of Pátasthal.

Drinking water is plentiful almost everywhere from wells and rivers, except in some of the eastern villages.

9. Appendix B gives details of the various crops. The averages for the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14 show that fallows of all kinds amount to only 22,689 acres out of 186,909, which is only 12·14 per cent.

This compares very favourably with the surrounding tálukas :—

Average percentage of fallow to total occupied area.					
Niphád.	Dindoi.	Yeola.	Sinnar.	Obándor.	Násik.
12·14	27·59	14·69	16·06	20·26	30·14

As for crops, the cereals báñri and wheat cover more than 72 per cent. of the total cropped area. The proportion of these two crops varies greatly according to the distribution of the rainfall. An unfavourable kharif rain as in 1904 and 1911 leads to an extension of the rabi wheat.

The pulses (tur, gram, math and kulith) are next in importance. 12·88 of the total cropped area is under these crops. Gram is a rabi crop grown occasionally as a change from wheat or as a second crop after báñri. The other pulses are row-crops grown with báñri. Linseed (5·95 per cent.) is the only other crop of general importance.

Cotton is practically negligible. There is no apparent reason why it should not be grown in the drier parts of the táluka except that grass and grazing is scanty. The cultivators very wisely see that the substitution of cotton for báñri is by no means sound economy if fodder has to be bought at ruinous prices. The ordinary rabi crops of wheat, linseed and gram are quite profitable enough as money crops.

Appendix B gives the area under irrigation.

The area under irrigation is now undergoing extension owing to the Godávári Canals. At present these canals are not fully developed. The effect is as yet too slight to justify a special increase on the canal villages. For the present, Government receives an adequate return from the water-rate on lands actually irrigated.

I think that a general increase in the assessment can be justified only by a marked improvement of the canal villages over their neighbours.

The percentage of area irrigated to gross cropped area in this táluka is contrasted with that of its neighbours :—

Niphád.	Dindori.	Yeola.	Sinnar.	Chándor.	Násik.
6·58	4·49	3·92	6·02	6·86	5·22

These figures show that Niphád is one of the best tálukas for garden cultivation.

Population.

10. Appendices D and E contain statistics of population by the census of 1911.



The population of the táluka is practically stationary since 1891 :—

Year.	Population.	Variation per cent.
1872	86,017	.....
1881	87,523	+1.7
1891	92,868	+5.5
1901	92,791	<i>Nil.</i>
1911	93,029	<i>Nil.</i>

The population is agricultural to the extent of 67.9 per cent. 32.1 per cent. are returned as non-agricultural. The bulk of these are—

- (1) traders,
- (2) railway employees, and
- (3) labourers and craftsmen employed on the Godávári Irrigation works which were under construction at the time of the census.

The natural increase in population is about 500 per annum (*vide* Appendix G).

The figures in Appendix G are, I believe, very fairly reliable as Niphád is a civilized táluka. The question is, what becomes of this surplus. Emigration is the obvious explanation; but from inquiry in the táluka there is very little evidence of emigration.

There is, I think, no reason to suppose that the want of growth in population is a bad sign. The táluka has long ago reached the limit of cultivation. It has no productive industry apart from agriculture and cannot support a larger population. Not only is there no room for expansion in cultivation but some 2,000 acres of good land have been submerged or acquired for the Godávári Canal work.

Plague was serious in 1904 and 1911. The figures are as follows :—

Year.	Number of plague deaths.
1904	1,979
1905	312
1906	10
1907	93
1908	23
1909	<i>Nil.</i>
1910	73
1911	712
1912	308
1913	1

Possibly some persons escaped enumeration through leaving their villages at the time of the census on account of plague.

But in my opinion neither plague nor the lack of growth in population has in the long run checked the prosperity of the táluka.

In spite of the fact that the population of Niphád is stationary, it is still by far the most densely populated táluka in the district. If Násik City is included in the reckoning, Násik Táluka slightly surpasses Niphád.

The density in Niphád is 226 persons to the square mile; in Násik, excluding the city, 173, or including the city, 244. Next comes Igatpuri with 200. All other tálukas are below 200 to the square mile.

11. Appendix H gives the number of schools in 1912-13 and 1913-14. The figures for 1904 are inserted in order to show what great progress is being made.

Education.

From column 3 of Appendix E it is seen that the percentage of literates increased from 4.66 per cent. in 1901 to 5.8 per cent. in 1911. This increase is in reality vastly greater because in 1911 a strict standard of literary was required, so much so that other talukas show a decrease in literary.

Educational progress in this taluka is therefore most satisfactory.

12. Appendix F gives a classified statement of agricultural stock. The figures for 1913-14, were obtained by a special census.

Agricultural resources.

Contrasted figures for various years are given below :—

	1872.	1891.	1904.	1909-10.	1913-14.
1. Agricultural cattle ...	21,365	21,995	17,611	20,841	21,530
2. Milch cattle and young ...	12,436	16,444	16,471	16,866	21,637
3. Horses and ponies ...	...	1,512	999	1,095	1,434
4. Sheep and goats ...	20,269	21,000	28,830	22,385	22,620
5. Carts for produce ...	1,974	...	2,721	3,081	3,383

This table shows that the resources of the taluka are at present abundant. Working cattle are well up to the standard of 1872. Young stock and milch cattle which form the reserve are 73.9 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the lease. Horses and ponies, which are luxuries, are 43 per cent. up on 1904. This is a decided indication of prosperity, if not of a boon. Carts for goods are 71.37 per cent. more numerous than in 1872. This looks as if there is more produce to dispose of—perhaps owing to better cultivation and extension of irrigation.

The figures are so clear that further comment is needless. The only doubt which arises is as to whether we are now at the top of the wave of prosperity and ought to be prepared for an early descent. I am inclined to think that nothing but a succession of 2 or 3 bad seasons will affect the agricultural stock seriously. In the totals of the recent enumeration there are large numbers of useless animals which will die off first much to the benefit of the cultivator. The young stock and useful beasts can be kept going. The present increase in resources is due quite as much to high prices as to good rainfall. Since 1904 there have been several years in which either kharif or rabi, or both, suffered (1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1911). It cannot therefore be said that my conclusions are vitiated by abnormally good seasons.

13. The taluka produces nothing except agricultural produce, and has no manufactures or industries except the usual local handicrafts.

Manufactures and industries.

Trade.

14. Trade is confined to produce exporting. Lasalgaon is the chief centre where Bombay merchants have their agents.

The exports of Lasalgaon station are enormous, but it is impossible to estimate how much is the produce of Niphad Taluka. In all probability not one-fourth comes from Niphad Taluka. Lasalgaon is the chief station for Chandor Taluka, the western half of Yeola and parts of Sinnar and Kopargaon.

Niphad (Kundevadi) station is more confined to local exports. It receives produce from Pimpalgaon Baswant and the central part of the taluka.

Khervadi is another important station, but much of the exports are foreign to the taluka. A statement of exports from each station is appended.

7

*Exports by rail in maunds.*

Year	Khervádi.				Niphád.				Lásalgaon.			
	Agri-cultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Others.	Total.	Agri-cultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Others.	Total.	Agri-cultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Others.	Total.
1909 ...	36,134	1,908	172,410	210,452	63,908	21,280	25,904	114,092	182,033	639	99,343	282,014
1910 ...	45,080	799	198,237	244,106	94,519	13,961	26,470	131,950	221,095	2,555	90,245	323,895
1911 ...	66,302	1,614	261,944	319,160	157,709	11,331	43,969	212,709	424,024	14,680	127,454	566,158
1912 ...	27,481	2,468	203,168	233,055	57,186	6,654	47,795	111,635	167,044	11,300	132,097	310,341
1913 ...	49,234	603	234,745	284,582	141,300	4,760	56,080	202,140	308,193	2,729	161,520	472,442
Total ...	224,171	7,376	1,064,792	1,306,339	514,623	56,966	200,919	772,528	1,322,339	31,902	620,659	1,974,850
Average ...	44,834	1,475	212,959	259,267	102,924	11,397	40,184	154,505	264,478	6,380	124,132	384,970

From all stations the chief export is wheat which is grown almost entirely for export. Other articles of importance are onions, groundnut and linseed. The exports, as is to be expected, fluctuate enormously according to the character of the season. Nor is it likely that there will be any great change except at Lásalgaon which will no doubt be the outlet for the produce of many villages on the Godávári Canals.

The imports at the same stations are given below. These figures are as difficult to analyse as those of exports :—

*Imports by rail in maunds.*

Year.	Khervádi.			Niphád.			Lásalgaon.		
	General merchandise.	Building materials.	Total.	General merchandise.	Building materials.	Total.	General merchandise.	Building materials.	Total.
1909 ...	33,414	814	39,228	71,092	11,107	82,199	114,219	5,509	119,728
1910 ...	39,122	1,752	40,874	48,254	5,471	48,725	123,588	5,192	123,780
1911 ...	43,143	1,425	49,573	68,421	3,352	71,773	144,918	5,369	150,287
1912 ...	85,510	1,025	86,335	76,760	1,574	78,334	182,868	5,737	188,605
1913 ...	56,463	1,358	57,819	38,983	4,652	43,635	133,537	10,628	144,165
Average ...	53,491	1,274	54,765	59,702	5,231	64,933	139,826	6,487	146,313

The following statement gives the average exports and imports for quinquennial periods :—

*Average exports and imports by quinquennial periods  
(000's omitted) in maunds.*

Period.	Khervádi.		Niphád.		Lásalgaon.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
1873—1877 ...	122	40	206	21	600	95
1878—1882 ...		Not available.	308		308	84
1883—1887 ...	200	Not available.	280		393	87
1888—1892 ...		Not available.	308		397	93
1893—1897 ...	229	56	308	38	350	125
1898—1902 ...	183	82	105	61	250	169
1903—1908 ...		Not available.	154			
1909—1013 ...	259	146	154	64	394	54

From these figures it does not appear that trade is on the increase. The figures of Lásalgaon show a falling off since the opening of the Dhond-Manmád and Godávári Valley Lines. Exports fluctuate according to the character of the season as one would expect in a purely agricultural tract. The greatest amount exported in one year was 1,592 thousand maunds from the three stations in 1874. The lowest level was reached in 1900, the famine year, with 277 thousand maunds.

On the whole the táluka will not show any expansion of export trade until the canals develope.

Sales of land.

15. Appendices K and K<sup>1</sup> give statistics of sales of land during the last five years.

These sales are selected from the Record-of-rights after inquiry as to the true nature of the transaction. The sales are all sales for cash between independent parties. All conditional sales, so-called sales where a debt forms part of the consideration and nominal sales between relatives are excluded.

These statistics can be used in three ways :—

*first*, for the purpose of grouping, by comparison of villages *inter se* ;

*secondly*, as a guide to the general alteration in assessment which should be made at revision ; and

*thirdly*, for regulating the pitch of assessment over several tálukas by comparison with the figures of adjoining tálukas.

For the purpose of grouping it is necessary to have far more transactions than I could collect. From the appendices I extract the following lists showing villages where land has an unusually high or low sale-price :—

*Villages where land has a low sale-price.*

Dry-crop below 40 times the assessment.	Garden below 50 times the assessment.
Dikshi. Kársul. Ojhar Támbat. Pimpalgaon Baswant. Ugaon. Shivdi. Mukhed. Káthargaon. Bokad-dara. Bráhmangaon Vinchur Velápur. Páchore Budruk. Redgaon.	Nárayantembhi.  Pimpalgaon Baswant. Pimpri. Nándurdi. Gondegaon गोंदेगांव. Sárole Thadi. Gondegaon गोंदेगांव.

*Villages where land has a high sale-price.*

Dry-crop above 75 times the assessment.	Garden above 150 times the assessment.
Lálpadi. Dárna SÁNGVI. Pákhed. Kumbhári Sávargaon. Sárole Thadi Dhárangaon Vir. Bhuse. Kánlad. Khedle Jhungyache. Mánori Khurd. Shingve. Karanjgaon. Chápadgaon. Chátori. SÁNGVI.	Shiragaon. Dárna SÁNGVI.  Kumbhári.   Khedle Jhungyache.  Bhendali.  Chátori. Aurangpur.

There are two rough deductions possible from these lists. First, it appears that land in the north-west (Ojhar, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Náráyantembhi, Kársul) has rather a low value.

Secondly, land on the Dárna and Godávári has a high value. The second deduction is certainly misleading for the purpose of grouping in the case of villages like Shingve, Karanjgaon and Chápagaon.

The value of land has gone up owing to the submersion of much of the best land under the storage lake. The land which remains has naturally acquired an artificial scarcity value which does the cultivator no good. The high value of land in places like Khedle Jhungyache, Kánlad and Sángvi is due to the construction of the Godávári Canals. For reasons given in paragraph 24, I do not think this fact should affect the present grouping.

There is, of course, another way of looking at these statistics. Instead of taking the number of times the assessment, one can look at the average sale-price per acre. Looked at in this way the results would be rather different, especially in the case of garden land.

But the fact remains that it is unsafe to attempt to place a village on the strength of two or three sale transactions.

Secondly, a comparison with similar statistics for past years would help to show how the táluka is progressing.

Mr. Crofton in 1905 submitted figures of sales obtained from the Registration Department. It is hardly necessary to point out that statistics obtained in this way are not comparable with those appended to this report.

For reference I insert the figures :—

#### Sales of land.

Period.	No. of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale-price.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	100	1,435	1,438	0 15 10	45,587	31 5 1	31·6
1896-97 to 1901-01 ...	100	866	997	1 2 5	38,321	44 3 10	38·3
1901 to 1914 ...	240	1,451	1,800	1 3 10	103,375	71 3 10	57·4

Even allowing for the fact that the first two periods probably include some encumbered land, the apparent increase is so great in the last period that some part of it is no doubt real.

Thirdly, it is with more confidence that I make a comparison with the sale-values of adjoining tálukas.

#### Sale-value of land in the quinquennium ended 1913-14.

Táluka.	Acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment represented by sale-price.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Niphád ...	1,452	1,801	1 3 10	1,03,375	71 3 1	57·39
Sinnar ...	2,100	1,503	0 11 5	1,12,863	53 11 10	75·09
Yeola ...	5,145	2,516	0 7 9	94,916	18 7 3	37·7
Chándor ...	3,483	1,652	0 7 7	74,683	21 7 0	45·2
Násik (Desh) ...	1,446	1,498	1 0 6	93,069	64 5 9	62·12
Dindori (Desh) ...	580	510	0 14 1	24,926	42 15 7	48·87

The comparatively high price of land in this táluka must mean that profits are higher acre for acre than in other places. This naturally carries with it wealth and prosperity. Niphád has always borne the reputation of

being a rich táluka. These sale-prices confirm the common impression and to a large extent justify the higher assessment imposed on the táluka.

16. Before passing to this, I must explain that mortgages have been omitted. They are very few in number and are of no use in ascertaining the value of land. A mortgage may be for a mere fraction of the sale-value or it may be taken up to the last rupee of land value.

Statistics of leases are given in Appendices M and M<sup>1</sup>. These figures can be used in the same three ways as in the case of sales.

The statistics of cash rents which I collected are even more scanty than the sales. This is due to the fact that leases are commonly subject to a crop-share rent. Such leases are of no use to a Settlement Officer as the actual profit to the landlord cannot be ascertained. Another reason is that very many cash rents are between money-lender and client. Rent in such a case is practically interest in disguise.

For the purpose of grouping, rents are no more reliable a guide than sales. One would expect at least that the villages with high sale-value would correspond with high rents and *vice versa*. Actually very few villages correspond in the two lists.

*Villages where land has a low letting-value.*

Dry-crop rent over 40 per cent. of assessment.	Eágáit rent over 40 per cent. of assessment.
Dihshi. Ojhar Támbat. Pimpalgaon Baswant. Pá chore Khurd. Nándgaon. Mánori Khurd. Aurangpur. Shingve.	Dikshi.  Pimpalgaon Baswant. Niphád. Bráhmangaon Vinchur.

*Villages where land has a high letting value.*

Dry-crop rent under 25 per cent. of assessment.	Garden rent under 25 per cent. of assessment.
Jivhále. Dátyane. Thergaon. Kársul. Devpur. Khede. Chehedí Khurd. Shirváde Vani. Sávali.	Thergaon. Kokangaon. Ravlas. Khede. Naitále. Lásalgaon. Antarveli. Shirváde Vani. Pákhed.

Secondly, there are difficulties in the way of comparing the latest statistics with those obtained in the past from the Registration Department.

The latter consist of leases for more than one year and a few leases of under one year where there is some special reason for registration. Many of the leases formerly recorded must have been between money-lender and client.

*Rental value of land.*

Period.	Number of cases.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 to 1895-96	100	1,951	2,064	1 0 11	8,080	4 2 1	25.5
1896-97 to 1900-01	100	1,758	2,269	1 4 8	8,165	4 10 4	27.7
1911-1914	121	2,091	3,103	1 7 8	9,993	4 12 5	31.0

This table appears to show that the average rent per acre has increased while the incidence of assessment on rent has also increased.

The incidence of assessment on rent is very moderate. An increase of 25 per cent. in assessment would bring the incidence only to 38·7 per cent.—still a moderate amount.

Lastly, the figures of rent can be compared with those of adjoining talukas.

*Rental value of land in the quinquennium ended 1913-14.*

Taluka.	Acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Niphád ...	2,091	3,103	1 7 8	9,996	4 12 5	31·0
Sinnar ...	1,204	1,377	1 2 3	5,572	4 10 0	24·7
Yeola ...	4,484	2,964	0 10 6	9,535	2 2 0	31·08
Chándor ...	3,711	2,343	0 10 1	7,288	1 15 5	32·14
Násik (Desh) ...	2,215	2,663	1 3 2	8,942	4 0 7	29·78
Dindori (Desh) ...	1,859	2,041	1 1 7	6,512	3 8 1	31·34

It appears from the above figures that Niphád land lets for a higher rate per acre than that of any other taluka.) The percentage of rent on assessment is also moderate as compared with other parts of the Desh. This fact confirms the result of the sale statistics.

Prices.

17. Appendix N gives the prices of the principal articles at Niphád from the year 1888-89.

Of the articles there shown 'jowári', 'rice', 'jowári kadbi' and 'dry grass' are not produced for sale in any quantity.

The staples are bájri, wheat, the pulses and linseed.

The three kinds of pulse mentioned in Appendix N rise and fall very much in unison as they are to some extent economic substitutes for one another.

I will therefore give a comparative statement of three crops only:—

*Average quantity in sers per rupee.*

Name of grain.	Last decade of Original Settlement.	1st decade.	2nd decade.	3rd decade.	4th decade.
	1864-65 to 1873-74.	1874-75 to 1883-84.	1884-85 to 1893-94.	1894-95 to 1903.	1904-1913.
Bájri ...	20	23½	18	16	14½
Wheat ...	15	16½	15	12½	10½
Gram ...	15	18	17	14	12

These figures show a distinct rise in price in each article for each decade since the year 1873 when the 1st Revision Settlement began.

The prices of the 4th decade do not show so great an increase over the prices of the last decade of the preceding settlement on which the existing rates are based.

Mr. Crofton in 1905 came to the conclusion that there has been no change in prices either upwards or downwards since 1864-73. He arrived at this conclusion by taking the average of the 30 years' lease. Even on the figures

before Mr. Crofton, I cannot agree that there has been no upward movement, when the prices of the 3rd decade are 33 per cent. above those of the 1st decade.

The 4th decade now expiring has carried prices still further upward.

If further confirmation of this generally admitted point is wanted, the index numbers prepared by the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, will give it.

For example, the index numbers of the same articles are as follows worked out on the base of the decade 1864—1873 (*vide* Table IV in "Variations in Indian Price Levels"):—

*Index numbers based on prices for all India.*

			Decade.				
			1864—1873.	1874—1883.	1884—1893.	1894—1903.	1904—1912 (9 years).
Bájri	...	...	100	89	92	112	126
Wheat	...	...	100	103	113	142	162
Gram	...	...	100	90	92	125	133

These figures taken from the independent source bear out the deduction made from the figures of the local bazar closely enough except perhaps in the case of wheat. There is the drop in the first decade of the present lease followed by the gradual rise in the next three decades.

The percentage increase of prices arrived at by the local figures and those for all India are contrasted:—

*Increase per cent. in prices of the 4th decade over last decade of former Settlement.*

			Niphád.	India.
Bájri	...	...	+ 41·6	+ 26·0
Wheat	...	...	+ 39·5	+ 62·0
Gram	...	...	+ 25·0	+ 33·0

My conclusion, therefore, is that the course of prices definitely supports an increase in the assessment to be taken by Government. The rise in prices is approximately 35 per cent.

I have elsewhere (report on Igatpuri Táluka) given brief reasons for supposing that the present high prices must be, to a great extent, permanent.

Since writing the above, the result of the inquiry into the course of prices carried out by Mr. Datta has been made known. This inquiry fully bears out the results of my local inquiry. Though the war has made it unsafe to attempt any forecast of the probable course of prices in the future, it seems to me likely that a district producing mostly food-grains will suffer little, if at all, from a fall in prices. I have regarded it almost as an axiom, that the rise in prices must be beneficial to producers. This point has been discussed by Mr. Datta at considerable length; it seems unnecessary to enlarge on the point in this report.

Wages.

18. It is difficult to get an exact idea of the changes in wages since the first Revision Settlement.



The Settlement reports contain no information on the subject. From classers' memoranda it appears that wages were as follows. The rates of 1914 are obtained by personal inquiry :—

Year.	Daily wages.				By year.
	Ordinary.		Harvest.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 'a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1882 ...	0 1 6	to 0 2 0	0 2 0	to 0 2 6	.....
1892 ...	0 1 6	to 0 3 4	0 2 0	to 0 4 0	.....
1914 ...		0 4 0	0 4 0	to 0 6 0	Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 plus food and clothes.

The rates are usually highest near the railway and at harvest. It is certain that wages have risen at a rate exceeding that of prices. They are probably about double as much as they were 30 years ago. This is due to the great demand for labour on the railway and on the canal works. This demand for labour will probably enable the labourer to obtain relatively high wages at all times. It is generally found that wages lag behind prices in highly developed countries; but in a country like India this is not likely to be the case within the life-time of the present generation. This excessive rise in wages is, of course, a charge on the cultivator, but wages form but a small proportion of his expenses and can easily be provided for out of his surplus.

19. There is a fair number of wheat experiments in this taluka. Of the 20 experiments reported, 12 were taken specially in connection with this Revision by Mr. Bhosekar of the Agricultural Department and myself.

I wanted to take a series of bajri experiments but for various reasons was unable to do so :—

Serial No.	Date.	Name of village.	Name of crop and its annual valuation.	Average per acre.				Incidence of assessment on the produce.	Incidence of assessment at prices current (1913).	Remarks.
				Principal product.	By-product.	Value.	Assessment.			
1	1883-84 ...	Niphad ...	Wheat Pivla 10	Lbs. 385	...	Rs. a. p. 9 2 8	1 14 7	20.8	10.5	Dry-crop.
2	1884-85 ...	Karanl ..	Do. hard white 12	468	480	10 4 0	1 2 2	11.07	4.54	Do.
3	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ditto 12	465	500	10 4 4	1 2 8	11.35	4.86	Do.
4	4th February 1893.	Niphad ..	Linseed 16	261	480	13 10 4	2 3 1	16.06	10.44	Do.
5	11th March 1893.	Do. ...	Wheat Pivla 16	678	1,196	22 6 1	2 15 7	9.13	6.2	Irrigated. Heavily manured.
6	19th January 1896.	Do. ...	Gram 14	370	440	22 6 1	1 8 11	6.95	4.44	Dry-crop.
7	12th January 1899.	Nandurdi ...	Sugarcane Pundia 12	5,890 gul.	...	340 10 0	4 10 0	1.38	Not ascertained.	Irrigated from well and pát.
8	December 1900.	Dhanganagon Khadak.	Great millet 10	542	2,496	27 5 4	0 13 3	3.03	Do.	Dry-crop.
9	25th February 1913.	Do. ...	Wheat Pivla 16	962	1,010	51 9 0	2 4 1	4.36	...	Do.
10	26th February 1913.	Do. ...	Do. 12	716	710	38 2 0	1 14 10	5.08	...	Do.
11	8th March 1913.	Pimpalgaon Baswant.	Do. 13	484	385	20 15 0	1 5 11	6.50	...	Do.
12	9th March 1913.	Do. ...	Do. 16	2,425	2,650	115 10 0	11 9 7	10.03	...	Irrigated by canals.
13	13th March 1913.	Lalsalgaon ...	Do. 12	575	730	28 2 0	2 2 8	7.74	...	Dry-crop. There is a well in the number but the part selected never received water from it.
14	March 1913 ...	Khede ..	Do. 14	1,177	1,115	52 14 3	3 14 3	7.36	...	Irrigated.
15	26th March 1913.	Pimpri ...	Do. 14	1,469	1,690	78 2 0	7 0 0	9.37	...	Do.
16	20th March 1913.	Do. ...	Do. 13	1,032	1,025	44 6 0	6 15 6	15.7	...	Do.
17	3rd March 1913.	Niphad ..	Do. 16	1,064	74	52 13 0	1 15 0	3.66	...	Do.
18	26th March 1913.	Kanlad ...	Do. ...	500	4	28 2 0	1 11 10	7.52	...	Dry-crop.
19	17th October 1913.	Ojhar Tambat	Bajri 10	168	600	10 9 4	1 8 7	14.61	...	Do.
20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. 16	614	3,300	31 4 0	1 6 5	4.45	...	Motasthal.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from these experiments is that the assessment is very moderate.

Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

20. The following figures give the area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists :—

Year.	Area held by		Total.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	
	Acres.	Acres.	
1911-12 ... ..	151,373	42,402	193,775
1912-13 ... ..	150,318	43,319	193,632
1913-14 ... ..	150,717	43,146	193,863

As figures for previous years are not available, I do not think it safe to make any inference as to whether agriculturists are losing ground.

The percentage held by each class in this and neighbouring talukas is as follows :—

1913-14.	Niphád.	Dindori.	Yeola.	Sinnar.	Chándor.	Náik.
Percentage held by agriculturists.	77.74	86.32	88.3	91.0	81.05	79.78
Percentage held by non-agriculturists ... ..	22.26	13.68	11.7	9.0	18.95	20.22

These figures tend to show that Niphád is to some extent in the hands of sávkárs and other non-agriculturists.

I do not consider that there is any reason to take a gloomy view of the situation. There is in this taluka a large class of genuine land-owners who are interested in the prosperity of their tenants. The trading classes are, it is true, keen on land in this taluka. They offer tempting prices and hence perhaps some tendency for land to go into their hands may be in progress. In many cases the prices paid give a return which hardly remunerates the non-agriculturist landlord.

Revenue history.

21. From the time of the first Revision Settlement there has been little room for extension of cultivation.

The following figures are given for 104 villages (three villages settled in 1894-95 are excluded) :—

Year.	Occupied area.	Unoccupied arable.
	Acres.	Acres.
1876-77 ... ..	164,114	991
1913-14 ... ..	161,690	784
Difference, acres ... ..	—2,424	—207
Per cent. ... ..	—8.47	—20.88

It is to be explained that the decrease of occupied area in 1913-14 is not due to voluntary relinquishment but to the acquisition of land for the Godávári Canal works.

It is noticeable that the first Revision Settlement was introduced without any relinquishment of land on a large scale in any group.

This is very gratifying because the increases were large. The Collector (Mr. Erskine), for instance, in 1874 strongly supported the proposed increase in 14 villages of the táluka. He even recommended the waiving of the 33 per cent. rule.

But two years later, in 1876, Mr. Erskine found it necessary to change his view completely and went so far as to advise that Government should reduce the rates already sanctioned. But Government on a consideration of the fact that practically no remissions were required held the rates to be moderate.

I think that the absence of relinquishment is an even stronger argument that the rates were reasonable.

The effect of the introduction of the current Settlement is seen from the following statement:—

Number of villages.	Years of Settlement.			Occupied area in first year of Settlement.	Least occupied area in first 5 years of lease.
				Acres.	Acres.
68	1871-72	...	...	99,897	99,651
1	1871-72	...	...	960	960
25	1874-75	...	...	35,771	35,656
10	1876-77	...	...	27,936	27,755
3	1894-95	...	...	4,107	4,106
107	Total ...			168,611	168,128

No increase in cultivation followed the introduction of the Settlement as the táluka had reached its full development. The decrease is negligible.

Remissions were given on a large scale, as was customary, in the first year of the Settlement. After this came the famine remissions of 1876-77, 1882-83 and 1901-02. Each of these famines entailed remissions of arrears in several subsequent years as well as those given during the year.

The effect of these famines on collections would have been different under the present system of remissions and suspensions.

Since 1903-04 there have been "remissions" every year. These are chiefly due to two causes—

- (1) remission of water-rate on pásthal, and
- (2) remission of land revenue on land taken for the Godávári storage and canals.

These items appear as remissions until the necessary corrections are made in the accounts.

It is only in respect of the years 1905-06 and 1907-08 that much remission is due to famine.

Again in 1911-12 Rs. 86,821 were suspended, but the whole was collected in the following year.

The collection of land revenue is easy. There are a few villages (*e. g.*, Dikshi, Jivhále) on the Pálkhed Canal where pressure is often necessary. But this is due not to poverty but to contumacy.

The waste land in the táluka (800 acres) is distributed among 51 villages and is in most cases required for the use of the village cattle. Very little of it can with advantage be given out for cultivation.

Summary.

22. It has always been recognized that Niphád is one of the best tracts in the Deccan.

This is due largely to the excellent quality of its soil. In the western part the rainfall is usually sufficient for the best crops, but the eastern half

frequently suffers severely. This difference results in a distinct falling off in the general standard of prosperity in the east.

The táluka is specially well off for markets. The great trading centre of Lásalgaon is an extremely valuable asset. There are several other good bazáras at which all kinds of produce are easily disposed of.

The railway runs through the centre of the táluka and is easily accessible by made roads or good country tracks from all parts.

There is in most parts no dearth of water for domestic purposes and irrigation.

It is always noticeable that irrigation is the best source of a cultivator's wealth. Niphád has the largest proportion of irrigated land among the seven tálukas now under revision. This area should extend rapidly as the Godávári Canals develop; at present it seems as if the táluka has reached its full development. For 20 years the population has remained stationary. The only hope of supporting a larger population lies in the extension of irrigation.

Education is much more widespread than in other parts of the district. This in itself is a sign of prosperity. It is generally noticeable that poverty and indifference to education are found together.

Another sign of the flourishing condition of agriculture is the enormous increase in cattle. Considering that this is not a cattle-breeding or grazing tract the live-stock is in a very satisfactory state. Dead-stock such as carts and ploughs are also more numerous than ever before. All this increase is not due to a succession of good seasons, but has come in spite of several bad years. It is clear from this that the people are well enough off to tide over bad seasons without having to part with stock.

The explanation of the present prosperity is, no doubt, to be found in the high prices of agricultural produce prevailing in recent years. If past statistics can be trusted, the value of land has increased *pari passu* with the price of produce.

The crop experiments show how small a share in the produce is taken by the Government assessment.

There is one point which is an unmixed nuisance to the villages affected by it—it is the pick-up-weir for the Godávári Canals. It has submerged several thousand acres of good land and hindered communication. It has also brought a new pest—the demoiselle crane which descends every night in thousands on the ripening gram and wheat fields, doing enormous damage for 10 miles all around the lake.

But this is perhaps a minor matter which does not alter the fact that the táluka is now in a most prosperous state. It is perfectly fair that Government should receive a share in the greatly increased profits of agriculture.

23. As regards dry-crop land the calculation of the assessment, in all but three villages, was done according to the old Method of assessment. system of simple multiplication of the maximum rate by the bhág annas and area of the field.

Distance from village was given effect to by decreasing the bhág annas according to the following scale :—

Bhág annas according to Prati book.	From 1 to 1½ miles distance.	1½ to 2 miles distance.	2½ to 3 miles distance.	Above 3½ up to 4.	Above 4 miles.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16 to 12	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0
12 to 8	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6
8 to 6	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0
6 to 4	.....	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 1 0

N. B.—No effect is to be given if the classification value is below Rs. 0-4-0.

In three villages settled after 1877 a jantri was used. I have calculated the effect of the application of the jantri in each case.

*Statement showing the effect of application of jantri in three villages settled after 1877.*

Village.	Actual dry-crop assessment in force according to jantri.	Dry-crop assessment calculated by old system.	Difference due to jantri.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Karanjgaon ...	8,898	3,546	352	+10
Chehedi Khurd ...	622	626	4	...
Brahmanvade ...	647	630	17	+2

The difference is negligible except in Karanjgaon. Even here I propose to neglect the difference. Some allowance may be made for the fact that Karanjgaon is proposed to be put in Group II instead of in Group I. Karanjgaon therefore will take a comparatively small increase.

Motasthal bágait land will not be affected by the present revision. No addition whatever is made for wells built after the Original Settlement. Motasthal bágait existing prior to the Original Settlement is given a 'chad' up to annas 4, subject to the proviso that the total bhág annas must not exceed 18.

24. The existing groups and maximum rates are as follows:—

Group.		Villages.	Maximum rate.
			Rs. a. p.
I	...	9	2 4 0
II	...	39	2 0 0
III	...	43	1 12 0
IV	...	4	1 10 0
V	...	11	1 8 0
VI	...	1	1 6 0

As the 1st Revision Settlement was effected at different times, it is not unnatural to find the present grouping in some respects irregular.

The highest group lies in the centre of the taluka, but one or two villages such as Pimplas and Gondegaon, which are surrounded by Group I villages, are included in Group II. Lásalgaon is specially included in Group I owing to the excellence of its market and closeness to the railway.

Group II, roughly speaking, surrounds Group I, and extends towards the north-west as far as Pimpalgaon Baswant. The extension of this group to Málegaon Khadak is anomalous as the villages of Ugaon and Vanasgaon, which are rather better off, are put in Group III. This grouping was made on a basis of ease of communication with rail and markets, but in my opinion cannot be justified on these grounds.

Ugaon was probably put in Group III owing to the fact that even this grouping gave an increase of 100 per cent.

Group III is the largest in the taluka and includes Ojhar in the west, a cluster of villages to the east of, and less favourably situated than, Pimpalgaon Baswant, the bulk of the villages in the east and a few villages south of Sáykhade.

One village, Káthargaon, is surrounded by Group II villages and was put in Group III only to avoid an increase of over 66 per cent.

Groups IV, V and VI are composed of villages on the boundary of the táluka. There is no system in the grouping. Thus Khedle Jhungyache is in Group V while its neighbours settled two years before are in Group III. Similarly Bhuse, a village adjoining villages of Groups I and II, is in Group IV. The explanation in both cases is that higher grouping would have caused an increase of over 66 per cent.

The outlying village of Sávli is specially reduced for the same reason.

Sángvi, another outlying village, geographically part of Sinnar Táluka, is given a special Group IV.

It is thus clear that most of the anomalies in grouping are due to attempts to avoid increases exceeding the prescribed limits.

Niphád Táluka is on the whole homogeneous. There is no reason to retain rates varying between Rs. 2-4-0 and 1-6-0 in such a táluka. These great inequalities cannot be remedied all at once. If a reasonable increment is to be obtained from the higher groups, the lower class villages will still have to be kept low.

An examination of the statistics of sales and leases is not very helpful.

I give figures for clusters of villages in various parts of the táluka taken more or less at random :—

(i) North-western villages—

(Ojhar, Kokangaon, Umbarkhed, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Behed Náráyantembhi.)

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kokangaon ...	0 14	0 12 0	40 0 0	53.33	...	.....	.....	...
Behed ...	9 26	18 0 0	900 0 0	50.00	7 25	37 14 4	2,170 0 0	55.94
Náráyantembhi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 25	72 8 0	1,096 0 0	23.37
Ojhar ...	65 13	67 12 0	1,636 0 0	28.31	2 27	15 14 0	1,144 0 0	72.06
Pimpalgaon Baswant ...	77 18	107 15 0	3,900 0 0	36.13	4 9	41 1 0	678 0 0	16.43
Umbarkhede ..	19 34	22 0 0	1,200 0 0	54.54	1 23	2 12 0	300 0 0	100.00
Total ...	162 24	206 7 0	7,676 0 0	37.17	27 29	170 1 4	5,934 0 0	34.36
Average ...	.....	1 4 4	47 3 3	37.17	.....	6 2 2	216 0 6	34.83

(ii) South-western—

(Chátori, Pimpalgaon Nipáni, Sávli, Karanjgaon, Bhendáli, Talváde, Avrangpur.)

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Karanjgaon ...	12 5	28 0 0	2,350 0 0	102.17	.....	.....	.....	...
Chátori ...	41 7	41 3 9	3,696 0 0	86.37	2 35	4 10 8	700 0 0	150.00
Avrangpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 25	0 11 6	200 0 0	278.25
Bhendáli ...	4 32	6 0 0	350 0 0	59.33	0 33	1 0 0	175 0 0	175.00
Total ...	58 4	70 13 9	6,396 0 0	90.24	4 18	6 6 2	1,076 0 0	168.35
Average ...	.....	1 3 6	110 1 1	90.24	.....	1 7 7	246 6 11	168.35

## (iii) South-eastern (canal villages)—

(Karanji Khurd, Bráhmaváde, Súngvi, Khedle Jhungyáche, Kolgaon, Kánlad.)

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kánlad ...	10 36	6 2 8	600 0 0	97'29	.....	.....	.....	...
Súngvi ...	14 0	6 8 0	565 0 0	36'93	.....	.....	.....	...
Khedle Jhungyáche ...	49 34	33 10 8	4,250 0 0	126'23	19 32	22 1 2	4,475 0 0	202'73
Total ...	68 30	46 5 4	5,415 0 0	116'86	19 32	22 1 2	4,475 0 0	202'73
Average per acre ...	.....	0 10 9	78 12 3	116'86	.....	1 2 9	238 0 6	202'73

## (iv) North-eastern—

(Velápur, Páchure Khurd, Páchure Budruk, Maralgui Khurd, Maralgui Budruk, Golegaon, Gondegaon (गोंदेगाँव), Bráhmangaon Vinchur.)

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bráhmangaon Vinchur ...	25 35	43 13 0	1,575 0 0	35'92	.....	.....	.....	...
Velápur ...	18 18	22 0 0	850 0 0	39'63	.....	.....	.....	...
Páchure Budruk ...	100 18	32 15 4	1,025 0 0	31'09	.....	.....	.....	...
Gondegaon (गोंदेगाँव) ...	41 26	54 8 0	2,325 0 0	51'63	0 20	2 2 0	100 0 0	47'05
Total ...	181 17	153 4 10	6,275 0 0	40'93	0 20	2 2 0	100 0 0	47'05
Average per acre ...	.....	0 13 6	34 9 5	40'93	.....	4 4 0	200 0 0	47'05

## (v) Central—

(Niphád, Ravlas, Pimpri, Khede, Ugaon, Shivdi.)

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Number of times the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ravlas ...	12 2	24 12 0	1,000 0 0	40'40	.....	.....	.....	...
Pimpri ...	6 33	7 12 2	365 14 0	46'76	13 6	102 6 0	3,816 2 0	37'29
Khede ...	20 27	23 1 0	1,300 0 0	56'86	.....	.....	.....	...
Ugaon ...	9 33	12 8 0	464 0 0	37'12	3 26	15 2 0	1,531 0 0	101'22
Shivdi ...	2 36	7 8 0	275 0 0	36'63	9 39	16 0 0	1,700 0 0	100'25
Niphád ...	41 0	74 11 10	2,940 0 0	43'47	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	94 11	180 6 0	6,653 14 0	44'24	26 31	133 8 0	7,049 2 0	53'80
Average per acre ...	.....	1 9 6	70 9 3	44'24	.....	4 15 8	262 13 6	52'80

## Leases.

## North-western villages—

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kokangaon ...	10 23	9 0 0	10 0 0	90.00	88 30	100 14 8	580 0 0	18.34
Ojhar ...	103 23	178 2 8	432 0 0	40.08	25 33	74 8 0	155 0 0	20.44
Pimpalgaon Baswant ...	23 11	23 0 0	51 8 0	44.61	44 27	270 8 0	621 8 0	44.97
Umbarkhede ...	58 32	104 8 0	375 0 0	27.86	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	254 14	309 10 8	668 8 0	35.65	166 25	454 16 8	1,434 8 0	31.98
Average per acre ...	.....	1 3 6	3 7 2	35.65	.....	2 14 8	9 1 6	31.98

## South-western villages—

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Sávali ...	59 27	57 0 0	245 0 0	23.28	.....	.....	.....	...
Avrangpur ...	5 20	4 0 0	10 0 0	40.00	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	64 7	61 0 0	255 0 0	23.98	.....	.....	.....	...
Average per acre ...	.....	0 14 9	3 13 6	23.98	.....	.....	.....	...

## South-eastern villages—

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Kolgaon ...	69 26	85 8 0	251 0 0	34.06	.....	.....	.....	...
Average per acre ...	.....	1 3 8	3 9 8	34.06	.....	.....	.....	...

## North-eastern villages—

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Bráhmangaon Vinchur ...	43 28	79.12 0	257 10 8	30.95	1 33	15 7 6	32 5 4	47.94
Páchoke Khurd ...	19 8	22 8 0	52 8 0	42.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	62 36	102 4 0	310 2 8	32.96	1 33	15 7 6	32 5 4	47.94
Average per acre ...	.....	1 10 0	4 14 11	32.96	.....	8 7 7	17 11 6	47.94



## Central villages—

Name of village.	Dry-crop.				Garden.			
	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Ravias ... ..	32 33	59 0 8	168 7 0	30.12	0 30	1 14 0	7 9 0	24.79
Khode ... ..	18 4	25 0 0	102 8 0	24.39	26 19	75 0 4	297 6 4	19.12
Niphád ... ..	195 8	355 0 0	997 7 0	35.95	30 26	68 4 0	128 9 0	53.92
Total ... ..	247 4	480 0 8	1,253 6 0	35 0 2	55 4	146 2 4	531 8 4	27.49
Average per acre ... ..	.....	1 12 5	5 1 2	35 0 2	.....	2 9 3	9 2 4	27.49

From the point of view of climate the rainfall statistics show that the Pimpalgaon Baswant group has the best chance of a good crop. Niphád appears to be a mean between Pimpalgaon Baswant and the dry and rather precarious eastern tract.

As for communications with rail and market, there is very little to choose between any part of the táluka. It is a matter of a dozen miles from any part of the táluka to a good market or railway station.

At present the canal villages in the south-east are about the remotest from markets. Some villages in the south, too, are cut off from direct communication with Niphád owing to the water of the Godávári being dammed from Khángaoon right up to Sáyli where the first ford comes. This drawback will to some extent be lessened by the causeway now under construction at Sáykheda.

In the north again the country is broken and there are no made roads leading to markets from the villages in this part.

The question of the Godávári canals must be noted. There has been a great increase in the sale-price of land commanded by the canal. But this by itself is not a cause for specially increasing the assessment on the land. Government receives a fair return for the advantages in the shape of water-rate.

It would, of course, be unfair to increase the maximum rate on a village as a whole, as much of the land is not under command of the canal. Until general prosperity has increased after some years enjoyment of the canal, I do not recommend any special modification in groups or rates owing to canal water. Some consideration may, however, fairly be given to the canal in the case of doubtful groups.

On a consideration of the above points I propose to constitute the groups as follows.

#### Group I.

This will contain all the villages of the present 1st Group (except Shingve and Karanjgaon). I also include in this group the good bazar village of Pimpalgaon Baswant on the Bombay-Agra Road. The villages to the south and south-east of Pimpalgaon Baswant, now in Group II, are well enough off in all material particulars to be taken into Group I.

First, there are four villages on the Bánganga, viz., Dikshi, Jivhále, Thergaon and Dátyane. These villages all receive water from the Pálkhed Canal and are within easy reach of the Agra Road and the railway.

*Statement of resources in the four villages of Dikshi,  
Dátyane, Jivhále and Thergaon.*

Year.	Popula- tion.	Plough and mitch cattle.	Carts for loads.
1874 ...	1,026	656	8
1913 ...	1,407	613	60
Variation ...	+381	-43	+52

The value of land in the same four villages is as follows :—

*I.—Sales.*

	Area sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Average sale-price per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by sale-price.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dry-crop ...	32	36	1,250	39 0 0	34·96
Garden ...	29	86	2,525	87 0 0	70·00

*II.—Rents.*

	Area leased.	Assessment.	Total rent.	Average rent per acre.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Dry-crop ...	103	110	381	3 2 1	28·8
Garden ...	51	86	349	6 13 5	24·6

These villages have the reputation of being the most troublesome in the táluka for revenue collection. They are especially given to shirking payment of irrigation revenue.

This trouble is due chiefly to the fact that the demand for payment is often unduly delayed. The penalty for non-payment of irrigation revenue is not so serious as that for non-payment of land revenue. I regard the difficulty as due to wilful shirking rather than to poverty. It can hardly be called contumacy. I have discussed this point at some length as it is a possible counter-indication to an increase in assessment. I find that the weight of evidence supports the inclusion of these four villages in the new Group I.

Secondly, there are six villages in the Kádva Valley. The villages on the right bank have the benefit of the Pákhed and Vadáli Canals.

The state of resources is shown by the following statement :—

*Resources of six villages, Umbarkhed, Behed, Náráyan Tembhi,  
Vadáli, Shirasgaon and Kokangaon.*

Year.	Popula- tion.	Plough cattle.	Carts for loads.
1874 ...	3,471	1,108	105
1913 ...	3,464	1,074	201
Variation ...	-7	-34	+96

The value of land in the same six villages is as follows :—

*I.—Sales.*

	Area sold.	Assessment.	Sale-price.	Average sale-price per acre.	Number of times assessment represented by sale-price.
Dry-crop ..	32	42	2,240	70	53
Garden .f.	22	114	4,265	193	37

*II.—Rents.*

	Area leased.	Assessment.	Total rent.	Average rent per acre.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
Dry-crop ...	69	113	385	5 9 3	29.8
Garden ...	86	101	550	6 6 3	13.34

These figures are evidence of satisfactory condition. The villages are well situated on or near the Agra Road and within easy reach of the railway and markets. Although population and live-stock are practically stationary, land has high value. Irrigation, too, has greatly extended during the lease, with advantage to the villagers. I have no hesitation in adding these villages to the new 1st Group.

There are two villages (Ojhar Támbat and Sákore) at present forming part of Group III which from their situation on the Agra Road and nearness to markets and railway appear *prima facie* to belong to the highest group.

Ojhar is a large village and shows increases under all heads of resources. Plough and milch cattle have increased from 1,525 to 1,687, carts from 32 to 265 and population from 4,117 to 4,184.

Appendices K and M show that dry-crop land has rather a low value but garden land is very valuable.

Sákore shows increase of plough cattle from 237 to 292, carts from 22 to 35 and population from 942 to 995. Both these villages get water from the Pákhed Canals. It is evident that they are prosperous and ought to be put in the same group as Pimpalgaon Baswant.

Around Niphád, Group I may be extended to include Panchakeshvar, Devpur, Nándurdi, Khede, Ugaon, Shivdi, Shivre and Dindori.

In these eight villages population has increased from 5,357 to 6,450 and carts from 186 to 244. Plough and milch cattle have decreased slightly from 2,623 to 2,569. Ugaon and Panchakeshvar are at present in Group III, but they both show increases in resources and population. They must be brought into Group I to which they belong by reason of their situation.

There are three villages (Kársul, Lonvádi and Dávachvádi) at present in Group III which appear to belong geographically to the proposed Group I. They are well enough situated near road and markets and climate is good.

Against this is the fact that resources and population have declined as the following figures show :—

*Kársul.*

Year.	Population.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Carts.
1871-72	1,172	273	122	25
1911-12	763	185	111	14
Variation	—409	—88	—11	—11

*Lonvádi.*

1871-72	624	166	79	22
1912-13	490	141	71	12
Variation	—134	—25	—8	—10

*Dávachvádi.*

1871-72	701	278	180	28
1912-13	681	285	133	49
Variation	—20	+7	—47	+21

These three villages are not prosperous and cannot bear the heavy increase which would be entailed by including them in the new Group I.

I shall therefore retain the group boundary as at present excluding these villages.

*Group II.*

This group will comprise most of the remaining villages, except a small block in the extreme north and a batch in the east on the Yeola frontier.

Shingve and Karanjaon are at present in Group I, but their situation has been spoiled by the damming of the Godávári. Both villages have lost much of their best land by submersion. Plough and milch cattle have decreased from 1,196 in 1894-95 to 1,094 in 1912-13. The population of Shingve has decreased from 1,229 in 1891 to 1,061 in 1911. That of Karanjaon has increased slightly from 1,662 to 1,700.

The submersion of land vitiates any conclusion which might be drawn from sale and lease statistics. The land which remains has acquired a scarcity value, without any advantage to the actual cultivator. Moreover, owing to the difficulty of transport prices of produce are lower than at Lásalgaon.

For similar reasons all villages south of the Godávári are put in Group II although they have certain advantages which might appear to justify a higher group. A causeway is now in course of construction at Sáykhede. But much loss has already been caused and it cannot be remedied at once. I do not think that these villages can bear the severe increases which would be entailed by inclusion in Group I.

I propose to include in this group all villages to the north of the proposed Group I except the four small villages—Redgaon, Náundur, Wávi and Thushi.

These four villages are 'barad'. The group has increased in population and is doing well enough in a way. But the standard is lower than that of the rest of the taluka. Sales and rents are few and give no help. These four villages were given a lower grouping at the 1st Revision, rightly in my opinion.

Lastly, there is a block of villages in the east which I propose to put in as lower group.

*Group III.*

This will include two blocks of villages—

- (1) Four villages in the north which are geographically allied to the adjoining villages of the Chándor Táluka, and
- (2) Nineteen villages in the east which are more like the villages of Yeola Táluka.

These villages are well situated as regards markets and communications. But this does not fully compensate them for an uncertain and deficient rainfall.

It is climate alone which compels the inclusion of these villages in Group III. I do not propose to extend this concession to the villages in the Godávári Valley except to the two frontier villages, Vákad and Shirvåde, which closely resemble the adjoining Yeola villages and are at present in a lower group. The villages of the Godávári Valley are doing well. They are especially benefitted by the construction of the Godávári Right and Left Bank Canals which mitigates the disadvantage of an uncertain rainfall.

It is remarkable that land all along the Godávári has an extremely high sale-value which must be taken as a sign of prosperity. On the other hand, land in villages five miles from the river is less valuable than in almost any part of the táluka. This difference in value is not by any means solely due to the canals. It is noticeable in villages even above the canal head.

I shall therefore put the villages of the Gangthadi in Group II and retain only the following villages in Group III: Bokad-dara, Dharángaon Vir, Dháran-gaon Khadak, Dhánore, Nándgaon, Nánori Khurd, Bharvas, Dahigaon, Váhe-gaon, Golegaon (गोलेगाँव), Gondegaon, Maralgui Budruk, Maralgui Khurd, Páchore Khurd, Páchore Budruk, Velápur, Bráhmangaon Vinchur, Vákad and Shirvåde.

Of these, Velápur and Bráhmangaon Vinchur are at present isolated villages in Group II. This grouping is due to proximity to Lásalgaon. They are small villages with no signs of prosperity. Population has increased from 412 to 450. But cattle have decreased from 225 to 200. The precarious nature of the rainfall is shown by the fact that both in 1908-09 and 1911-12 no revenue at all was collected in Velápur and only one instalment in Bráhmangaon Vinchur. Hence I think it better to put it in Group III. This grouping also avoids the necessity of keeping a special group for these two small villages.

There remains the village of Sóngvi, which is geographically part of Sinnar Táluka. It is, like its neighbour Somthán of Sinnar Táluka, commanded by the Godávári Right Bank Canal. Sóngvi naturally takes the same rate as Somthán, *viz.*, Rs. 1-12-0. This will nominally form Group IV of the Niphád Táluka.

In conclusion, it may be thought that the proposed grouping is rather rambling and unsymmetrical.

There are several reasons for this.

First is the very unequal rating of certain villages in the existing groups. It is not possible to get rid of every anomaly all at once.

Secondly, the disturbance to communications and loss of land caused by the damming of the Godávári compels the lower rating of certain villages south of the storage.

Thirdly, the prosperity of the villages lower down the Godávári, all of which are commanded by the canals, brings the 2nd Group farther east than would otherwise have been possible.

Fourthly, climate and general considerations of the condition of the north-east tract force me to propose a lower group.

Fifthly, the grouping of Lásalgaon is exceptional and due to its importance as a railway station and flourishing market.

25. In the section relating to prices I have shown that there has been a definite rise of prices varying between 25 and 41 per cent. at Niphád. Roughly speaking, it is safe to say that the rise is 33 per cent. all round since the last decade of the previous Settlement. From statistics of this sort exact calculations are impossible. I have made the comparison by decennial periods. It would be possible to deduce a different result by taking shorter or longer periods for comparison. Provided the percentage increase is not treated as a rigidly exact figure, the decennial period gives a fair basis for comparison.

On the supposition that the rates now in force were fair, an increase proportionate to the rise in prices could be taken.

The rates which I propose are as follows :—

Number of villages.	Present Group.	Present maximum rate.			Proposed Group.	Proposed maximum rate.			Increase per cent.	Increase in annas per rupee.
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		
7	I	2	4	0	I	2	8	0	11.11	2
28	II	2	0	0	I	2	8	0	25.0	4
5	III	1	12	0	I	2	8	0	42.85	7
2	I	2	4	0	II	2	4	0	Nil.	Nil.
11	II	2	0	0	II	2	4	0	12.5	2
24	III	1	12	0	II	2	4	0	28.57	4½
4	IV	1	10	0	II	2	4	0	38.46	6
4	V	1	8	0	II	2	4	0	50.0	8
2	II	2	0	0	III	2	0	0	Nil.	Nil.
14	III	1	12	0	III	2	0	0	14.28	2
7	V	1	8	0	III	2	0	0	33.8	5
1	VI	1	6	0	IV	1	12	0	27.27	4½

The net result of these proposals is an increase of land assessment from Rs. 1,86,780 to Rs. 2,30,540 or 23.42 per cent.

Niphád Táluka is surrounded by tálukas now undergoing revision. The rates proposed for adjoining tálukas are brought into line with those of Niphád as far as possible.

Where Násik touches Niphád the rates are identical in all respects. The rates of Sinnar are practically the same as the adjoining villages of Niphád.

Chándor on the north has rates indential with four villages of Niphád; otherwise the rates are slightly lower.

It is only where Niphád touches Dindori that any difference of importance occurs. The difference is 3½ annas in the rupee at some points and 1½ annas in the rupee at others. The former difference is rather more than the difference in the adjoining villages really require. But it is impossible to smooth out the irregularity as the assessment of the Dindori Group has been raised to the full permissible extent.

26. The question of pátasthal assessment has always given trouble. From its very nature it must be very rough. I shall not attempt to do more than clear up the more serious inequalities.

In the first place a reference must be made to the fact that the water-rate on the more precarious bandháras was abolished by Government Resolution No. 2279 of 6th March 1911. This simplifies the inquiry to a great extent. They are entirely ignored for the purpose of assessment and the old pátasthal is added to dry-crop in Appendix Q.

As for the existing rates, I find that they are based entirely on consideration of the water-supply. Thus Colonel Waddington in his report on 89 villages of the Niphád and Chándor Tálukas writes: "I propose, then, to make Rs. 10 the maximum water-rate decreasing, according to supply of water, to Rs. 2-8-0" (Selection No. CXXX, page 20).

I see no reason why the ordinary principles which are followed in fixing dry-crop rates should not be given due weight in fixing pásthal rates. Possibly this was done; but pásthal rating was never done by rigid rule. The Superintendent had a very wide discretion.

In general the pásthal hágáit of this táluka is poor.

The Kádva is the only river which has a perennial supply. On this river there is one excellent bandhára which irrigates land in Vadáli and Pimpri. At present there is a dual control as all irrigation in excess of the kayam pásthal area is charged for water under the Irrigation Act. This state of affairs is unsatisfactory. In accordance with the wishes of the Irrigation Department, I propose to omit this bandhára from pásthal. The whole irrigated area will then be charged under the Irrigation Act.

Of the other rivers, the best are the Bánganga which irrigates Ojhar and Dikshi, and the Paráshari which irrigates Mukhed, Pimpalgaon Baswant, Behed and Náráyantembi.

The other streams have a poor catchment and are by no means reliable.

Pásthal cultivation is very poorly developed in comparison with that of Báglán, Kalvan and Málegaon. By the system of 'pháds' or blocks which prevails there every drop of water, especially in the later months, is used. This no doubt accounts, to some extent, for the very high rates prevalent in those tálukas. The rates run up to as much as Rs. 20, while they are on an average about double those of this táluka. It has, however, been recognized of late that the rates are too high. Government has suspended the introduction of the rates sanctioned at the 2nd Revision Settlement in Málegaon and Báglán.

On a consideration of the comparative sale-prices of dry-crop and garden land, I see no objection to the assessment of good pásthal land at four times that of dry-crop.

The following examples show that pásthal land is valuable:—

Village.	Area of pásthal land.		Assessment.			Sale-price.	Average price per acre.			Average multiple of assessment represented by price.
	A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Behed ...	7	25	37	14	4	2,120	278	0	6	55.94
Náráyan Tembhi ...	11	25	72	8	0	1,695	145	12	10	23.37
Shirváde ...	2	26	18	0	0	101	38	1	9	5.61
Pimpalgaon Baswant ...	4	9	41	1	0	675	159	12	2	16.43
Pimpri ...	10	34	84	2	0	3,174	292	8	6	37.72
Ugaon ...	0	31	2	2	0	300	387	1	6	141.17
Gondegaon...	0	20	2	2	0	100	200	0	0	47.05
Ojhar ...	2	27	15	14	0	1,144	427	10	7	72.06
Total ...	40	37	273	11	4	9,309	227	7	5	34.01

Generally pásthal is well held so that very little comes into the market.

As regards the present rates, Mr. Crofton has shown that the Settlement made in 1871 was incorrect owing to the exceptionally heavy rain in Chándor in the previous years. It is chiefly from Chándore that the Niphád water comes. In my report on Chándor Táluka I have accepted Mr. Crofton's view. I also agree with him as regards Niphád. Owing to the permanent remission of water-rate on many bandháras many of the worst mistakes have already been rectified.

In the case of Chátori the same objection does not apply. The settlement of this village was in 1874-75 along with certain Sinnar villages. This settlement followed two years of moderate or poor rainfall in Sinnar and Niphád. In spite of this fact the area assessed to water was increased from 275 to 398 acres: the maximum rate was not raised.

The actual calculation of water-rate in this táluka appears to have been done in accordance with Rs. 10 table constructed by Colonel Waddington. I have reproduced this table on page 14 of Appendix R. of my report on the Sinnar Táluka.

For the purpose of assessment the condition of each bandhára, its water-supply, the area commanded and the nature of crops grown have to be considered. I inspected every bandhára and each pátasthal number was examined by a Circle Inspector.

My proposals are as follows :—

Village.	Bandhára.	Pakka or kaccha.	Present maximum rate.		Proposed maximum rate.		Remarks.
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Chátori ...	Upper ...	Pakka ...	5	0 0	6	4 0	Very fair supply.
Do. ...	Lower ...	Do. ...	5	0 0	5	0 0	Barely holds water. I should recommend its remission, but it is in charge of the Irrigation Department.
Ojhar ...	Vádicha	Do. ...	5	0 0	6	4 0	Very fair.
Do. ...	Mathácha	Do. ...	5	0 0	6	4 0	Do.
Dikshi ...	Bánganga	Do. ...	7	8 0	9	6 0	Good.
Mukhed ..	Paráshari	Do. ...	5	0 0	6	4 0	Good. Rate now identical with that of Gondegaon in Dindori which uses the same bandhára.
Naráyan Tembhi ...	Do.	Do. ...	5	0 0	5	10 0	Fair but inferior to Behed which is just above it.
Behed ...	Do.	Do. ...	5	0 0	6	4 0	Very fair. In view of the fact that area irrigated is half that of Náráyan Tembhi a higher rate is proposed.
Shirvade Vani ...	Dhotarkhed	Do. ...	5	0 0	5	15 0	Fair.
Do. ...	Páikhed Road	Do. ...	5	0 0	5	15 0	Fair.
Pá chore Vani ...	Netrávati	Do. ...	5	0 0	5	0 0	Poor flow. No reason for increase.
Kársul ...	Do.	Do. ...	5	8 0	5	8 0	No water at all, for years. The pát is out of repair. I propose remission. If it is made right, assessment can be imposed.
Lonvádi ...	Do.	Do. ...	4	0 0	4	0 0	Remission here is given every year as bandhára is silted and the water does not reach the fields.
Banvad ...	Vadáli ...	Do. ...	5	8 0	5	8 0	Precarious. Remission given 8 times in last 10 years.
Khede ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	5	8 0	5	8 0	Somewhat precarious. Remission frequently given. No increase possible.
Málegaon Khadak ...	Shelu ...	Do. ...	4	0 0	4	0 0	Precarious. Remitted 9 times in last 10 years. Recently repaired at cost of Rs. 1,200, but to no effect.
Vanasgaon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	4	0 0	4	0 0	Precarious. Never has water of late.
Niphád ...	Vadáli ...	Do. ...	5	8 0	5	8 0	Precarious. Never holds water after November.
Bráhmangaon chuz	Vin-Shelu ...	Do. ...	7	8 0	7	8 0	A natural rock bandhára with a masonry entry to pát. Very precarious. Remitted 9 times in 10 years.
Gondegaon ...	Gui ...	Do. ...	4	0 0	4	0 0	Very precarious. Remitted 8½ times in 10 years.



Village.	Bandhára.	Pakka or kaccha.	Present maximum rate.	Proposed maximum rate.	Remarks.
Vadáli ... Pimpri ...	Vadáli ...	Pakka ...	Ra. a. p. 10 0 0 7 8 0	Ra. a. p. ... ..	Kayam pátasthal to be abolished in these villages and water charged under the Irrigation Act.
Shivdi ...	... ..	Kaccha ...	1 0 0	Nil ...	A petty kaccha bandhára with no water. Omitted by mistake from the remission proposals. This is not in charge of the Irrigation Department and may be remitted.
Nándurdi ...	Vadáli ...	Do. ...	5 8 0	Nil ...	Precarious. Remitted 5 times in 10 years. Poor supply at best. Not in charge of the Irrigation Department and may be remitted.
Pimpalgaon Baswant.	(1) Sahajlot	Pakka ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	Good flow but the water is not enough for the area irrigated. Compared with other villages on this river the rate is high. I do not recommend any increase.
	(2) Raktipir	Do. ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	Ditto.
Bráhmangaon Vanas.	Vadáli	Do. ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Moderate. Remitted 4 times in 10 years.
Ugaon ...	Do.	Do. ...	5 0 0	6 0 0	Fair. Very similar to above.

*N.B.*—In view of the orders contained in the Government Resolution No. 3422 of 1st April 1908, that remission is not to be given in respect of bandháras in charge of the Irrigation Department, I have retained the water-rate without increase in certain cases. On a true consideration of the water-supply there is sufficient reason permanently to remit the pátasthal rates on the following bandháras:—

Chátori Lower, Kársul, Lonvádi, Ránvad, Málegaon Khadak, Vanasgaon, Bráhmangaon Vinchur, and Gondegaon.

These eight bandháras get remission almost every year so that the abolition of pátasthal will cause little loss of revenue. I humbly submit that this course is better than retaining a number of bandháras which are practically useless.

It will be noted that the rates which I propose for pátasthal do not follow any definite scale of increase. Owing to the irregular way in which rates were fixed, I have been unable to do more than bring the assessment into conformity with the actual state of the bandháras at the present day. Given two bandháras of similar character, a higher rate would be imposed on that which is in the higher group. It is almost impossible to reduce pátasthal rates to system. In the past the Superintendent's local knowledge came into play more than in any other kind of assessment: "The Superintendent, . . . fixes the assessment, not solely mechanically according to the information recorded, but with much exercise of judgment and discretion".

The proposals given above do not give an increase proportionate to that of dry-crop. But the irrigation is so uncertain and deficient in most cases, that nothing more can be demanded. The result of these proposals will be to decrease the water-rate from Rs. 18,639 to Rs. 17,776 or 4.83 per cent. Or, if Government are pleased to accept my suggestion to remit permanently the water-rate on eight bandháras, the total water-rate will be reduced from Rs. 18,639 to Rs. 13,337 or 25.96 per cent.

Guarantee.

27. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates, as finally sanctioned, may be guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

No. 715 of 1915.

From

J. H. GARRETT, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NASÍK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 707 of 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit proposals for the Settlement of the Inam villages of the Niphád Táluka.

2. The total number of inam villages in the táluka is fifteen.

3. Of these twelve are surveyed and settled. Proposals for revision settlement are now to be made. Three villages are as yet unsettled and will now be settled for the first time.

4. The map accompanying the Settlement report on Government villages shows the situation of the villages now under report.

5. The following statement gives the necessary information about the existing settlements :—

Village.	Year of settlement.	Whether Original or Revision Settlement.	Date of expiry of guarantee.	Authority for existing settlement.	Where printed.
Sukene (Kasbe)	1876	Revision Settlement...	1900-01	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7891 of 15th December 1876.	Selection CCCLV, page 4.
Chándori	Do.	Original Settlement...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Shimpi-Táki	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
hirgaon	1882	Revision Settlement...	Do.	Survey Commissioner's No. 571 of 9th April 1882.	CCCLIV, page 9.
Táki	1899	Original Settlement...	Do.	Survey Commissioner's No. S/649 of 15th April 1899.	Appendix R to this report.
Kotamgaon	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Pimpalgaon-Najik	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nimgaon-Vákdá	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kothure	...	...	...	...	...
Mánjargaon	...	...	...	...	...
Dongargaon	.....	Papers not	traceable.	.....	.....
Chítegaon	...	...	...	...	...
Vinchur	...	...	...	...	...
Sáykhedé	.....	Not settled.	.....	.....	.....
Gorthán	...	...	...	...	...

6. The following Appendices relating specially to the inam villages are given. Other Appendices will be found in the report on the Government villages.

Appendix.

F. Villagewar census of live and dead-stock.

O. Revenue history as given by inámdárs.

Q.

Q. Population and waste land.

R. Papers relating to four villages.

7. This is a flourishing village 6 miles from Niphád and 4 miles from the important station of Khervádi. It is itself a small market. There is a railway station for passengers only half a mile away. It is in respect of situation and climate very well off.

Sukene.

The value of land is fairly high as the following figures show :—

Sales of land in Sukene Kasbe.

I.—Dry crop.											
Area of land sold.		Assessment.			Sale price.		Number of times the assessment represented by price.		Average price per acre.		
A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.				Rs.	a.	p.
37	0	26	0	0	775		29.80		20	15	1
II.—Garden.											
26	30	58	0	0	3,250		61.32		121	7	11

The revenue history is, as far as can be ascertained, satisfactory. There is no reason to differentiate this village from the surrounding Government villages. The village naturally falls in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. This gives an increase of 25 per cent.

There is a large area of patasthal land (536 acres) under a pakka bandhara on the Bángangá River. The water-supply is not altogether adequate. The bandhara requires expenditure in clearing silt. The dam carrying the Ojhar Támbat canal across the river, built since the survey, is said to have reduced the supply in this bandhara in spite of sluices. In view of the large area of the 'thal', I consider the water raten is as much as can fairly be borne. I do not propose any increase in water-rate.

8. This is a splendid village which includes the hamlet of Khervádi with its important Goods station. It is immediately opposite the good bazár of Sáykhedé with which it is connected by a causeway now nearly completed. The remarks of the Settlement Commissioner in paragraph 3 of his No. 1870 of 1876 are interesting (Selection CCCLV, page 2).

Chándori.

It does not appear that there has been any difficulty in paying the high assessment then imposed. If the accounts can be believed there are only Rs. 268 arrears and remission amounting to Rs. 350 only was given since 1876-77. This, however, can hardly be correct as huge arrears (amounting in one case to nearly Rs. 9,000) are seen to have been allowed in several years. Management is better of late.

The rate of Rs. 2-8-0 now in force is that proposed for the highest group in the táluka.

Owing to the rise in prices it is clear that the rate must be raised. This will put Chándori in a special class. Owing to its special advantages, I see no objection to this course. I proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 3 which gives the very moderate increase of 20 per cent.

There are several kaccha bandharas on nalas in this village. The water-supply is naturally precarious. Had it been a Government village, the water cess would have been abolished. I propose no change in the water-rate.

9. This village adjoins Chándori and was settled at the same time. Like Chándori, it has at present a special rate imposed.

Shimpi Tákli.

I propose to treat this village in exactly the same way as Chándori by imposing a special maximum rate of Rs. 3 which yields an increase of 20 per cent.

10. This is a good village two miles from Pimpalgaon-Basvant where there is a market and road.

Ahirgaon.

The village is on the border between the proposed 1st and 2nd Groups.

The revenue history is satisfactory as arrears are only Rs. 470.

On the whole its position places it in the 2nd Group with its neighbours Páchora-Vani and Lonvádi. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The proposed rate is Rs. 2-4-0. This gives the reasonable increase of 28·57 per cent.

There is an area of 260 acres of patasthal under a pakka bandhara on the River Netrávati. The water-supply is fair but only ordinary crops are grown. Nearly all the numbers have wells in addition. As the water dries up very early in all but exceptional years, I do not propose any increase in the present water-rate.

11. These four villages belong to the Vinchur Jahagir and were all settled at the same time in 1899.  
1 Tákli, 2 Kotamgaon, 3 Pimpelgaon Najik, 4 Nimgaon Vákdá.

The tract in which they are situated is decidedly deficient in rainfall; but they have exceptional advantages of market and communication owing to their close proximity to the great trade centre of Lásalgaon.

The rate at present in force is Rs. 2-4-0 in all four villages. This is equal to the present rate of Lásalgaon and is the highest in the taluka.

The rise in prices since the period preceding the Original Settlement is only 25 per cent.

The revenue history of these villages is more trustworthy than in other cases. All four villages show fairly large arrears at times. These are however at the present time reduced to unimportant amounts. Remissions were also given at various times—notably in 1901-02 owing to famine.

I consider that these four villages should be retained in the 1st Group along with Lásalgaon with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. The resulting increase will be 11·11 per cent.

There is patasthal in Tákli and Nimgaon Vákdá.

At Nimgaon the pat takes off a natural rock dam on the Shiv River. On the opposite bank a pat leads to Bráhmangaon Vinchur. The stream is most precarious. No increase in patasthal can be recommended.

At Tákli there is a pakka bandhara on the same river but higher up. The water-supply is very precarious. In 1913, a good year, the bandhara was dry by the middle of October. Where there are no wells to help, the crops grown are purely dry crop, bájri and wheat for the most part. The water-supply was estimated by the survey department to last till the end of April. This is absurd. Even in the best years the water-supply is not likely to last beyond December, as the jahagirdár himself admits.

In spite of this, the maximum water rate is Rs. 9.

I propose to reduce the maximum rate by 50 per cent. This rate will, I think, best meet the case. The jahagirdár expresses his readiness to grant remission in years when the water is not taken.

12. This is a fine village about 3 miles from Kothure. Niphád, situated on the north side of the Godávari lake.

Like Mánjargaon, this village has lost much of its best land by submersion. The Original Settlement was introduced in 1853-54. No Revision Settlement has been made; but in 1883-84, the jahagirdárs on their own authority raised the assessment.

The original maximum rate of Rs. 1-8-0 gave a revenue of Rs. 1,992. The present assessment levied on the same area is Rs. 2,978 so that the existing maximum rate is approximately Rs. 2-4-0.

The rate in surrounding villages is Rs. 2-8-0. I see no reason to depart from this in any way. If the jahagirdárs consent, this village will be placed in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

13. This village is situated on the south side of the Godávari pick-up-weir. It has suffered severely by the submersion of all its best land. Out of 1,160 acres assessed at Rs. 786  
Mánjargaon.

only 597 acres assessed at Rs. 299 remain. The jahagirdárs were compensated by a cash allowance and the cultivators were given land at Pátná in East Khándesh.

The Original Settlement is still in force. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-8-0.

The village must be placed in the second group with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0 like the surrounding Government villages. The large increase of 50 per cent. can easily be borne owing to the enormous rise of prices since the Settlement in 1853-54.

Dongargaon.

14. This village is about 5 miles from the market of Lásalgaon. It is in a tract of deficient rainfall.

The Original Settlement introduced in 1853-54 is still in force.

The revenue history shows that until the last 2 years there were always arrears amounting to about Rs. 400 on an average. Small sums were remitted nearly every year.

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-8-0. According to its situation Dongargaon falls in the proposed Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 2. This will give an increase of 33 per cent. The increase is moderate in view of the long period that has elapsed since the Settlement.

Chitegaon.

15. Chitegaon is well situated in the west of the Táluka. Khurvádi is less than 2 miles away.

The Agrá road at Ojhar is about 4 miles distant.

The Original Settlement introduced in 1855-56 is still in force.

The revenue history cannot be followed as the accounts are incomplete.

The village is at present under a maximum rate of Rs. 1-13-0 or to be exact  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the bhág annas plus one-fifth of that amount.

The grouping of this village is simple. It must be placed in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

The resulting increase of 37.93 per cent is by no means excessive, considering the enormous rise in prices since 1855.

16. This is an important village of 4,501 inhabitants, 3 miles from Lásalgaon. In addition to a road to Lásalgaon station, there are metalled roads leading to Níphád and Yeola. Vinchur is therefore particularly well situated as regards markets and communications. The rainfall, however, in this part is decidedly deficient.

Vinchur.

The following statement gives the details of collections since 1890-91 :—

Year.	Land revenue demand (fixed) including judi.			Arrears carried forward.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Collection.			Remission.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1890-91	12,289	1	6	2,318	10	1	40	12	0	14,648	7	7	10,030	1	4	2,861	13	9
1891-92	12,289	1	6	1,759	8	0	45	8	2	14,093	7	8	10,036	11	7	2,138	2	6
1892-93	12,289	1	6	1,919	13	4	60	14	0	14,269	12	10	11,256	11	0	1,135	0	6
1893-94	12,289	1	6	1,901	2	6	98	8	0	14,288	12	0	11,059	10	6	1,068	2	3
1894-95	12,286	1	6	2,165	14	9	45	4	0	14,497	4	3	11,555	6	5	1,197	8	0
1895-96	12,286	1	6	1,748	12	0	163	12	0	14,191	10	6	11,395	0	11	1,247	12	6
1896-97	12,286	1	6	1,611	4	6	73	10	0	13,971	0	0	8,038	0	9	2,675	4	0
1897-98	12,286	1	6	3,261	3	3	74	14	6	15,622	3	3	12,937	4	6	527	8	0
1898-99	12,263	7	6	2,164	8	5	60	11	3	14,508	11	2	11,793	11	11	787	6	0
1899-00	12,246	15	6	1,631	9	0	25	2	0	14,204	4	6	4,598	7	6	3,902	12	6
1900-01	12,266	15	6	5,763	0	3	124	3	6	18,154	3	3	11,321	4	10	507	4	0
1901-02	12,246	15	6	4,411	0	5	84	12	0	16,742	11	11	5,013	12	9	507	4	0
1902-03	12,246	15	6	11,221	11	2	77	4	0	23,545	14	8	19,745	2	2	507	4	0
1903-04	12,246	15	6	3,299	8	1	85	3	0	15,631	10	7	11,980	9	2	547	4	0
1904-05	12,269	13	6	3,122	15	5	54	4	9	15,447	1	8	7,085	2	10	507	4	0
1905-06	12,241	9	6	7,854	10	10	72	4	6	20,168	8	10	10,554	0	0	507	4	0
1906-07	12,241	5	7	9,108	9	4	84	7	0	21,434	5	10	11,290	9	2	507	4	0
1907-08	12,241	5	6	9,638	8	11	86	10	9	21,966	9	2	17,217	9	8	507	4	0
1908-09	12,241	5	6	3,544	13	1	40	12	0	15,826	14	7	10,170	8	8	507	4	0
1909-10	12,241	5	6	5,149	1	11	51	12	0	17,442	3	5	12,661	11	6	507	4	0
1910-11	12,241	5	6	4,273	3	11	25	2	6	16,539	11	11	12,109	6	11	507	4	0
1911-12	12,241	5	6	3,927	10	4	20	0	0	16,188	15	10	10,817	10	2	507	4	0
1912-13	12,241	5	6	4,871	15	7	36	14	7	17,150	3	8	14,045	12	4	507	4	0
1913-14	12,241	5	6	2,597	3	4	49	8	6	14,888	1	4	12,521	9	2	2,235	8	9
Average for 10 years	12,244	3	6	5,408	14	0	52	2	3	17,705	4	5	11,847	6	5	680	1	3

The average collection of land revenue and judi (Rs. 28), exclusive of miscellaneous revenue, during the last ten years is Rs. 11,795.

The assessment on occupied khalsa land plus judi on inám land amounts to Rs. 4,704 at a Re. 1 maximum rate before application of distance from village scale. As Vinchur is a village of 1st or 2nd jantri class, there will no doubt be some increase when the jantri is applied.

The rate of Rs. 2-8-0 which is proposed for Lásalgaon and the surrounding inám villages will produce a revenue of Rs. 11,718. This is practically equal to the revenue now enjoyed, and may be sanctioned.

17. This village is situated 3 miles from Khervádi Station. It was formerly one of the chief markets of the District but has decayed since the opening of the railway. Its trade was finally killed by the damming of the Godávári. There is hope that the new causeway now being built will bring back some of its prosperity.

Sáykheda.

The following statement gives the collections since 1897-98:—

Year.	Land revenue demand (fixed) including judi.			Arrears carried forward.			Miscellaneous.			Total.			Collection.			Remission.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1897-98	2,842	0	5	950	15	5	116	11	0	3,909	10	10	1,154	11	9	1,169	15	8
1898-99	2,842	0	5	1,584	15	5	95	4	9	4,522	4	7	2,271	11	10	1,109	15	8
1899-00	2,842	0	5	1,140	9	1	74	10	9	4,057	4	3	350	15	9	2,007	6	11
1900-01	2,842	0	5	1,698	13	7	88	7	11	4,624	5	11	1,596	3	9	1,109	15	8
1901-02	2,842	0	5	1,918	2	6	184	8	6	4,894	11	5	2,105	13	3	1,198	13	8
1902-03	2,842	0	5	1,590	0	6	122	9	6	4,554	12	8	2,695	13	0	1,109	15	8
1903-04	2,842	0	5	749	0	0	116	13	9	3,708	0	8	1,934	15	9	1,109	15	8
1904-05	2,842	0	5	663	1	3	112	8	9	3,617	10	5	1,893	11	5	1,109	15	8
1905-06	2,842	0	5	613	15	4	146	5	3	3,602	5	0	1,445	7	10	1,109	15	8
1906-07	2,842	0	5	1,046	13	6	144	3	9	4,033	1	8	2,053	4	9	1,109	15	8
1907-08	2,842	0	5	869	13	1	148	5	9	3,860	3	5	719	13	9	1,109	15	8
1908-09	2,842	0	5	2,080	6	0	145	12	2	5,018	2	7	2,314	7	3	1,527	15	8
1909-10	2,842	0	5	1,150	5	10	121	11	9	4,114	2	0	1,962	4	9	1,109	15	8
1910-11	2,842	0	5	1,041	13	7	104	14	9	3,988	12	9	1,910	0	4	1,109	15	8
1911-12	2,842	0	5	968	12	9	182	3	6	3,943	0	8	964	6	1	1,109	15	8
1912-13	2,842	0	5	1,868	10	11	182	2	5	4,842	13	9	2,915	11	2	1,109	15	8
Average for 10 years	2,842	0	5	1,100	9	2	180	10	2	4,072	13	3	1,811	6	8	1,151	12	5

From this statement it is seen that the average collection of land revenue and judi (Rs. 78), exclusive of miscellaneous land revenue, is Rs. 1,681 during the last ten years. The assessment at a Re. 1 maximum rate on khalsa land plus judi on inám lands comes to Rs. 875. The present average collection would therefore be produced by a maximum rate of about Rs. 2.

The Government villages on the south side of the Godávári are to be put in Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0. But Sáykheda is exceptional in that it is at the causeway head and is a good market town. The village of Chandori opposite is to be rated at Rs. 3. I therefore propose to include Sáykheda in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0. This will give an increase of 24.26 per cent. over the average of last 10 years' collections.

18. This is a small but conveniently situated village on the northern edge of the táluka. There are bazárs within easy reach at Páلكhed, Vadner, Táluka Chándor and Pimpalgaon-Basvant. The rainfall in this part is generally satisfactory.

Gorthán.

The following statement shows the revenue collected since 1900-01 :—

Year.	Land Revenue demand (fixed) including judi.	Arrears carried forward.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Collection.	Remission.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1900-01	998 6 2	1,168 1 0	81 0 8	2,249 7 5	1,404 7 10	.....
1901-02	998 6 2	836 1 7	81 0 8	1,915 8 0	994 7 2	.....
1902-03	998 6 2	1,621 0 10	102 0 8	2,721 7 8	1,836 8 5	181 11 2
1903-04	1,045 6 11	718 5 7	107 8 11	1,866 0 5	1,027 9 7	.....
1904-05	1,045 6 11	838 8 10	88 0 8	1,972 0 5	1,012 14 8	.....
1905-06	1,045 6 11	959 1 11	94 10 9	2,099 3 7	1,006 0 8	859 0 1
1906-07	1,045 6 11	734 2 10	86 14 8	1,866 8 5	1,718 8 1	.....
1907-08	1,045 6 11	148 5 4	84 8 8	1,278 4 11	988 7 4	.....
1908-09	1,045 6 11	294 13 7	84 8 8	1,424 13 2	657 13 6	.....
1909-10	1,045 6 11	766 15 8	84 8 8	1,896 15 8	1,896 15 8	.....
1910-11	1,045 6 11	.....	84 8 8	1,129 15 7	1,129 15 7	.....
1911-12	1,045 6 11	.....	84 8 8	1,129 15 7	887 12 9	222 2 10
1912-13	1,045 6 11	.....	84 8 8	1,129 15 7	1,129 15 7	.....
1913-14	1,045 6 11	.....	84 8 8	1,129 15 7	1,129 15 7	.....
Average for 10 years	1,045 6 11	875 3 6	86 1 8	1,508 12 0	1,150 4 11	65 1 7

There are no arrears now outstanding.

The average collection of assessment on occupied khálsa land plus judi (Rs. 12) on inám land, excluding miscellaneous revenue is Rs. 1,064 during the last 10 years. The assessment on occupied khálsa land at a maximum rate of Re. 1 plus judi amounts to Rs. 384 according to survey. The chief reason why the revenue now enjoyed is so high is that the inámdár receives Rs. 2-10-3 per bigha (= Rs. 3-8-0 per acre) on motasthal land. As there are 100 acres of motasthal land in this small village the reduction in revenue under this head will naturally be serious. In order to secure the inámdár from loss it will be necessary to impose the high rate of Rs. 2-12-0. This is unfortunate, because there will be a heavy increase on the dry crop land and a decrease on the garden land which can easily bear the present rate. However this point has often been noticed by settlement officers before and cannot be remedied.

Although Gorthán naturally falls in Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4-0, I am compelled for the reasons given above to recommend a special rate of Rs. 2-12-0 which will give the inámdár a revenue approximately equal to that which he now enjoys.

There is a kaccha bandhara in this village which is not at present assessed. It is precarious and should not be given any water cess. If necessary an occasional rate may be levied with the Collector's permission under Section 55 Land Revenue Code.

19. In conclusion, I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed for the same period as the rates in Government villages.

Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

## 4.—NIPHAD.

1. That the population of Niphad Táluka has not greatly increased seems a matter of little moment. It has increased a little even during a period of plague and bad seasons. But the census figures are inconsistent with those of births and deaths, which are certainly not far from correct. I fancy that census figures are often wrong, being taken at a time of year when migration is at its height. It is a time when the wheat harvest is often finished in the east and beginning in the west, so that numerous labourers are on the move. The great increase in cattle is really a more important thing for agriculture. The percentage of literacy, though higher than elsewhere, seems extraordinary low, considering that there are 60 schools, many of them serving more than one village each. I should think that about 90 per cent. of the population lives within easy reach of a school.

2. The táluka is a good one. Its soil and water supply are good: it is bisected by the railway and has three goods stations, one of them (Lasalgaon) being of considerable importance, because the great Bombay firms have agents there. But these advantages have been noticed before and rates were considerably raised at the last settlement. This being so I think the enhancement now proposed is quite sufficient.

3. The táluka is fairly homogeneous, but for the reason shown by Mr. Garrett the number of groups cannot yet be reduced to less than four. The grouping is somewhat irregular. The fact that some of the eastern villages are in the dry belt is a good reason for putting them in a low group, but I am not sure that the eastern riverain villages, such as Devgaon, should not have been grouped with these, since they also are in the dry belt. It looks rather as if Mr. Garrett had considered the Godavari Canals a reason for enhancement, though he rightly says that it is not one. The effect of these canals has so far been extremely small and if anything it has injured ordinary crops, because manure is taken from them for use in irrigated sugarcane. However, the enhancement is not excessive and the villages are well off. I think the survey scale was rather lenient to the very best soils such as these villages have.

4. I have therefore no alteration to propose in Mr. Garrett's rates and groups.

5. I agree with the pátasthal proposals except that I think the rate on the Niphad pát should be reduced from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 2. The supply is so uncertain that it is disregarded in deciding what crops are to be sown. Even in the best years it is only used for a few fields of gram.

Remission is said to be recommended for Karsul, but in the column for proposed maximum rate Rs. 5-8-0 is shown, presumably by mistake.

6. There are 15 inám villages in this táluka. I agree with the proposals for all except Chandori and Shimpi-Tákli. For these two Mr. Garrett has proposed a special super-group, 8 annas higher than Group I. This is a most unusual proposal and I see no justification for it. These villages are very well situated, but not a bit better than Niphád or Lasalgaon or the adjoining inám village of Chitegaon. There is no necessity to enhance the rates when the present rates are obviously sufficient. Besides in the very similar case of Vinchur he has proposed only the ordinary 1st group rates, although this actually reduces the revenue by a few rupees.

7. My proposed alterations are:—

*Pátasthal rates.*

Niphád from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 2.

*Inám villages.*

Chandori, Shimpi-Takli	...	From super-group at Rs. 3 to 1st group at Rs. 2-8-0.
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8. A special group has been made for the single village of Sangvi, because it should properly belong to Sinnar Táluka. I think it would be better to transfer it to Sinnar.

C. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.



No. 708 OF 1915.

From

J. H. GARBETT, Esq. B.A., I.C.S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NA'SIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Second Revision Settlement of the Sinnar Táluka.

The Táluka consists of 98 Government villages and 5 inam. There has been no change in the Táluka boundaries during the existing lease.

The authority for the existing settlement is as follows :—

No. of villages.	Authority.	Where printed.
67	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1699, of 19th March 1875.	Appendix R to this Report.
14	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1700, of 19th March 1875.	Selection cccxlviii.
2	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2384, of 14th April 1877.	Selection cccxlviii.
15	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 3549, of 21st June 1881.	Appendix R to this Report.

Brief description.

2. As there is nowhere a description of the Táluka as a whole a brief description is here given.

The Táluka borders on the Dángs on the west and gradually passes through the Transition Tract into the pure Desh in the east.

There is a steep drop near the western and north-western boundaries down to the valley of the Dárna and the Godávári. After rising from the valley the plateau slopes away gradually to the east.

In the south-west there is a strip of mountainous country through which flows the river Mabálungi. This tract includes half a dozen villages which are more allied to the Akola Dángs than to the Sinnar Táluka.

The Dev river with its tributaries drains the greater part of the Táluka.

3. The greater part of the Táluka consists of undulating light soil. In the valley of the Dev and other streams there are good stretches of level black soil suitable for bagait cultivation.

In the east a few villages, like Páthre Khurd and Budruk, are true black soil villages forming part of the Kopargaon Gangthadi.

In the west again the soil changes to the Dángi type, *i. e.* mal or kharif land of poor quality and uneven surface interspersed with kali or rabi land. The kali land in the Dárna valley is more level and less liable to erosion than the kali land in Igatpuri Táluka.)

Climate and rainfall.

## 4. Appendix A gives the statistics of rainfall at Sinnar in detail from the year 1893.

The rainfall at Sinnar for three decennial periods is as follows :—

Year.	Rainfall.	Year.	Rainfall.	Year.	Rainfall.
1863	13.59	1894	35.82	1904	11.96
1864	20.89	1895	21.90	1905	11.35
1865	14.66	1896	25.15	1906	12.29
1866	18.94	1897	24.68	1907	18.17
1867	18.05	1898	19.58	1908	10.58
1868	16.67	1899	9.71	1909	15.45
1869	22.32	1900	16.30	1910	30.08
1870	33.33	1901	23.79	1911	14.37
1871	12.45	1902	19.84	1912	19.01
1872	16.48	1903	18.79	1913	20.80
Average ...	18.74		21.50		16.40

These figures show that the general prosperity of the Táluka has not been inflated by a period of good rainfall. On the contrary, it is only now emerging from a period of bad seasons.

It is generally recognised that the rainfall in the western villages is of a much more reliable type than in the east. It is heavier and more certain owing to the proximity of high hills.

There is every indication that the rainfall generally decreases from south-west to north-east.

Recently rain gauges have been established at Somthán and Kolgaon which will in time give valuable information. The following figures, which are all that are available, bear out the general observations about the dryness of the eastern part of the táluka :—

Year.	Rainfall at		
	Sinnar.	Somthán.	Kolgaon.
1911 ...	14.37	14.50	14.52
1912 ...	19.01	12.51	9.19
1913 ...	20.80	19.06	17.75
Average ...	18.06	15.36	13.49

It is usually considered that 20 inches is about right for bájri. On this basis the eastern villages suffer from a permanent deficiency of rain.

There is every justification for imposing lower rates in the east than in the west on climatic grounds.

The climate is excellent from the point of view of public health. It is cool and dry. Malaria, which is a serious drawback to many parts of the district, is very little prevalent in Sinnar Táluka.

Crops.

5. Appendix B and B<sup>1</sup> give details of crops and cultivation.

(Bajri is by far the most important crop in the Táluka. It is seldom grown alone but is sown with various pulses such as kulith, math and mug.

Wheat is next in importance to bájri but is not much grown except in the east and in the black soil of the Dárna valley.

Jowári is grown more for fodder than as a food.

The following figures give a comparison between the latest 10 years and the period from 1892-93 to 1903-04 (excluding the years 1896-97 and 1899-1900):—

	Period 1892-1904.		Period 1905-1913.	
	Acres.	Percentage.	Acres.	Percentage.
Bajri	131,445	61.25	125,764	59.48
Wheat	28,659	11.08	15,079	7.13
Other cereals	9,560	4.45	15,658	7.41
Gram	4,824	2.25	4,269	2.02
Other pulses	27,147	12.67	30,345	14.36
Miscellaneous	17,955	8.37	20,292	9.60
Fallow	33,550	.....	37,387	.....

The fallow area is mostly found in the villages round Sinnar, and in the extreme west.

Near Sinnar the light soil numbers are intentionally kept under grass to provide for the needs of the town.

Owing to the splendid pásthal at Sinnar, bajri cultivation is neglected and fodder consequently is scarce.

In the hilly villages of the west the mál lands have to be given a rest every 3 or 4 years just as in other Dángi tracts.

The increase in irrigated area since 1910-11 is noticeable. It is due almost entirely to the Godávári Right Bank Canal which now waters parts of six villages in the dry eastern tract.

The average fallow area is 37,883 acres out of a total occupied area of 243,413 acres:—

*Percentage of fallow on occupied area for the quinquennium ended 1913-14.*

Sinnar.	Niphád.	Yeola	Igatpuri.	Násik.
16.06	12.14	14.67	35.18	30.14

Fallows in the Dángs are unavoidable. In the Desh continuous cropping is usual. Most of the so-called 'fallow' in the Desh is really land kept under grass and not true fallow.

6. At the time of the First Revision Settlement there was only one high road in the táluka, namely, the Násik-Poona, which traverses the táluka from Chincholi to Nándur-Shingote.

Communications.

Since then the following made roads have been built by the Local Boards and are kept in a good enough condition though not up to the standard of the Provincial roads:—

(1) Sinnar-Bhagar *viá* Pándhurli.

(2) Sinnar-Sáykhede *viá* Náygaon.

Both these roads have to pass up a ghát to the Sinnar plateau.

These roads are useful but carry little traffic.

The Sinnar-Thángaon and Sinnar-Wávi roads are similar to the above but are not much better than country tracks. They are however being put into better order.

The relative importance of the roads is shown by the toll statistics:—

Amount bid for Toll-Nákás.						
Road.	Toll-Station.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
1 Násik-Poona ..	Mohodari ...	5,700	5,900	5,710	6,000	Abolished.
2 Do. ...	Nándur-S h i n- gote.	2,175	2,375	Abolished.		
3 Sinnar-Sáykhede ...	Náparvádi ...	500	500	550	425	500
4 Sinnar-Bhagur ...	Ghorvad ...	825	830	815	820	710

NOTE.—Rates at all nákás are the same.

These figures are evidence that the greater part of the trade of Sinnar passes through Násik Station.

No railway touches the táluka. There are three important railway stations, Devláli, Násik Road and Kherwádi, just outside the táluka. Unfortunately they are all on the far side of the rivers Dárná or Godávári. At present the crossing to Bhagur or Násik Road is possible except after flood, but the beds of the rivers are sandy and much hardship is caused to the cattle in pulling a laden cart through. The difficulty is greater than it was, owing to the considerable amount of water which constantly comes down from the Irrigation Storage Lake Beale.

The crossing to Kherwádi is now by ferry or by a detour of several miles through Sávli.

But the difficulty will be shortly removed at both Násik Road and Kherwádi by the construction of causeways. Both are now being built, the latter being nearly completed.

No doubt Násik station is the principal outlet for produce of Sinnar Táluka and will continue to be so. A consideration which will weigh with people to some extent is the abolition of the toll on the Násik Road, whereas the tolls are still in force on the other two roads.

In conclusion, the means of communication *within* the Táluka are by no means inadequate. The only difficult piece of country at the edge of the plateau is pierced by made roads, while the Desh is passable in all directions by means of country tracks.

Communication with the railway is however much hampered by the intervening rivers as well as by distance. This point is one which necessitates a reduction below a táluká like Niphád.

The only part of the Táluka which presents serious difficulties to cart-traffic is the hilly tract on the south-west including the Mahálungi Valley.

Markets. 7. Appendix C gives an approximate idea of the relative importance of the various markets.

Sinnar market has of late developed enormously at the expense of Sáykhede, which has declined to small dimensions owing to the damming of the Godávári at Nándur-Madhameshvar. Access to the railway is thereby cut off. Sinnar bazar now attracts people from all over the Táluka except the east. There is another good bazar at Wávi. This bazar is especially noted for cattle, but it has declined somewhat, owing to Sinnar having started a cattle market.

The other bazars are of local importance only.

Outside the Táluka there are several good bazars, especially Sáykhede and Bhagur, which are frequented by the villagers of the north-west and west.

8. As there is no station in the Táluka it is useless to give any statistics. Most of the produce goes to Násik Station. But, as this station serves the Dindori Táluka and most of Násik Táluka it is impossible to ascertain what share Sinnar Táluka has in it.

Railway traffic.

Manufactures.

9. There are no industries other than a few hundred hand-loom for cotton and wool.

10. Appendices D and E give statistics of population according to the censuses of 1901 and 1911.

Population.

In Appendix D there is a marked rise in the percentage of agriculturists. This is partly accounted for by the different classification of Unskilled Labour in column 11. But even when full allowance is made for this there is evidently a decrease in the number of craftsmen and traders. This is perhaps somewhat against the interests of agriculturists as the local demand for produce must be lessened.

The most important point is, however, that the census of 1911 shows a decrease in total population of 3,747 or 4.97 per cent. This fact is remarkable as the density of the population is low—only 139 per square mile as against 154 for the whole Násik District. This decrease is not explained by an excess of deaths over births, for Appendix G shows that the natural variation from 1901 to 1910 would have been an *increase* of 4,910 or 6.5 per cent. This is the only Táluka in the District which shows a decrease in population.

In view of the fact that agricultural resources show a large increase since 1904 I conclude that the decrease is due to the temporary absence of labourers on the Canal Works in Igatpuri and Niphád, and to harvesters having left for the rabi villages of other tálukas for reaping. A considerable number of carters also visit Bombay from January onwards. It happened also that Sinnar was largely evacuated at the time of the census owing to an outbreak of plague. This very probably caused omissions in enumeration. I think the decrease is probably apparent only.

A mention of plague may be made here. Except in 1904 the epidemic was never serious enough to affect the economic conditions of the Táluka. The figures are as follows :—

Year.	Plague deaths.
1904	1,118
1905	127
1906	<i>Nil.</i>
1907	1
1908	8
1909	<i>Nil.</i>
1910	160
1911	275
1912	5
1913	2

Appendix E contains statistics of religion and education by the censuses of 1901 and 1911.

Education appears to have fallen off. But, as the report on the Census of 1911 explains, this is due to the more exacting standard of literacy demanded. No useful comparison is therefore possible.

As to castes, the decrease in Mhárs is due I believe to the absence of labourers on the big irrigation works. The figures bear out my inference that there has been little or no real decrease in population as the labourers on such works are largely Mhárs.

11. There is no great interest shown in education in this Táluka. But *vires acquiril eundo* and of late there has been great activity in the opening of new schools.

Schools and Education.

Appendix H shows clearly what improvement is being effected in spite of the people's indifference. Since 1905 the attendance at schools has more than doubled.

This fact will in time result to the benefit of the Táluka.

12. Appendix F gives statistics of live-stock, carts and ploughs at the time of the First Revision Settlement and at various periods of the present lease. The figures for 1913 were taken from a special census.

Agricultural resources.

Mr. Crofton in 1905 was faced with figures which appeared to show a serious falling off in resources. Since that year there has been an increase under all heads of importance. Even horses and ponies, which are luxuries, have increased 49·47 per cent. since that year.

The figures of plough cattle are as follows :—

Year.	Plough and cart cattle.	Carts.
1873-74 ... ..	24,532	3,561
1904-05 ... ..	19,613	3,960
1909-10 ... ..	21,578	4,162
1912-13 ... ..	25,561	4,490

These figures are the most important part of the cattle census. The latest figures show that undoubtedly the prosperity of the Táluka is at a very high level. In 1905 Mr. Crofton found the agricultural resources at their lowest ebb. This was one of the chief reasons which led him to propose no increase in assessment. In the last 9 years cattle have increased 30 per cent. There is no longer any cause for dissatisfaction at the material prosperity of the Táluka.

13. Appendix J gives details of the water-supply in 1903-04 and 1911-12.

Water-supply.

Pakka wells in use have increased since the First Revision Settlement as follows :—

Year	1873.	1881.	1905.	1911.
Number of pakka wells	2,145	2,568	2,718	2,870

These figures show satisfactory progress.

As for drinking water, the Táluka is not badly off. The Dev and Mahá-lungi both hold water for most part of the year. Wells are also numerous. Even in the dry eastern part the dearth of water is not nearly as great as in the Dángs.

The Godávári Right Bank Canal has brought a new source of irrigation to Somthán, Dahivad, Shahá, Kolgaon Mál and the Páthres. The area commanded by the canal in these villages is 3,750 acres.

14. The following table gives the result of ten crop experiments made by Assistant Collectors and myself. The last six experiments I made myself with every possible precaution to avoid error :—

Date.	Name of village.	Crop and sanna valuation.	Average per acre.				Incidence of assessment on the produce.	Incidence of assessment at prices of 1913.	Remarks.
			Principal product.	By-product.	Value.	Assessment.			
			Lbs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
4th November 1892...	Sinnar	Spiked Millet Bájri 18.	910	3,112 Straw, 240 Chaff.	22 8 2	1 0 0	4.44	2.19	Dry crop.
10th February 1899.	Do.	Wheat Kathia 10	497	585	17 15 0	1 2 6	6.44	2.31	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ground nut 10	721 Shelled seeds.	.....	45 2 4	9 3 0	20.35	11.76	Irrigated 2nd crop.
14th December 1903.	Do.	Do. 12	2,790 Un-dried in shell.	480	62 15 0	19 15 3	17.97	9.44	Irrigated.
24th January 1914	Vadángil	Wheat Pivla 6	321	2½ mots	14 11 0	1 1 11	7.62	...	Dry crop.
Do.	Do.	„ Kathia 6	230	2½ mots	10 10 10	1 2 9	10.97	...	Do.
3rd February 1914	Kankuri	„ Pivla 10	365	10 mots	17 6 4	1 4 11	7.51	...	Irrigated
9th February 1914	Dápur	„ „	701	10 mots	32 15 6	1 12 10	5.46	...	Do.
10th February 1914	Dubore	Wheat Kathia 14	1,110	7½ mots	52 8 0	1 10 8	3.33	...	Do.
18th do.	Pandhuril	„ Pivla 12	604	5 mots	27 0 6	1 14 5	7.02	...	Dry crop.

The value of the produce is taken at the rates prevailing at the date of each experiment.

The incidence of the assessment is very moderate in all cases except Nos. 3 and 4. At present prices the incidence even on these crops would be 11.76 and 9.44 respectively. But in any case the assessment does not bear heavily. Both numbers are Patasthal with a fairly high water rate. The net margin of profit on these lands is very high as two crops can always be grown.

Experiments 5 and 6 are very instructive. Although the dry crop wheat was only estimated at a 6 annas crop (no rain fell after the sowing) still the incidence of assessment averages only 9.24 per cent.

Experiment 10 gives an example of normal outturn on a dry-crop field of good quality.

I was unable to take any experiments in bájri, but the first experiment on the list shows that bájri is as profitable as wheat.

In conclusion, these crop experiments clearly indicate that Government can demand a larger share in the produce without causing any hardship.

#### 15. Value of Land—

##### (1) Sales—

Appendices K and K<sup>1</sup> give the sale transactions of recent years relating to dry-crop and bagait land respectively.

The result of the grouping which I have proposed appears from these Appendices to be wrong.

Thus in Appendix K, Group I shows that the sale price of jirait land is less per acre than in Group II, and also a smaller multiple of the assessment. As between Group II and III a similar result appears.

In the case of Appendix K<sup>1</sup> the same result appears.

If the grouping, which I propose, is to be accepted, it is necessary to explain the apparent anomaly.

First I will take the villages of Groups I, II, III and IV which show sale-prices much below and much above the normal:—

Villages in which the sale-price is below 40 times and 80 times the assessment on jirait and bagait respectively.	
Jirait.	Bagait.
Náygaon Jogaltembhi Desvandi Mohodari Dubere Musalgaon Khambále Wávi	Sinnar Chincholi Pándhurli Máparvadi Vadgaon-Sinnar Musalgaon Váregao Wávi Nirhále
Villages in which the sale-price is above 100 times and 200 times the assessment on jirait and bagait respectively.	
Jirait.	Bagait.
Páste Atkavade Manegaon Dhárangaon Mánori Gonde Chápadgaon Dápur Bhojápúr Hivre Pádi Thángaon Mendhi Panchále Dahivadi Sáyále	Desvandi Dubere Pátóle Hivargaon Sonámbe Konámbe ..... ..... ..... Hivre ..... ..... Mendhi ..... ..... .....

These lists show that there is no defined group where sale-prices are exceptionally high or low. The only group which appears to have fairly consistently high price of land is that in the Mahálungi valley (containing Thángaon, etc.)

Villages with high sale-price of bagait (Desvand and Dubere) are found with low priced jirait.

It would not be possible under any scheme of grouping to get consistent results from the sale-prices. If sales were taken as a guide, Sinnar town would have to be in a low group. Some of its neighbours (Vadgaon-Sinnar, Musalgaon, Mohodari) could be put with it. Other neighbouring villages, such as Páste, Atkavade, Manegaon, Gonde, would have to be put in a very high group. The latter four villages are in no way better off than the former three.

It is, I think, clear from this that the value of land cannot be followed strictly as guide to grouping when it clashes with evidence of a much more comprehensive nature.

I do not mean by these remarks to belittle the importance of ascertaining the value of land. It is owing to the fact that sales of land are comparatively few in number that it is unsafe to make deductions about individual villages. Taken over a large area, such as a táluka, sales throw a most valuable light on the state of the people.



For the present, it is important to notice that the sale-price of land in this Táluka is very high as compared with other tálukas.

Taluk.	Average price of land.			
	Dry Crop.		Bagait.	
	Per acre.	Multiple of assessment.	Per acre.	Multiple of assessment.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Sinnar ... ..	86	62	235	111
Niphád ... ..	57	55	163	62
Yeola ... ..	16	35	57	59
Igatpuri ... ..	21	37	.....	.....
Chándor ... ..	15	39	134	67

This table supports the proposal to assess Sinnar more highly on the whole than Igatpuri and Yeola which adjoin it to the west and east.

Niphád on the north owing to its exceptional situation is rated more highly than Sinnar in spite of sale value being slightly lower.

The best use to which sale statistics can be put is to make the comparison with sales in past years. On this occasion no such comparison can be made owing to the radical difference in the way of collecting statistics: with this reservation I give below figures recorded by Mr. Crofton in 1905 and those collected by myself:—

Sales in Sinnar Táluka at various periods.

Period.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 to 1895-96 ... ..	1,728	1,069	0 9 11	38,592	22 5 4	36.1
1898-97 to 1900.01 ... ..	1,423	1,030	0 11 7	39,979	28 1 5	38.8
1911 to 1914 ... ..	2,100	1,503	0 11 5	1,12,868	53 11 10	75.09

Although the above figures may not be used as evidence that the sale value of land has increased in recent years, still it is certain in my opinion that land value, like prices, has risen. Previous transactions in relation to land recently sold almost invariably show that land changed hands for lower prices in the past.

#### 16. (2) Rents.—

Appendices M and M<sup>1</sup> give the leases of dry-crop and garden land respectively.

(Cash or fixed rents in kind are not usual in this district. The ordinary system is that of 'batai.' Usually the landlord pays the assessment, provides half the seed and often shares the expense of reaping. The tenant prepares the land and provides half the seed. Other expenses such as baluta are shared equally. The crop is usually shared equally.)

Cash rents are often taken by savkars, from their clients: but such rents can not be distinguished from interest on debt.) Such rents are excluded from Appendices M and M<sup>1</sup>.

(Such rents as I have recorded are usually in respect of land owned by Brahmans. In many cases the land is part of Deshmukh, Deshpande, Bhat, or Kulkarni inams.)

For reasons which I have given in the paragraph about sales, I find no reason to take rental value as an indication to be followed in grouping.

It seems almost inevitable that sale value and rental value should correspond closely. The fact that there are wide divergences in the figures in the appendices, shows that the statistics are too scanty to deal with otherwise than in large groups.

The chief use of these figures is for comparison with (1) past figures and (2) adjoining talukas.

As regards past figures no true comparison is possible. It was formerly not the practice to exclude leases between savkar and client which frequently bear no relation to the economic rental of the land.

The following figures of rents are given for reference.

*Statement of rents.*

Period.	Number of cases.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
1891-92 to 1895-96	100	1,733	Rs. 1,486	Rs. a. p. 0 13 8	Rs. 5,886	Rs. a. p. 3 6 4	24.5
1896-97 to 1900-01	100	2,399	1,902	0 12 8	7,700	3 3 5	24.6
1910-14	83	1,204	1,377	1 2 8	5,572	4 10 0	24.7

It is curious that the percentage of rent on assessment should be exactly the same in all three periods. But it is by no means certain that no change has occurred since 1891-92. I am inclined to think that there has been a rise in rent. This fact is probably disguised by the inclusion of rents inflated by interest, in the first two periods.

Secondly a true comparison can be made with other talukas.

*Rents in 1910 to 1914.*

Taluka.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
Sinnar	1,204	Rs. 1,377	Rs. a. p. 1 2 8	Rs. 5,572	Rs. a. p. 4 10 0	24.7
Niphad	2,091	3,103	1 7 8	9,996	4 12 5	31.0
Yeola	4,444	2,864	0 10 6	9,535	2 2 0	31.09
Igatpuri	566	461	0 18 0	1,774	3 2 1	25.9
Chandor	3,711	2,343	0 10 1	7,283	1 15 5	32.14

From this it appears that rents in Sinnar bring in higher profit to the landlord than in the other talukas.

Prices.

17. Prices of produce are the main factor in deciding whether assessment is light or heavy.

Appendix N gives the prices of various commodities since 1883.

Of all crops bajri is the most important. But from the point of view of prices it does not hold so preponderating an influence as its area would give one to suppose.

In the first place it is grown chiefly for consumption and in the second place its price too often follows the season, that is, when the price is high the cultivator has no surplus to spare.

Wheat on the other hand is grown as a money-crop entirely and its price may remain high even with a local bumper crop.

The prices of bajri, wheat and gram are given below from 1884 onwards:—

*Prices at Sinnar in sers of 80 tolas per rupee.*

Year.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.	Year.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.
1844	39	34	33	1879	18	11	13½
1845	27½	23	18	1880	23	15½	21
1846	29	23	16	1881	23	15	21
1847	60	33	33	1882	20½	14½	19
1848	66	45	48	1883	18½	17	17½
1849	43	39½	47	1884	20½	20½	21½
1850	31	30	34	1885	18	17½	18
1851	37½	36	34	1886	22	15½	18½
1852	41	41	33	1887	19½	14½	20
1853	50	50	35½	1888	15	13	17½
1854	33	32½	30	1889	15	13	18
1855	31	36	31	1890	20	17	17
1856	41	30	32	1891	18	13	15
1857	36	29	30	1892	18	12	13
1858	38	36½	31½	1893	19	14	18
1859	38½	29½	27	1894	18	18	18
1860	30	27	22	1895	22	18	17
1861	24½	22½	18½	1896	16	13	13
1862	18½	17	18	1897	10	9	9
1863	12	13	14	1898	19	12	14
1864	15	12	12	1899	13	11	13
1865	18	12½	12½	1900	8	7	8
1866	18½	14	10½	1901	13	9	10
1867	18	15½	14	1902	15	9	11
1868	19	15½	14	1903	25	13	16
1869	16	12	10	1904	20	13	16
1870	22	14½	13½	1905	14½	12½	15
1871	13½	14	15	1906	18½	11½	11½
1872	21	16	18	1907	17½	10½	10½
1873	28½	19	17	1908	11½	8½	9½
1874	28½	19	23	1909	16½	8½	10½
1875	25½	19	24	1910	15½	8½	12½
1876	13½	12½	14½	1911	12½	11½	14½
1877	10½	9½	10½	1912	9½	9½	11½
1878	12	9	10	1913	11½	10	11½

The decennial means taken from the above give a much clearer idea of the true course of prices by smoothing out the fluctuations from year to year. As a check I give the prices for all India taken from "Variations in Indian Price Levels".

*Average prices at Sinnar in sers per rupee.*

Decades.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.
1844—55	42½	35½	33½
1854—63	30½	27½	25½
1864—73	19½	14½	13½
1874—83	18½	14½	17½
1884—93	18½	15	17½
1894—1903	16	12	12½
1904—1913	14½	10½	12½

*Average prices for all India in sers per rupee.*

Decades.	Báji.	Wheat.	Gram.
1864—73	18½	16½	20½
1874—83	20½	17½	23½
1884—93	19	15½	21½
1894—1903	16½	12½	16½
1904—1912*	14½	11	15½

\* 9 years.

The two sets of figures differ considerably in detail. But the general correspondence is close enough to lead to similar conclusions whichever set is taken. The prices of bájri and wheat are very much alike in both tables. The price of gram is throughout much higher at Sinnar than for all India. This is of course due to the fact that Sinnar grows very little gram.

In 1905 Mr. Crofton felt it impossible to decide whether a permanent rise in prices had set in. He argued from the extremes that any sort of result might arise in future.

I cannot agree with him. The decennial averages lead to the unavoidable conclusion that prices have risen by the following amounts :—

*Rise in price per cent.*

Crops.	Since 1864—78.	Since 1844—58.
Bá-ri ... ..	47	} Nearly 300 per cent.
Wheat ... ..	50	
Gram ... ..	25	

I have in my report on the Igátpuri táluka given my reasons for believing that prices are on a permanently higher scale. Fluctuations will occur, but I do not expect to see the next decennial average of prices appreciably lower than those of the latest decade.

On the supposition that the existing rates of assessment were fair at the time of their introduction Government is clearly entitled to take an increased cash assessment equivalent to the increase in the value of the produce.

The extreme limit of enhancement would be 37 per cent. on the basis of the prices of bájri, wheat and gram. Gram, it is true, is insignificant in area, but other pulses are important. It is probable that the prices of other pulses, which are to a great extent economic 'substitutes' for gram, follow much the same fluctuations. No doubt, to be on the safe side, any enhancement actually made should, apart from other considerations, fall well within the limit.

The crops quoted cover 70 per cent. of the cropped area and are therefore fully representative.

I may state here that in taking average prices I have not excluded famine years. It appears to me likely to lead to error and to complicate the work of comparison if selected years are excluded. Years of scarcity must come at intervals. They are to some extent neutralised by years of bumper crops.

Since writing the above the European War has upset all calculations about the future course of prices. If any guess can be hazarded, it is that the price of food-grains is likely to remain high. This táluka is a food-growing tract and will not suffer the violent fluctuations which will befall cotton and oil-seeds.

18. In the settlement report of 1874 useful details of wages are found (paragraphs 22 and 23 of Mr. Fletcher's report included in Colonel Taverner's No. 843 of 5th October 1874).

I have also found rates for a few villages for 1884 entered in classers' memos. The present rates are ascertained by local inquiry and from recent reports.

The practice of taking 5 bundles in every 105 reaped in lieu of cash wages is still usual at present. This method is fair to both parties and is independent of fluctuations of prices.

I contrast the rates :—

		By year.	By day.
1874	...	Rs. 28—32 and food and clothes.	Annas 1½.
1884	...	.....	Annas 1½ to 3.
1914	...	Rs. 30—50 and food and clothes.	Annas 2 to 4.

It is clear from these figures that there has been a real rise in wages. But wages in Sinnar taluka are on a lower scale than at places near the Railway. It is also universally agreed that there has been no increase of efficiency. On the contrary labour is in such demand that a master cannot get an honest hard day's work out of his men without the risk of losing them.

The labour factor is adverse to the landowner.

19. The area under cultivation and the revenue collections in each year of the current settlement are given in Appendices O, O<sup>1</sup>, O<sup>2</sup> and O<sup>3</sup>.

Revenue History.

The First Revision Settlement was introduced into all the villages only from the year 1884-85.

The effect of the introduction of the First Revision Settlement is seen from the following figures :—

Batch.	Number of villages.	Years of Settlement.	Acres occupied in 1st year.	Least occupied acres within 5 years.	Decrease.
1	14	1874-75 ... ..	28,243	22,555	—688
2	67	1875-76 ... ..	167,997	165,472	—2,525
3	2	1876-77 ... ..	1,590	1,590	...
4	15	1884-85 ... ..	35,228	35,228	...

*N. B.*—The considerable drop in batch 2 did not occur until the 5th year of the settlement. It is no doubt due to the famine year rather than to the severity of the increase in assessment.

The figures of unoccupied assessed land before the introduction of the First Revision Settlement cannot properly be compared with subsequent figures owing to differences in measurement and classification. This fact becomes obvious from a comparison of the last year of the Original Settlement with the first year of the First Revision Settlement in the O Appendices.

The great increases in column 14 can be explained in no other way. From 1884-85 the area of occupied land increased from 226,971 to 228,482 acres, while the unoccupied assessed area decreased from 5,677 to 1,017 acres.

If the "Total land, Government occupied, unoccupied and inam" shown in column 14 of Appendix O remained constant it would be very easy to watch the progress of cultivation.

But column 14 is disturbed by changes, of which the chief are :—

- (1) inclusion of land in forest,
- (2) exclusion of land from forest, and
- (3) acquisition of land for public purposes (in this taluka chiefly roads and canals).

For example, the reduction of 400 acres in occupied land in 1911-12 in Appendix O<sup>3</sup> is due to acquisition of land on the Godavari Right Bank Canal.

Again, in Appendix O<sup>3</sup> there is a large drop of nearly 500 acres in occupied area in 1885-86. This is seen to be due not to the land being taken up for cultivation but to its inclusion in forest.

The land at present unoccupied is almost entirely of poor quality. The average assessment is only 0-3-6 per acre as against an average of 0-9-4 for dry-crop for the Táluka as a whole. The waste land is mostly required for grazing or cattle-stand.

The Táluka has reached its full capacity for cultivation. The forest area is keenly sought for, and if given out would be taken up at a good price if suitable for cultivation.

The conclusion is clear that the present assessment is easily borne and has not caused relinquishment of land.

Remissions have been given liberally in famine years such as 1901-02. Of late there have been large suspensions resulting in automatic remissions of importance in each year since 1907-08. The figures of column 18 of Appendix O give a very clear indication that the prosperity of the Táluka is not inflated by a succession of good years as these remissions are based on the anewari of the crops.

Land revenue is recovered without difficulty. The two instalments are often paid at the time of the first instalment. There is seldom any delay in payment except among a few of the well-to-do landlords of Sinnar. Strict action in recent years has been most effective in dealing with these people. It is exceptional to find heavy outstanding arrears in this Táluka, such as were common in certain other districts of the Deccan. This fact is no doubt largely due to the fact that the assessment is light.

Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

20. The statistics of each class are available for three years only :—

Year.	Area held by	
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Acres.	Acres.
1911-12 ... ..	287,786*	32,040
1912-13 ... ..	244,304	25,458
1913-14 ... ..	245,481	24,267

\* Note.—The figures of 1911-12 are not comparable with those of 1912-13 and 1913-14 owing to wrong classification of labourers and others as non-agriculturists.

There was a transfer of a substantial quantity of land in 1912-13 from non-agriculturists to agriculturists. But no general deduction can be made from the few figures available.

The percentage held by non-agriculturists is compared with that of other tálukas :—

*Percentage of total area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists in the year 1913-14.*

Percentage held by	Sinnar.	Igátpuri.	Dindori.	Nasik.	Chándor.	Niphad.
Agriculturists ... ..	91.0	85.95	86.32	73.78	81.05	77.74
Non-agriculturists ... ..	9.0	14.05	13.68	20.22	18.95	22.26

In this comparison Sinnar comes out very well. There is little reason to fear any great change in the other direction as the non-agricultural population of the táluka is remarkably small and, as I have elsewhere pointed out, shows signs of decreasing.

21. The rainfall is regular in the west and gradually falls off towards the dry tract in the eastern half. A few villages in the extreme east have been partly protected from famine by the Godávári Right Bank Canal.

Summary:

Communications within the táluka are good. But for the fact that the railway is on the far side of the Dárna and Godávári the táluka would have easy, if somewhat distant, access to the railway. But owing to this inconvenience the táluka is not developed to the same extent as Niphád and the Deshi part of Násik.

All parts of the táluka are within reach of good local markets, but the chief export markets are at some distance from the táluka limits.

The population is entirely dependent on agriculture directly or indirectly. Anything which affects the prosperity of the agriculturists affects equally the non-agriculturists. The latter consists of traders, graziers, and the local craftsmen who supply the cultivators' needs.

Education is progressing more by official influence than from any keen interest among the people in general.

The population has decreased since the last census by 5 per cent. This is a serious loss to the táluka if it is due to bad seasons. But it has not resulted in land going out of cultivation. Nor has there been any falling off in resources. I have given reasons to show that in all probability the decrease is not real.

Land has an extraordinarily high value in some parts especially in the west. The letting value is also good.

Prices have risen considerably since the First Revision. There is every reason to believe that the rise must be permanent.

Wages have also risen. This fact naturally increases the expense of cultivation. But the rate of wages continues lower than in places near the railway.

The revenue history is satisfactory. The total occupied area has risen from 228,058 at the beginning of the settlement to 228,482 in 1913-14. There is no trouble in collecting revenue. Arrears are of late negligible. While remissions have been required only as an act of grace in bad years.

Altogether the condition of the táluka is prosperous. The profits of agriculture are no doubt greater than they ever were. I find nothing to upset the conclusion that the assessment should be increased to the extent allowed by the rise of prices.

Method of assessment.

22. There are two methods of calculating the assessment on dry-crop land existing in this táluka.

The old method which was used up to 1877 was perfectly simple. The assessment of a number = area  $\times$  classification valuation  $\times$  maximum rate.

In this system distance from village was taken into consideration by the classer and formed one of the factors in classification value.

The new method was introduced in 1877 from the Southern Maráthá Country by Colonel Anderson when he took charge of the Northern as well as the Southern Division of the Survey.

Under the new method a jantri was used.

Both systems are explained in detail in Chapter III of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume III.

In the Sinnar Táluka 83 villages come under the old system. The assessment in the remaining 15 villages has been calculated by jantri.

Neither method of calculation has any intrinsic merit over the other.

The old method is simple, and entirely precludes any sort of manipulation.

The new method in as far as the jantri is used as a ready reckoner is equally free from objection.

But it is well known that jantries of the same maximum rate can be arranged to give very divergent results (*e. g.* Jantries B and C in the Chapter cited). In skilled hands the use of the jantri is no doubt unobjectionable. But the choice of a jantri might be made unwisely. In any case different officers would no doubt exercise the choice in different ways.

I am not therefore prepared to argue that the later method should supplant the older.

The only point to consider is whether the difference in the calculation under the two systems is great enough to necessitate a change.

*Statement showing the effect of application of jantri in  
15 villages settled after 1877..*

Village.	Actual dry crop assessment in force according to jantri system.	Dry-crop assessment calculated by old system.	Difference due to jantri.	
			Rs.	Per cent.
Nalvádi ... ..	1,196	1,198	—2	...
Hivre ... ..	524	494	+30	6
Thángaon ... ..	1,468	1,335	+133	10
Pimple ... ..	730	684	+46	6
Dhondbár ... ..	463	444	+22	5
Dápur ... ..	2,404	2,289	+115	5
Belu ... ..	858	850	+8	1
Advádi ... ..	827	737	+90	12
Pátóle ... ..	1,297	1,231	+66	5
Bhojápúr ... ..	1,433	1,372	+61	4
Chás ... ..	1,673	1,603	+70	4
Pádli ... ..	546	524	+22	4
Dhulvad ... ..	396	375	+21	5
Dubere ... ..	1,536	1,492	+44	3
Chápadgaon ... ..	547	540	+7	1
Total ...	15,901	15,168	+733	5

The above table shows that the jantri gives a slight increase throughout, but the difference over the whole area is less than one anna in the rupee. This difference is so slight that even if a uniform method of calculation is not adopted, no hardship will be caused. I think that the difference may be ignored.

In Appendix Q I have made the calculations on the assumption that no change in method is necessary. If it is held desirable to secure exact uniformity, this can be most simply obtained by calculating the assessment on the 15 villages under the old method which prevails in the greater part of the taluka.

There are two small villages, Borkhind and Aundhevádi, assessed under the Dángi system which I have described in my report on Násik Taluka. The main point about this system is that Káli land and Mál land were classed independently under the different maximum rates.

*Bágáit Motásthal.*

No change in the method of assessing motásthal bágáit is proposed.

No addition whatsoever is made in respect of wells built subsequently to the original settlement.

Wells existing prior to the original survey are not treated in quite the same manner throughout.

Colonel Taverner in 67 villages added a water cess of annas 4 to the soil classification of each share up to the 7th class of soil subject to an extreme limit of 5 acres to each 'mot'.



Colonel Laughton in 15 villages added a water cess not exceeding annas 4 to the bhag annas subject to the proviso that the assessment of motásthal did not exceed the highest rate of dry-crop assessment.

From an examination of the classers' hágáit books it seems that the two systems gave similar results. These systems resulted in a possible increase of a few annas over the maximum dry-crop rate. But the system of 'chads' is recognised and I do not suggest any modification in the present system. Old motásthal land could in most cases afford to pay double the jiráit rate without difficulty.

Pátasthal.

Land irrigated by flow from dams is assessed for water-in addition to the soil assessment.

The maximum rate on each bandhara is fixed chiefly with reference to duration of the water-supply. But the assessment of pátasthal is not uniform as it was not all done at the same time.

Colonel Taverner had a separate rate for water, while Colonel Laughton used a combined soil and water rate.

The difference is not important but it is necessary to observe that Colonel Taverner's pátasthal rates must be combined with the jiráit rates in order to make them comparable with Colonel Laughton's.

*Rice.*—Rice land is unimportant in this táluka. I have described in detail the methods of rice assessment in my report on the Násik Táluka.

Suffice it to say that the villages of Advadi, Dhondbár, Hivre, Pádli, Pimple, Thángaon, Belu, and Dubere have rice land assessed under a maximum rate of Rs. 8 in the same manner as the rice land of Igatpuri Táluka. Owing to the peculiar nature of the rules the highest rate is only Rs. 6. Aundhevádi has a maximum rate of Rs. 7, but the assessment here is worked out under the Dángi system like that of the Násik Táluka. As the amount involved is very small I do not think it necessary to alter the classification scale of rice land in this village.

The other village, Agáskhind, has two acres of rice land assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 5 calculated, as far as I can ascertain, on the system used in the Mával part of Poona.

New rice land is treated as an improvement and assessed as dry-crop.

23. The present grouping does not appear to me to be in accordance with the more recent practice at Revision Settlements.  
 Groups. There are no less than 18 blocks of colour on the present map with 7 different maxima.

The táluka consists roughly of the dry eastern Desh and the hilly west with a good rainfall.

From the point of view of climate the west is undoubtedly superior.

Communications are best at Sinnar.

Markets and railway are very convenient to the villages round the north and north-west edge of the táluka.

Lastly, in the south-west there are several villages which enjoy a good climate; but are very inaccessible owing to mountains and require special treatment.

Starting from the east, it is easy to see that the present grouping is anomalous in many respects. The present Group VI was formed on logical grounds of deficient rainfall and distance from markets. But it is in fact hardly any worse off in either respect than the portion of Group IV containing Wávi. The new Godávári Right Bank Canal waters parts of several villages in this Group VI and must in time bring in prosperity. I therefore have no hesitation in grouping these Vith class villages with the Wávi group.

Next I must refer to the two villages of Dahiwadi and Mahájanpur. They are at present in Group III. They are well within the dry zone and

adjoin the Vith Group. These two villages were actually included in the IIInd Group by the Survey Superintendent, but no explanation can be found. I was unable to find any cases of sale or lease suitable for inclusion in my Appendix. But these villages are no better than Ujjani or Shahá. I have no hesitation in putting them also in the Wávi Group.

Next I come to the three villages, Chondhi, Mendhi and Somthán. Chondhi is at present in Group III, while Mendhi and Somthán are in Group V. Mendhi and Somthán appear to me to be unduly favoured as compared with the similarly situated village of Chondhi. Mendhi has some sales which show that land has a value of 100 times the assessment for jirait. As for Somthán it is a good village on the Godávari Right Bank Canal which need not at any time have been favoured more than Chondhi. The population of Mendhi and Somthán has risen from 1,423 to 1,471, plough cattle from 372 to 422 and carts from 70 to 74. All three villages will now be put in the Wávi Group.

The western boundary of my proposed Wávi Group will follow the present eastern boundary of Group IV.

Next comes the large central tract. Most of this falls at present in Group II. But there is a straggling cluster of Group III villages in the middle of it. Dodhi-Khurd and Gonde at the First Revision Settlement would without doubt have been put in Group II instead of Group III but for the excessive increase in assessment. In these villages population has increased from 1,049 to 1264, plough cattle from 481 to 606 and carts from 50 to 76. The two villages have therefore prospered. The same cause no doubt led to Khambále and Dátli being put in this Group.

The remaining villages of Group III form a sort of buffer between Group, II and IV.

I propose to abolish this group as an unnecessary elaboration. The villages composing it are as well situated as those to the north or south.

Another village, Desvandi, due north of Sinnar forms an isolated part of Group IV surrounded by villages of Groups I, II and III. There is no need to give this village special treatment. It is a poor 'barad' place, but the soil classification provides for that.

Next comes a small cluster of Group III villages, Songir, Bráhmañváde Vadjhira and Málegaon. Of these, Vadjhira and Málegaon are barad village where much land is regularly kept under grass for the benefit of Sinnar. They can easily bear the same grouping as Desvandi.

Songir and Bráhmañváde are villages of a better class within easy reach of the railway. Four sales of jirait land at Songir produced on an average 5.7 times the assessment. These two villages will fall naturally into the same group as the neighbouring villages of Jogaltembhi, Jáygaon and Náygaon. They are all in the Dárná valley below the Sinnar Ghát.

Next comes another isolated group of 2 villages, Jámbgaon and Khapráló, inset in the II Group. Both are 'barad' villages which took a heavy increase at the First Revision Settlement. They are near a high road and within easy reach of the good market at Sinnar. One sale at Jámbgaon was noted. It yielded 44 times the assessment. The population of the two villages has risen from 352 to 597; plough cattle from 250 to 317 and carts from 20 to 78. The great increase in carts is due to the fact that the inhabitants supplement agriculture by cart-driving. I see no reason to retain them in a separate block as the classification provides for the poorness of the soil. They will be included in the same group as the adjoining village Páste.

This completes the villages of the plateau except Sinnar itself. This town owing to its exceptional position as the leading market of the taluka, high value of land and general convenience, is rightly put in a higher class than the villages round. I propose to retain this grouping.

Kundevádi is a small village surrounded by land of Sinnar. It is in every way similar to Lonaivádi which is included as a hamlet of Sinnar. Kundevádi will therefore be put in the highest group with Sinnar.

Next in order I will deal with the 15 villages below Gháts. They are Belu, Agáskhind, Borkhind, Shivde, Ghorvad, Pándhurli, Venchuri-Dalvi, Vadgaon-Pinglá, Chincholi, Moho, Bráhmañváde, Songir, Jogaltembhi, Jáygaon and Náygaon.

These villages have many advantages over the rest of the táluka. They have a regular and plentiful rainfall. They are near to the railway and are traversed by three made roads. The chief drawback is that communication with the railway and the good markets of Bhagur and Násik is hindered by the heavy work of crossing the Dárná or the Godávári and the most western villages are rather Dángi and broken. There is no doubt that the strip from Pándhurli to Náygaon is the best in the táluka and should be assessed at the highest rate, together with Sinnar. The villages of Belu, Agáskhind, Borkhind, Shivde and Ghorvad are more nearly allied to the villages of the Igatpuri Táluka, close by. These five villages may therefore be put in the same group as the above-Ghát villages of Sinnar. Borkhind will get a heavy increase but it is at present quite wrongly differentiated from Shivde. It was settled with Aundhevádi after the rest of the táluka. At the First Revision Settlement it received an increase of only 8.8 per cent., of which 4.8 was due to increase in area. The reason of the small increase is that the rate of mál land was retained unchanged. Káli land was raised 25 per cent, but it forms a very small proportion of the land in this village. In this village population has increased from 180 to 203, plough cattle from 61 to 82 and carts from 2 to 15.

Lastly the grouping of the villages in the hilly tract between Aundhevádi and Nalvádi must be considered. As regards climate these villages are better off than the Deshi villages. The rainfall is assured, but is not excessive. Unlike the true Dángi villages fallows are scarcely found necessary. Land has a high selling value. The inhabitants are prosperous and very enterprising. They are to a great extent Kánadis and Vanjáris. They have without any aid from Government carried out several large works. The Pimple people recently built a bandhara costing Rs. 9,000. They also made pakka an old kaccha bandhara. They have done a great deal to improve their hilly fields by bándhs. They offer Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of a tank to improve their water-supply. The villages too are of solid construction, all the houses being tiled. The resources of the four villages at present in Group IV show satisfactory progress. Population has increased from 3,029 to 4,215, plough cattle from 966 to 1,195 and carts from 39 to 204.

But as a set off against this tale of prosperity must be noted the extreme difficulty of access to all the villages. There is a cart road from Sinnar to Thángaon *via* Dubere, but the pass through the mountains is a great strain on the oxen. From the other end access to the Desh is possible from Bhojápúr, Chás, Nalvádi, Dhulvad and Chápadgaon, but the tracks are terribly hard on carts. Still the enormous increase in the number of carts shows that the tracks are not altogether impossible.

Still more inaccessible are Aundhevádi, Dhondbár and Advádi which are all on the shoulders of mountains. Advádi is inaccessible except on foot. Carts can with extreme difficulty get to Dhondbár and Aundhevádi *via* Sonámbe. But it is breakneck work. These last three villages are much inferior to the others. They are inhabited by Kánadi graziers and Kolis. In Advádi more than 50 per cent. of the occupied land is kept permanently under grass. In Aundhevádi grass covers 847 acres as against 814 acres cropped; while in Dhondbár 1,676 acres are under grass and only 471 acres cropped. Grass fetches a very good price now, but not in these villages. At the time of my visit it was being sold at annas 12 per cartload, while in Násik or Sinnar it would have fetched Rs. 3 for the same amount. This clearly shows that a good reduction is necessary owing to the exceptional situation of these villages.

The village of Dhulvad is at present included in the VIIth Group with the above three villages. But it is quite different from them and no worse as regards situation, than Chápadgaon or Pimple. As stated by the Superintendent of Survey at the time of the First Revision Settlement, it is almost inaccessible except from the south-east. But none of the villages in this part have

access from more than one direction. The average rate of dry-crop assessment is at present only Re. 0-3-4 per acre. This is the lowest in the whole taluka. It appears that Colonel Laughton never saw Dhulvad himself and was under misapprehension as to its situation. He writes, "Mr. Whitcombe the officer who classed these villages (i. e., Advádi, Dhondbár and Dhulvad) reports the lands to lie chiefly on a high plateau and that Dhulvad is the worst in point of communication." This is quite wrong. The result is that Dhulvad was given an increase of only 9·4 per cent., while the average increase for the 13 villages settled at the same time was 29·6 per cent. The village has grown. Since 1881 population has increased from 147 to 342; plough cattle shows no change since 1895-96. There is no waste land suitable for cultivation. I see no reason to differentiate Dhulvad from its neighbours. The result will be an increase in assessment amounting to 87·53 per cent. I submit that this proposal may be sanctioned owing to the special circumstances of the case.

The only question now is whether the villages from Thángaon to Nalvádi are to be treated in the same way as the proposed main Group II. I have shown that these villages in the Mahalungi valley are remarkably prosperous.

The value of land is very high, as the following figures show :—

Sale price of land in 9 villages of the Mahalungi River.

				Number of times the assessment.	
				Dry-crop.	Garden.
1.	Thángaon	...	..	207·44	130·48
2.	Pádli	...	...	466·66	.....
3.	Hivre	...	...	400·00	505·26
4.	Pimple	...	...	940·00	.....
5.	Dhulvad	...	...	68·18	.....
6.	Bhojápúr	...	...	150·00	.....
7.	Chápadgaon	...	...	128·69	.....
8.	Chás	...	...	61·11	.....

Letting value in the same villages :—

				Percentage of assessment on rent.	
				Dry-crop.	Garden.
1.	Thángaon	...	...	27·77	9·56
[N. B.—Cash rents not recorded in other villages.]					

The population of the valley has increased since 1901 from 5,186 to 6,926 or 33·55 per cent. Cattle census of 1913 shows an increase from 7,397 to 9,568 or 29·34 per cent.

I think therefore that there is every justification for raising these villages to the adjoining Deshi group.

Rates.

24. (1) *Jirait*.—I have shown that in almost all directions the taluka is at present prosperous.

Assuming that the share of the produce taken by Government at the beginning of the lease was fair, present prices justify an increase of assessment up to nearly 50 per cent. Even if such an increase were permissible I should not propose to raise the assessment up to this point. A margin must be allowed for possible errors in price statistics and for a possible fall in prices in the future.

The statistics of prices are a most useful guide but cannot be worked up to with mathematical exactness.

My proposals are as follows :—

Number of villages.	Present Group.	Present maximum rate.			Proposed Group.	Proposed maximum rate.			Increase per cent.	To nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in the rupee.	
		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.			
7	I	2	0	0	I	2	8	0	25.00	4	
3	II	1	12	0	I	2	8	0	42.85	7	
2	III	1	10	0	I	2	8	0	53.84	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
39	II	1	12	0	II	2	2	0	21.43	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13	III	1	10	0	II	2	2	0	30.77	5	
5	IV	1	8	0	II	2	2	0	41.66	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	V	K.	1	6	6	II	2	2	0	51.11	8
		M.	0	7	0						
1	VII	1	2	0	II	2	2	0	88.88	14	
3	III	1	10	0	III	1	12	0	7.69	1	
13	IV	1	8	0	III	1	12	0	15.66	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	V	1	6	0	III	1	12	0	27.27	4	
6	VI	1	4	0	III	1	12	0	40.00	6	
1	V	K.	1	6	6	IV	1	8	0	6.66	1
		M.	0	7	0						
2	VII	1	2	0	IV	1	8	0	33.33	5	

The effect of these proposals will be to increase the dry-crop assessment from Rs. 1,41,080 to Rs. 1,75,787 or 24.60 per cent.

### (2) Rates in adjoining Tálukas.

The Sinnar Táluka touches three tálukas of the Nasik District now undergoing revision.

Where Sinnar touches Igatpuri, the rate proposed is Rs. 2-2-0 as compared with Rs. 2-0-0 in Igatpuri which is considered a Dángi Táluka throughout.

One village, Aundhevádi, proposed to be rated at Rs. 1-8-0 also marches with Igatpuri, but this village is exceptionally situated on the shoulder of Aundh Hill.

Along the Nasik frontier the rate proposed is Rs. 2-8-0 as against 2-10-0 in the Nasik Táluka. The difference is slight and is explained by the fact that the Nasik villages are slightly nearer to the railway and the good markets of Bhagur and Nasik.

Niphád Táluka lies along the north edge of the táluka.

Where Niphád joins Nasik the proposed rate is Rs. 2-8-0 as in the case of the adjoining Nasik villages. Next to this comes a strip rated at Rs. 2-4-0 which for the most part adjoins the Rs. 2-2-0 block of Sinnar. The slight difference in rate is due to the more favourable situation of Niphád villages. At the eastern end one village SÁNGVI of Niphád Táluka juts into Sinnar Táluka and is rated at Rs. 1-12-0 like the surrounding villages of Sinnar.

On the east of Sinnar comes Kopargaon Táluka which is rated throughout at Rs. 1-8-0. The guarantee, however, expires in 1922-23. It is most likely that the rates will then be raised.

The rates in Sangamner Táluka increase from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2-0-0 from east to west.

The highest rate is Rs. 2-4-0 in one village of Akola Táluka adjoining Nalvádi. It is however useless to compare the rates in Akola Táluka with those proposed for Sinnar as the Akola Táluka is now about to be revised.

The main point of these remarks is that the rates proposed for Sinnar Táluka fit in with those of the adjoining tálukas of the Nasik District now undergoing revision.

(3) *Rice land.*

The amount of rice assessment is only Rs. 458. I propose to increase that by 25 per cent. as in Igatpuri Táluka.

25. The patasthal in this táluka is decidedly better than that of Niphád and Clár dor. The two main systems are those of the Dev River and the Mahálungi River with their tributaries.

Patasthal.

These rivers take their rise in the hills on the west of the táluka where the rainfall is certain, if not as copious as in the Gháts.

Mr. Crofton in his report written in 1905 has discussed patasthal at great length. He argues that patasthal assessment everywhere was done after inspection of a single year. Hence in those tracts where the year preceding the settlement had a normal or deficient rainfall, the patasthal assessment is generally found to be good. When the settlement followed a year of excessive rainfall he finds the patasthal assessment to be radically bad. I admit that in some cases he is right, especially in the case of Niphád Táluka where the patasthal irrigation is precarious and yet pays a fairly high assessment on an acre which may be excessive. He finds that the patasthal in Sinnar Táluka in all but 7 villages is satisfactory. The rainfall preceding the years of settlement was 19.15 inches, which is less than the average by nearly 3 inches. In the villages settled in 1887, the rainfall was 36.62 in the year 1879. Hence he finds the assessment wrong.

Owing to the remission of patasthal assessment in precarious places in 1911, Mr. Crofton's arguments lose much of their force. Existing patasthal of villages settled in 1879-80 is all on the Mahálungi River. The rate sanctioned for these villages was Rs. 7, *soil and water combined* giving an average combined water and soil assessment of Rs. 4-3-6 only.

The Mahálungi River has water throughout the year with great regularity. Moreover the cultivators have, by their energy, greatly extended the area irrigated since the First Revision Settlement. I consider that the water charge in these villages is light. This conclusion is directly opposed to Mr. Crofton's view. He wrote:—"I think I have said enough to show that the settlement in these six villages is thoroughly and radically bad".

There is no doubt in my mind that the great extension of patasthal in these villages, was due to a genuine growth. This expansion has gone on during the present settlement and results in a still further extension of patasthal area. This expansion of patasthal fully proves that Colonel Laughton's proposals were just.

The assessment of patasthal in all villages except those on the Mahálungi River is calculated in the manner described in my report on the Niphád Táluka.

The maximum water rate is fixed without much reference to the ordinary standards of grouping. It depends almost entirely on the supply of water. In fact it is misleading to call it a 'maximum rate' as that expression has a technical meaning. It would have been better to call it the 'highest rate,' *i.e.*, the rate to be charged on the best land. The real maximum water rate of all villages except those on the Mahálungi is Rs. 10. This is the rate on 12 to 16 anna field within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of a 1st class bandhara. As, however, the term 'maximum rate' has been used by the Survey Department I retain it. The actual calculations of rates are made according to the table printed in Appendix B, page 14, statement No. 3. There is a difficulty that the present so-called maximum rates of patasthal are not based solely on the supply of water. The ordinary considerations of grouping influence the rates. It is impossible to say how much. For instance, the patasthal on the Mahálungi River has a maximum rate of Rs. 7 for soil and water combined though the water supply is perennial and more reliable than that of the Dev River where the maximum rate for water alone goes up to Rs. 10.

In view of these difficulties it is impossible to let the water-cess follow the changes in jirait assessment automatically. I shall propose changes in patasthal rates on a consideration of (1) supply of water and (2) village grouping.

The same considerations as in the case of jirait land lead me to propose an increase on patasthal. It is impossible to regard the present water rate on good pats as anything but light. In Kalvan, Baglan and Málegaon, the patasthal rates are practically double those of this táluka. In those tálukas the maximum rate goes up to Rs. 20. I do not for a moment suggest that the rates in those tálukas should be a guide to the rates to be applied here. In the first place it is the general opinion of local officers that the rates in those tálukas are in many cases too high. Secondly the patasthal cultivation is carried out under the 'phad' or block system which is unknown here and thirdly many of the rivers in the three tálukas mentioned are perennial. The present system of remissions in case of water failure are very liberal, and in the case of water-rate are easily applied.

In theory the actual rate to be imposed on patasthal should bear the same proportion to dry-crop assessment as the profits on the respective kinds of land bear to one another.

The best evidence of the profits obtainable is given by the sale price of each kind of land in the same villages.

This is shown below :—

Comparative statement of the sale-price of dry-crop and patasthal land in 10 villages of the Sinnar táluka.

Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
		Dry crop.			
Acres. 363	Rs. 200	Rs. a. p. 0 8 9	Rs. 11,562	Rs. 32	Rs. 53
		Patasthal.			
34	195	5 11 9	17,684	520	91

From the above statement it appears that patasthal land is worth per acre, 16 times as much as dry crop and is assessed about 10 times as highly per acre. These figures seem to show that patasthal is relatively lightly assessed. It is, however, impossible to make an exact mathematical calculation on the scanty premises available.

The following list shows the rates existing and proposed for each bandhara on which the assessment is retained :—

## List of bandharas which are retained in the Sinnar Taluka.

Village.	Name of bandhara.	Whether kaccha or pacca.	Present highest rate.			Proposed highest rate.			Increase of water com.		Remarks.
			Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Per- cent.	To near- est 1/2 ann in rupee.	
Sinnar	1 Shiv Nadi in limits of Páste.	Pacca	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	25'00	4	Vide remarks against Saradvádi.
	2 Shiv Nadi Madhia	"	2 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	2 8 0	11 4 0	13 12 0	25'00	4	Good flow.
	3 Shiv Nadi Varandál.	"	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	25'00	4	Good flow.
	4 Shiv Nadi Khásbau.	"	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	25'00	4	Good flow.
	5 Shiv Nadi Kutta	"	2 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	2 8 0	11 4 0	13 12 0	25'00	4	Good flow and area small.
	6 Shiv Nadi Devnal	"	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	12 8 0	25'00	4	Good flow but area large.
	7 Sarasvati Nala Gole-sar.	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil	Nil	This is a poor pat on a small stream. No increase.
	8 Dev River Mápar	"	2 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	2 8 0	8 12 0	11 4 0	25'00	4	Good.
	9 Dev River Kotam-kolhal.	"	2 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0	2 8 0	11 4 0	13 12 0	25'00	4	Very good. Cane grown without help from wells.
	10 Dev River Bailak	"	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	2 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	25'00	4	Good.
	11 Dev River Niphádyá.	"	2 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	2 8 0	11 4 0	13 12 0	25'00	4	Large pat with good flow.
	12 Dev River Vajjaván.	"	2 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	2 8 0	11 4 0	13 12 0	25'00	4	Fine pat, irrigating large area.
	13 Dev River Bolambe.	"	0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	2 8 0	8 12 0	11 4 0	25'00	4	Good.
	14 Dev River Páchoré.	"	2 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	2 8 0	11 4 0	13 12 0	25'00	4	Good.
	15 Dev River Musal-gaoncha.	"	2 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	2 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	25'00	4	This bandhara irrigates survey number of Sinnar before it enters Musalgaon. It was remitted by mistake. Assess-ment now reimposed. Excellent flow. It is the same bandhara and pat as No. 1 of Musalgaon.
Chincholi	1 Malaicha (Godamba Nalla).	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil	Nil	These bandharas are not very good. Water cess remitted 6 times in 10 years. No increase proposed.
	2 Bhagurvat Ohol	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil	Nil	
gaon	Jaygaon Shivecha Kopta Nalla.	Kaccha	2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...	Remit	...	...	...	It appears that this bandhara was retained by mistake. Remission was given to another bandhara on the same river, in charge of the Irrigation Department. The Irrigation Department bandhara has no water while the kaccha bandhara has some. But the kaccha bandhara is not as well off as that at Jaygaon, which is just above, and was remitted. I propose to remit the water rate. If the Irrigation Department bandhara is repaired and holds water it can be re-assessed later.
gaon Pin-	Kurnacha Ohol	Pacca	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil	Nil	Much the same as Chincholi bandharas. No increase proposed.
inchuri- Dávi.	.....	Kaccha	2 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	...	Remit	...	...	...	One number is irrigated from a spring. All patasthal amounting to Rs. 24, except this remitted as precarious.
Kundevádi	To the North of Survey No. 1 Dev River.	Pacca	1 12 0	10 0 0	11 12 0	2 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	25'00	4	Patasthal rate on the pacca bandhara was remitted. This was a mistake. There is a kaccha bandhara on the same river and adjoining the same survey number. The rate is now re-imposed and is put at the same maximum as Sinnar. The pat goes down to Musalgaon, but Kundevád being at the head gets a better supply of water. Hence the rate is higher than at Musalgaon. The water supply is very good. Sugar cane is grown without help of wells. This is same bandhara as No. 15 of Sinnar and No. 1 of Musalgaon.
Pándhurni	1 Vádi Javalcha or Ghor Shivar Prayág Ohol.	"	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	25'00	4	Water supply on all bandharas is usually sufficient. Bandhara No. 2 is being rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 6,000. Extension of patasthal area under this bandhara is proposed. No objection from the present thalkaris.
	2 Guja Do.	"	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	25'00	4	
	3 Mátbar Kol Ohol	"	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	25'00	4	
	4 Jámbhalicha	"	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	25'00	4	
Songir	Mhasobácha	"	1 10 0	4 0 0	5 10 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	Nil	Nil	During the lease water rate of Rs. 7 formerly recovered by Irrigation Department was added to patasthal area. This area gets no water. I propose to remit it. The rest is somewhat precarious and is retained without increase. Remission 6 times in 10 years.
Bráhmanvádi.	1 Dohacha Shiv Nadi.	Pacca	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	5 8 0	Nil	Nil	A small nala. May be retained without increase.
	2 Near survey No. 10 Nalla.	Kaccha	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	...	Remit.	...	...	...	This amount should have been remitted. It was retained by oversight.



Village.	Name of bandhara.	Whether kaccha or pacca.	Present highest rate.			Proposed highest rate.			Increase of water cess.		Remarks.
			Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Per- cent.	To near- est 1/2 anna i rupee.	
Khopdi-khurd.	1 Dev Nadi	Pacca	Rs. a. p. 1 12 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	2 2 0	8 0 0	10 2 0	Nil	Nil	Water rate quite high enough.
Khopdi-Budrak.	1 Dev Nadi	"	1 12 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	2 2 0	8 0 0	10 2 0	Nil	Nil	One bandhara irrigates the two villages. Water not reliable and rates already high. No increase.
Shahapur	1 Dev Nadi	"	1 12 0	9 0 0	10 12 0	2 2 0	9 0 0	11 2 0	Nil	Nil	
Sonambe	1 Varil Thal Dev river.	"	1 12 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	2 2 0	10 0 0	12 2 0	25'00	4	
	2 Madhil Thal Dev river.	"	1 12 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	2 2 0	10 0 0	12 2 0	25'00	4	All three bandharas are good. The average water rate is only Rs. 5-4-0 and was not increased at the First Revision. An increase is now reasonable. Remission given twice in 10 years.
	3 Khalil Thal Dev river.	"	1 12 0	9 0 0	9 12 0	2 2 0	10 0 0	12 2 0	25'00	4	
Harsule	1 Dev Nadi	"	1 12 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	2 2 0	10 0 0	12 2 0	25'00	4	
Vadgaon Sinar.	1 Dev river	"	1 12 0	9 0 0	10 12 0	2 2 0	11 4 0	13 6 0	25'00	4	Good flow. Rate is higher than Harsule because the water of a nala called Salkhed Odha is brought in.
	2 Chikhal Maticha Doki river.	Kaccha	1 12 0	2 10 0	4 6 0		Remit.				Petty nala. Very precarious. Remission proposed.
Saradvadi	1 Shiv Nadi in limits of Pato.	Pacca	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 2 0	8 6 0	10 10 0	70'00	11	This bandhara is the same as No. 1 of Sinar. Saradvadi gets 8 days and Sinar 16 days' water. The rates are Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 respectively. This is certainly wrong. The days are divided in the same proportion as the area irrigated in the two villages. The rate is raised to a rate corresponding to the rates under the same bandhara in Sinar bearing in mind the difference in jirait maximum rates.
Pato	1 Bai Guicha Ohol	"	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	7 2 0	Nil	Nil	Petty nala with scanty supply. No increase. This river is fairly reliable but here is near its source. However rate is reasonable and can be raised.
	2 Shiv Nadloha	"	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 2 0	6 4 0	8 6 0	25'00	4	Very useful bandhara. Increase may be given at same rate as Sonambe.
Konambe	1 Dev river near survey No. 112.	"	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 2 0	6 4 0	8 6 0	25'00	4	
Nalvadi	1 Mahalungi river	Kaccha	1 12 0	Not separated.	7 0 6	2 2 0	Not separated.	8 8 0	21'04	3	One kaccha bandhara irrigates one number in each village. It is insignificant but usually has water. Increase at same rate as dry crop is proposed.
Chas	1 Do.	"	1 12 0	Do.	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do.	8 8 0	21'04	3	
Shivda	1 Kaviyacha Nalla.	Pacca	1 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	7 2 0	25'00	4	This is a fair bandhara. Water seldom fails for rabi.
	2 Batadicha Ohol.	Kaccha	1 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	6 6 0	Nil	Nil	This stream frequently fails. No increase desirable.
Agaskhid	1 Van Oholacha	"	1 12 0	5 0 0	6 12 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	7 2 0	Nil	Nil	A reliable stream but no increase proposed as the bandhara is kaccha and hence entails expense on the cultivators. Average water cess is Rs. 4-14-10 which is high enough.
Musalgaon	1 Dev River in Sinar (see No. 16 of Sinar).	Pacca	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	2 2 0	7 8 0	9 10 0	25'00	4	The pat is good but highest rate is low owing to distance of fields from bandhara.
	2 Dev River Khotrya	"	1 12 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	2 2 0	10 0 0	12 2 0	25'00	4	Good.
	3 Dev River Dataloha	"	1 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	2 2 0	8 12 0	10 14 0			Good. This bandhara belongs to Datti but irrigates No. 29 of Musalgaon. Water rate was remitted by mistake and is now to be re-imposed.
	4 Chambhar Nala	"	1 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	5 2 0	Nil	Nil	On a small stream bandhara is being rebuilt by Irrigation Department but will never be reliable. No increase desirable.
Dovpur	1 Dev Nadi	"	1 10 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	5 2 0	Nil	Nil	This is the last bandhara on the Dev river. Never gets water after December. Rate was reduced by 55 per cent at the First Revision Settlement. Present rate may be retained.
Datti	1 Dev Nadi	"	1 10 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	2 2 0	6 4 0	8 6 0	25'00	4	Same bandhara as No. 3 of Musalgaon. Rate at Datti reduced owing to distance from bandhara. The Dev river has a less flow here than at Sinar.
Padall	1 Mahalungi river near survey No. 122.	"	1 8 0	Not separated.	7 0 0	2 2 0	Not separated.	9 14 0	40'90	6 1/2	Remarks against Thangaon apply to these bandharas. Remission never given.
	2 Mahalungi river near survey No. 122.	Kaccha	1 8 0	Do.	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do.	9 14 0	40'90	6 1/2	
	3 Mahalungi river near survey No. 40.	"	"	New	"	2 2 0	Do.	9 14 0			
Hivre	1 Mahalungi river near survey No. 4.	Pacca	1 8 0	Not separated.	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do.	9 14 0	40'90	6 1/2	Same remarks as for Padall. No. 3 is a new bandhara built without Government aid. It has been newly assessed.
	2 Mahalungi river near survey No. 121.	"	1 8 0	Do.	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do.	9 14 0	40'90	6 1/2	
	3 Mahalungi river near survey No. 81.	"	"	Newly made.	"	2 2 0	Do.	9 14 0			

Village.	Name of bandhara.	Whether kaccha or pacca.	Present highest rate.			Proposed highest rate.			Increase of water cess.		Remarks.
			Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Soil.	Water.	Com- bined.	Per cent.	To near- est 1/2 anna in rupee.	
Pimple	1 Mahālungi river near survey No. 28 and 29.	Pacca	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Not sepa- rated.	7 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 2 0	Not sepa- rated.	9 14 0	40-90	6½	This bandhara has been built of mason- ary by cultivators. It was formerly kaccha. Water supply good.
	2 Mahālungi river near survey No. 81.	"	---	Newly made.	---	2 2 0	Do. ...	9 14 0	---	---	Large new bandhara built without Government aid. Now to be assessed.
Thāngaon	1 Mahālungi river near survey No. 171.	Kaccha	1 8 0	Not sepa- rated.	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do. ...	9 14 0	40-90	6½	These bandharas are all reliable. Remis- sion is hardly ever given. Last time was 1904-05. Patasthal land sells at high prices. I propose to increase the combined rate in same proportion as the jirait rate. The present rate is low.
	2 Mahālungi river near survey No. 280.	Pacca	1 8 0	Do. ...	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do. ...	9 14 0	40-90	6½	
	3 Mahālungi river near survey No. 46.	"	1 8 0	Do. ...	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do. ...	9 14 0	40-90	6½	
	4 Mahālungi river near survey No. 438.	Kaccha	1 8 0	Do. ...	7 0 0	2 2 0	Do. ...	9 14 0	40-90	6½	
	5 Nala in survey No. 39.	Pacca	---	Newly made.	---	---	---	---	---	---	

NOTE.—I have proposed rates for bandhara No. 2 of Pimple and bandhara No. 3 of Hivre on the ordinary basis. These bandharas were built recently by the cultivators without any help from Government. I would suggest that a permanent remission of 50 per cent. of the combined rate might be given during the coming lease as a special case. Full assessment could be levied at the next settlement.

If these proposals are accepted, water-cess will be raised from Rs. 22,700 to Rs. 28,334 or 24·81 per cent.

26. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

No. 717 of 1915.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NA'SIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 708 of 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit proposals for the settlement of the inám villages of the Sinnar táluka.

2. The total number of inám villages in the táluka is five.
3. All are surveyed and settled. Proposals for revision settlement are now to be made.
4. The map accompanying the settlement report on Government villages shows the situation of the villages now under report.
5. The following statement gives the necessary information about the existing settlements :—

Village.	Year of Settlement.	Whether Original or Revision Settlement.	Date of expiry of guarantee.	Authority for existing Settlement.	Where printed.
Fardápur	... 1881-82 ...	Revision Settlement.	1904-05 ...	Government Resolution No. 3549 of 21st June 1881.	Appendix R to my report on Sinnar Táluka (2nd Revision Settlement).
Fatehpur	... 1875-76 ...	Do.	... 1904-05 ...	Government Resolution No. 1699 of 19th March 1875.	.....
Khadángli	... 1875-76 ...	Do.	... 1904-05 ...	Do.	.....
Suregaon	... 1875-76 ...	Do.	... 1904-05 ...	Do.	.....
Sonári	... 1856-57 ...	Original Settlement.	...	Not traceable	.....

6. The reports on the first revision of the inám villages contain no special explanation of the present rating of the inám villages.

7. Four of the villages are roughly on a line running North and South on the borders of the dry Eastern tract.

8. One village, Sonári, is in the better favoured Western part.

9. There is little to be said about the villages except that they are in no way different from the neighbouring Government villages.

10. This village is situated in a rather dry part of the táluka. It is over 12 miles from the principal market of Sinnár and slightly nearer to Vávi.

Khadángli.

The following statement shows the state of its resources :—

Census Statement of Khatángli.

Description.	1879-74.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	280	327	+ 47	+ 16·78
Male cattle ... ..	124	149	+ 25	+ 20·16
Milch cattle ... ..	93	125	+ 32	+ 34·40
Young stock ... ..				
Horses and ponies ... ..	18	1	— 12	— 92·30
Sheep and goats ... ..	184	317	+ 13·	+ 72·28
Ploughs ... ..	30	27	— 3	— 10·00
Carts ... ..	40	35	— 5	— 12·5

The progress in live stock is satisfactory as the area of occupied land has not changed.

The revenue history according to the Inámdár's accounts is entirely satisfactory. He shows no arrears in any year except 1897-98 and no remission or suspension except in 1912-13. The figures must be wrong.

The situation of the village clearly points to its inclusion in the third group with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-6-0, so that the proposed change will give an increase of 27·27 per cent. like that in the adjoining Government villages of Mendhi and Somthán.

11. This small village is situated about a mile South of Devpur. Its chief market is Sinnar, 10 miles away by good country track.

Fardápur.

The following statement shows the state of the resources :—

Census Statement of Fardápur.

Description.	1879-80.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	120	143	+ 23	+ 19·16
Male cattle ... ..	62	84	+ 22	+ 35·48
Milch cattle ... ..	30	56	+ 26	+ 86·66
Young stock ... ..				
Horses and ponies ... ..	4	2	— 2	— 50·00
Sheep and goats ... ..	147	74	— 73	— 49·65
Ploughs ... ..	13	17	+ 4	+ 30·76
Carts ... ..	4	11	+ 7	+ 175·00

As in other cases, the Revenue History cannot be followed owing to the lavani patraks and khatavnis being incomplete.

The village is at present rated at Rs. 1-10-0 like its neighbours Bhokni and Dhárangaon. There is no reason why it should not remain in the same group as these villages on which it is proposed to place a rate of Rs. 2-2-0. This rate will give an increase of 30·77 per cent.

12. These two villages were settled at the same time. The rating of Fatehpur is higher than that of Suregaon for no apparent reason. Of the two villages Suregaon probably has the slightly better rainfall as it is further West and is also nearer to the principal market of Sinnar. The settlement report makes no mention whatever about these villages.

- (1) Suregaon.  
(2) Fatehpur.

The state of resources is shown by the following tables:—

## I.

Census Statement of Suregaon.

Description.	1873-74.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	106	255	+149	+140.56
Male cattle ... ..	50	103	+56	+112.00
Milch cattle ... ..	25	71	+46	+184.00
Young cattle ... ..				
Horses and ponies ... ..	2	5	+3	+150.00
Sheep and goats... ..	154	167	+13	+8.44
Ploughs ... ..	12	27	+15	+125.00
Carts ... ..	Not known.	12	...	.....

## II.

Census Statement of Fatehpur.

Description.	1873-74.	1913-14.	Difference.	Per cent.
Population ... ..	101	184	+83	+82.17
Male cattle ... ..	81	101	+20	+24.64
Milch cattle ... ..	25	58	+33	+132.00
Young cattle ... ..				
Horses and ponies ... ..	...	4	+4	+400.00
Sheep and goats... ..	148	237	+89	+60.13
Ploughs ... ..	22	27	+5	+22.72
Carts ... ..	7	6	-1	-14.28

Both villages show great improvement all round.

The situation of these two villages makes their grouping uncertain.

I consider that there is no difference between the two and that they ought to be placed in Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0. I do not think that they are well enough off to be put in Group II. This will cause an increase of 16.66 per cent. in Suregaon and of 7.69 per cent. in Fatehpur.

Sonari.

13. This village is situated only 5 miles South-West of Sinnar. The rainfall is good.

The Original Settlement is still in force although revision operations were carried out between 1891 and 1899.

There are no arrears at present; but the revenue history cannot be trusted.

The village is surrounded by villages at present rated at Rs. 1-12-0 which are proposed to be raised to Rs. 2-2-0.

The existing maximum rate of Sonari is Rs. 1-8-0. As the present rate was fixed in 1855, the great rise in prices easily permits the increase of 41 per cent. resulting from the inclusion of this village in the same group.

The present treatment of bagait is peculiar. No distinction is made between motasthal and patasthal. The average rate per acre is about Rs. 2-12-0. This rate will be reduced, according to present methods, on motasthal to the dry-crop rate.

The only question is about patasthal. At the revision classification 162 acres were classed as patasthal. The bandharas are kaccha and the water-supply, being from petty streams, hardly worth considering. No assessment would be levied in Government villages on such irrigation. I do not propose to assess these bandharas for water. Owing to the proposed treatment of motasthal and patasthal bagait the full increase will be less than the amount stated above, being only 29 71.

14. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed for a period to expiring at the same time as those of Government villages.

Guarantee .

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,  
Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Násik.

## 6.—SINNAR.

1. Sinnar is generally regarded in this district as rather a famine-stricken taluka.) But it was not necessary to declare famine there in 1911, 1912 and 1913. In 1911, when I saw both, it was certainly better off than the neighbouring talukas of Ahmednagar. I think Sinnar generally seems worse than it is, because the eastern portion consists mostly of light kharif soils and the people, having no work in the rabi season, migrate to Bombay every year. The eastern villages are in the dry belt described elsewhere, but hardly in the driest part of it.

2. On the other hand the statistics show considerable prosperity. The census figures may be disregarded, as Mr Garrett shows. There is a considerable increase in cattle; the figures of sales and rents, such as they are, show about the highest values in the district, and the crop experiments point the same way. Also the rise in prices has been higher here than elsewhere. Accordingly I do not see why the taluka should not have an enhancement of 25 per cent. provided that it is well distributed.

3. The grouping in the existing settlement is chaotic and it is no easy matter to smooth it out.

4. The first considerable enhancement is in some of the villages of the western strip which is part of the Násik plain. The rate of the adjoining Násik villages is surely right for them. On what principle they were formerly distributed among three different groups I cannot conceive.

5. The 3rd group villages now to be raised to the 2nd group are at present scattered about among 2nd group villages for no particular reason. Some of them may seem rather poor—Dodhi Khurd for instance. But it is just as good as Dodhi Budruk which has been in the 2nd group all this time; probably it is better, being farther from the dry belt.

6. The enhancement is considerable in the case of those 4th group villages which are raised to the 2nd group. Most of these are in the Mahalungi valley. Communications there are no doubt bad, but I agree with Mr. Garrett that the rainfall is good. This valley is a long way from the main Sahyadri Ghats, but it begins just behind the high peaks of Aundha and Patta, which stand right athwart the path of the monsoon current. At Chas and Nalwadi lower down the same valley I saw 14 anna crops in 1912, when those in other Sinnar villages were very poor and Sangamner had famine. The high prices of land in these villages are striking.

7. Borkhind has been raised from the 5th to the 2nd group for sound reasons. It is a good village near a road and has a good rainfall.

8. The case of Dhulwad (raised from the 7th group to the 2nd) is somewhat different. It is in the Mahalungi valley but more difficult of access than other villages. The enhancement of 87 per cent. is very great. But of course its former grouping was a sheer mistake and it has been very much under-assessed all these years. Even with the proposed enhancement the average rate will only be 6 annas an acre. On the whole I think the case for this excess enhancement is pretty good and it is not worth while to upset the settlement proposals for the sake of this one village.

9. The chief enhancement of pátasthal rates is in the Mahalungi valley. For reasons already explained the Mahalungi has an excellent water-supply and I entirely approve the enhancement. The Deo Nadi also rises on the Aundha range, not very far from the Mahalungi and so is practically what is called a 'ghat stream' rather than an inland stream. The irrigated tract in the Dev valley is very rich, although it depends more on rice than on sugarcane. The enhancement of 25 per cent. in itself requires no excuse, being far less than the rise in the price of produce. But the rates now go up to Rs. 15 which is distinctly high for a supply which is not properly perennial. However, much

discrimination has been shown in rating the various channels according to their respective merits, so I think the proposals may safely be accepted. The lowest pats on the Dev have rightly been exempted from any enhancement. The great enhancement in Saradwadi is perfectly just; it is only the righting of an obvious error of the last settlement.

10. I have no alterations to suggest in this táluka.

O. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.

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From

J. H. GARRETT, Esq., B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR, OF NÁSÍK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the second revision settlement of the Chándor Táluka of the Násik District.

2. The táluka consists of 104 Government villages. There are in addition 7 villages which are alienated.

3. The current settlement expired in 1900-01 in all villages.

4. The existing settlement was brought into force under the authority detailed below:—

Number of villages (Government).	Authority.	Where printed.
18	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2077 of 30th April 1872	Government Selection CXXX
45	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2446 of 15th May 1874	CXLV
3	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7392 of 15th December 1876	CCCLIV
3	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1056 of 13th February 1877	CCCLV
21	Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2200 of 6th April 1877	CCCXLVI
2	Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division's No. 571 of 9th April 1882	CCCLIV
6	Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division's No. 4577 of 25th May 1894	CCCLIV
6	Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Northern Division's No. 7161 of 8th November 1898	CCCLXXVI

5. The táluka lies to the south of the Sátmátá range: the hills in this range are among the highest in the district and include several peaks of over 4,000 feet. The drainage of the táluka is (except for about one-fourth of the táluka in the extreme east) from the Sátmátás southward towards the Godávári.

Physical Features.

The country is mostly undulating. Barren uplands alternate with fertile valleys known as 'lavans'.

The water-shed between the Godávári and the Tápti runs through the villages of Dugaon, Pimpalgaon Dhábli and Ráypur. It is marked only by slightly rising ground.

(6. The greatest area consists of light kharif land, usually shallow, stony and sloping. This alternates with hollows, or 'lavans' of much less area but of superior soil.

Soils.

In these 'lavans' good black soil is found which lends itself to good bágáit cultivation. Where pát or well water is not available good rabi crops such as wheat and gram can be grown )

The classification value of soils in this táluka is on an average much below that of Niphád Táluka as the black soil area is much more limited.

The soil in the eastern block of villages is extremely poor on the whole, being mostly barad land with a classification seldom exceeding 4 annas.

7. The climate is good and healthy throughout the year except in the north-west corner near the hills. This part has a bad reputation for malaria. The rainfall is evidently considerable in this part and drainage appears to be sluggish. In Shivre and Borále in January I found that almost every house had some one ill with cough or fever. The usual season for fever is reckoned to be from Diváli to Shimgá (October to February).

Climate.

I consider the prevalence of malaria to be a great drawback to a village. It is a point which ought not to be lost sight of in fixing the assessment.

8. There are two factors which make the rainfall of this táluka very unequal in its distribution, first, the great length of the táluka from west to east, and secondly the range of mountains on the north.

Rainfall.

*A priori* one would expect the rainfall in the north-west corner to be the heaviest. Though there are no statistics available, I am convinced from the appearance of the country that this is so. The vegetation is rank, grass grows in Páregao and Dúdhkhede almost as thickly as in the Western Dángs while the prevalence of malaria is another sign of heavy rainfall.

Appendix A gives the statistics of rainfall at Chándor. The rainfall at headquarters is in no doubt affected by the proximity of the mountains.

The southern part of the táluka has undoubtedly less rain.

So also in the extreme East, Manmád is worse off than Chándor itself. Manmád on the other hand has a better rainfall than Lásalgaon.

I have received certain figures from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. They corroborate my own experience but unfortunately the figures are for a few years only and those only for the monsoon rains. Manmád is in the táluka while Lásalgaon is about 2 miles from the frontier.

For the western part the figures of Pimpalgaon-Basvant are given. This town is about 4 miles from the boundary of the táluka :—

Year.	Monsoon Kharif and rabi rainfall recorded at			
	Chándor.	Manmád.	Lásalgaon.	Pimpalgaon-Basvant.
1908 ... ..	13.15	11.70	9.56	14.4
1909 ... ..	15.04	22.19	17.38	21.95
1910 ... ..	37.93	28.62	22.23	25.72
1911 ... ..	14.15	12.56	9.1	12.30
Average ...	20.7	18.77	14.54	18.50

To sum up, I consider that the rainfall is copious and regular in the west and along the hills on the north. It is decidedly less certain and less in quantity in the centre and south of the táluka. In the extreme east, although the rainfall appears to be more copious than in the centre, I am inclined to think that it is more spasmodic and likely to be precipitated in heavy bursts much of which runs off. This is borne out to some extent by the rainfall statistics of Nándgaon still further east. The average fall per rainy day is 0.63 at Nándgaon and 0.57 at Chándor, although the Chándor total rainfall is considerably greater.

9. Appendix B gives the statistics of crops for the 104 Government villages of the Táluka since 1900-01. Statistics for 98 villages are also given for the 5 years beginning 1894-95.

Crops.

In the first place the question of fallow may be examined.

With regard to fallows there is naturally a great difference between the true Deshi villages of the centre and the hilly tract of the north-west.

Some of the villages such as Páregaon and Pimpalnár have 50 per cent. fallow. One village Indráivádi is entirely under grass. Taken as a whole, true fallow and grass land together, the average is 20·26 per cent. fallow on the net occupied area. This is by no means unsatisfactory as a great deal of very good grass is cut from the foot hills.

The proportion in other Tálukas is as follows:—

Percentage of fallow to occupied area.				
Chándor.	Niphád.	Dindori.	Yeola.	Násik.
20·26	12·14	27·59	14·69	30·14

Next with regard to crops, the staple is bajri 64·36 per cent. of the whole. Along with bajri are grown, as subordinate crops, kulith, math and mug which cover about 12·10 per cent. Wheat is not of much importance. It forms 7·50 per cent. of the total. It is grown chiefly in the villages of the Goi Valley. Nearly half the wheat is irrigated.

The only other crops which exceed 1 per cent. are jawari, gram, sésame and linseed.

Cotton is very little grown. There is no reason why it should not do well especially in the East.

But the fodder question is acute in that part and probably acts as a deterrent to the cultivation of crops which provide no fodder. The dearness of labour also has something to do with it. Owing to the proximity of the large railway centre labour for cotton picking is extremely scarce.

On the whole I think the cultivator has correctly weighed the pros and cons.

The total area irrigated is 9,681 acres. There are no first class irrigation works. The area under irrigation does not appear to be expanding the average for 96 villages from 1894-95 to 1900-01 was 8,887 acres. The average for 104 villages from 1909-10 to 1913-14 was 9,681 acres. This fact is difficult to explain as wells have increased considerably in number and many bandharas have been improved lately. I am inclined to think that the figures are carelessly prepared by village officers and are inaccurate.

A special feature of Vadner and Dhodambe is the pan gardens. 138 acres in these villages are under this valuable crop. The cultivation of the vines requires skill and enterprise of the highest order. From the point of view of area the crop is unimportant. But the fact that it is grown at all is a sign that cultivators of the best class are found in the Táluka. About one-fourth of the total area is cultivated by Bráhmans and more than one-half by Kunbis.

A comparative statement of irrigation in this and neighbouring Tálukas is given below:—

Proportion of gross irrigated area to gross area cropped for quinquennium ended 1913-14.			
Chándor.	Yeola.	Sinar.	Niphád.
6·86	3·92	6·02	6·58

## Communications.

10. At the time of the introduction of the existing settlement the following roads were in use :—

(1) Bombay—Agrá Road which traverses the Táluka diagonally from Dhotarkhede to Ráhud.

(2) Málegaon—Ahmednagar Road which passes down the Eastern edge of the Táluka. It is useful to a few villages only in the extreme East.

(3) Chándor—Lásalgaon Road. This is partly bridged, but is passable at all times except immediately after a flood of the Pimple River.

The only addition to the made roads in the Táluka is,

(4) the road which branches off at Nimbavhan and passes through Mangrul to the Kalvan and Baglan Tálukas *via* the Bhavad bári. This forms part of the so-called Khándesh-Nizam's Frontier Road. It is useful to a few villages for reaching Lásalgaon. But is practically not used for intercourse with Kalvan. There is no demand for the agricultural produce of Chándor from that direction.

It may therefore be said that no change of importance has occurred in communications. Country tracks are generally very good. They are passable almost at any time. While none of the rivers are large enough to obstruct traffic except after heavy floods.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway strikes the Táluka at Wáki-Khurd and passes out at Manmád.

There are 2 stations in the Táluka one at Manmád and the other at Talegaon (called "Summit"). The latter is of no importance and takes up passengers only.

Although Manmád is in the Táluka, it is really little used except by about a dozen villages in the East. Lásalgaon which is about 2 miles from the Táluka boundary is by far the most important station to the people of this Táluka.

Further West, Niphád station is found convenient but it is insignificant as a market and does not attract as much traffic from this Táluka as Lásalgaon. Nearness to Lásalgaon is a point which has been given considerable weight in fixing groups.

11. Appendix C gives approximate details of the bazárs in the Táluka.

## Markets.

These bazárs are all small, but in the season transactions take place on a fairly large scale with dealers. Groundnut in fair quantities is dealt with at Vadner. In general the produce sold at these bazárs is brought in small quantities.

Far more important than any of the local bazárs, is Lásalgaon. At this place there is a regular auction every morning and also a weekly bazár on Sunday. There is an unlimited demand as Bombay dealers all have there agents here. Owing to the competition among buyers no seller need fear a fruitless journey to market. Fortunately Lásalgaon is conveniently situated for quite half the villages of the Táluka.

Pimpalgaon-Basvant and Khedgaon are also visited by people from the Chándor villages in the West.

On the whole Chándor is well enough off for markets.

12. The only goods station in the Táluka is at Manmád. The Chándor

## Railway Imports and Exports.

Táluka has little concern in the traffic from Manmád. Manmád is far more important to the Málegaon Táluka.

Manmád is an important Junction. Both the Dhond-Manmád chord and the Godávri Valley line have been constructed since the beginning of the settlement. But these lines are of little economic importance to the Násik District in ordinary times. There is no market for the agricultural produce of this District in the country traversed by these lines.

In times of scarcity the case is different. At such a time produce moves in the direction of the dearer market. Prices thereby tend to escape extreme fluctuations. In the fodder scarcity of 1912 kadbi was imported by the Dhond-Manmád line from Sholápur. On the whole the new lines have not materially affected this Táluka.

The railway companies have supplied statistics of imports and exports; but they were unable to give details as to the destination or origin of goods. Hence my remarks about the new lines are based on general inquiries.

The bulk of Chándor exports go from Lasalgaon. Niphád Station also takes some—probably about as much as Manmád.

At all stations Chándor produce forms only a small proportion of the exports and imports.

I give below the figures for Manmád more for the sake of uniformity than for their use in this inquiry :—

Statement of Exports in maunds from Manmád Station.

Year.	Agricultural produce.	Wood and Grass.	Other articles.	Total.
				Rs.
1909 ... ..	58,661	2,401	107,671	1,68,733
1910 ... ..	69,260	1,863	151,932	2,23,055
1911 ... ..	82,947	1,867	128,071	2,12,885
1912 ... ..	35,151	4,838	99,464	1,39,433
1913 ... ..	55,886	246	106,477	1,62,609
Average ...	60,377	2,243	118,723	1,81,343

Statement of Imports in maunds.

Year.	General merchandise.	Building materials.	Total.
			Rs.
1909 ... ..	323,181	54,556	3,77,737
1910 ... ..	344,080	42,274	3,86,354
1911 ... ..	296,955	34,288	3,31,243
1912 ... ..	344,268	35,492	3,79,760
1913 ... ..	363,304	14,054	3,77,358
Average ...	334,362	36,132	3,70,494

13. There are no industries other than those common to all rural districts. Brass and copper pots are made at Chándor. But the trade is not in a flourishing condition.

Industries.

Population.

14. Appendices D and E give details of population.

The actual change in population since 1872 is as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Variation per cent.
1872 ... ..	50,150	.....
1881 ... ..	50,899	+1
1891 ... ..	51,523	+1
1901 ... ..	55,968	+8
1911 ... ..	56,604	+1

There has been slow but steady increase in population.

Appendix G shows that there is normally a satisfactory surplus of births over deaths.

From 1901 to 1911 according to these statistics the natural increase should have been 2,695. The actual increase was only 636. The small discrepancy is possibly accounted for by seasonable movements of population.

The worst set back was in 1900 the famine year. Deaths exceeded births by 200 per cent. Other unhealthy years were 1902, 1903 and 1904. After that there was a distinct recovery.

Plague was severe in the year 1904.

Year.	Plague Deaths.
1904	1,304
1905	98
1906	4
1907	305
1908	4
1909	.....
1910	.....
1911	98
1912	67
1913	.....

Plague has not been severe enough to disorganize labour.

Appendix D for the census of 1911 shows an apparent decrease in non-agricultural population from 44.40 per cent. to 31.7 per cent. This is merely due to the change in the classification of unskilled labour.

Education is backward. The population of Manmád is largely literate as it is a non-agricultural centre, but for the táluka as a whole only 4 per cent. of the inhabitants are literate. The census of 1911 returned 4.62 per cent. as readers or learners. There has not been a falling off, but the standard was more severe in 1911.

The bulk of the population consists of Kunbis and Maráthás.

The density of the population is low. Taking the total population there are 147 persons to the square mile. If the urban population of Manmád is excluded there are only 128 persons to the square mile. The average for the whole Násik district is 154.

This táluka has no use for a larger population. There is no possibility of extension of cultivation, while irrigation has nearly reached its limit. There are no manufactures. If the population grows the surplus will be driven out. At present there is no emigration as the táluka is self-supporting.

15. Appendix H gives details of schools. In the last 10 years the number of schools and scholars has more than doubled itself.

The percentage of scholars to total population is 3.31.

This compares favourably with most other tálukas considering that there is only one town in the táluka.

Percentage of scholars to total population in 1913-14.

Chándor.	Niphád.	Sinnar.	Násik.	Igatpuri.	Yeola.
3.31	3.90	3.17	3.56	1.5	3.8

This spread of education is not only a sign of prosperity in itself, but results in advantages too obvious to mention.

16. Appendix F gives statistics of the cattle, ploughs and carts of the Agricultural stock. 104 Government villages from 1900-01.

The influence of the famine of 1899-1900 on the number of cattle was most serious. This is well shown by column 21 (cropped area per pair of bullocks). Other stock decreased even more than plough cattle, which, of course, are the last to be sacrificed.

Cropped area per pair of plough cattle.

Year.	1890-91.	1900-01.	1903-04.	1909-10.	1913-14.
Acres ...	16.83	18.0	21.0	17.87	14.44

The recovery since the famine has been rapid and continuous. At the special census taken in 1913-14 it was found that nearly every head showed higher figures than ever before. These statistics are a very strong indication that the táluka is in a flourishing state.

Mr. Murphy in 1904 wrote, "I think, that Chándor is very much in the same condition as it was 3½ years ago; although there has been no marked improvement there has also been no material decrease in the wealth or resources of the táluka."

The present state can be seen from the following figures :—

	1881-82.	1890-91.	1913.
Plough cattle ...	16,232	17,197	16,663
Milch Cattle ...	10,043	9,661	12,145
Young stock ...	not known.	5,409	8,937
Sheep and Goats ...	16,317	15,857	18,663
Ploughs ...	3,764	4,603	4,605
Carts ...	1,659	2,274	2,583

N.B.—Figures are given in each case for 98 villages only as statistics for 6 villages are not available in the earlier years.

The increase in young stock is noticeable, as holding out good prospects for the future.

17. The táluka is well supplied with small rivers which rise in the hills on the North and run Southwards. Several of these such as the Netrávati, the Vadáli, the Goi and the Vákdardi hold water sufficient for irrigation from bandharas, and are also useful for domestic purposes.

But the supply of water both for drinking and irrigation is usually derived from wells, which are numerous in the 'lavans'.

Appendix J gives details of the sources of water-supply. Usually there are serious discrepancies in classification in this Table. But in the present case the figures appear to be fairly consistent (except columns 25 and 26).

Wells show a satisfactory increase in numbers. As I have pointed out above, there has been no corresponding increase in area irrigated. I place more faith in the reported number of wells than in the figures of area irrigated. I consider that Chándor táluka is well off as regards water supply. In Vadner and Vadáli-Bhoi I have seen wells which could not be surpassed for their supply of water anywhere in the District.

18. The crop for which crop experiments are most wanted is bájri. I was unable to make any experiments on this crop while the previously recorded experiments are only two in number. The chief difficulty is that bájri is always grown with kulith, math or mug. These pulses do not ripen at the same time as the main crop. Hence it seldom happens that the experimenter can be on the spot to complete the experiment.

Serial Number and date.	Name of Village.	Name of crop and its sanna valuation.	Average per acre.			Assessment.	Percentage incidence of assessment on value of produce.	Percentage incidence of assessment at price of 1913-14.	Remarks.
			Principal product.	By-product.	Value of produce.				
1 26-11-1898	Dugaon	Groundnut ... .. 20	Lbs. 3,610 fresh nuts.	Lbs. 6,302	Rs. a. p. 123 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5 13 6	4.70	Irrigated.	
2 26-11-1898	Do.	Do. ... ..	3,938 fresh nuts.	6,302	132 0 0	2 13 6	3.10	Do.	
3 27-11-1898	Do.	Do. ... .. 18	1,359	4,000	57 6 0	0 8 0 jirait.	0.82	Do.	
4 23-2-1898	Shivra	Gram ... .. 12	320	150	16 7 9	0 18 6	5.11	4.68 Dry-crop.	
5 1802-1903	Shirsane	Kulthi ... .. 12	205	...	2 15 0	0 5 4	11.94	Do.	
6 15-11-1902	Vadálbhoi	Bájri and kulthi 10 to 12	276 181	75 bundles.	9 8 3	0 8 0	6.09	Not available. Do.	
7 16-11-1903	Do.	Do. ... .. 10	126	60 bundles.	4 6 0	0 6 9	9.64	6.43 Do.	
8 16-11-1903	Do.	Kulthi ... .. 10	126	...	2 6 4	0 5 9	15.14	Do.	
9 13-12-1903	Dugaon	Groundnut ... .. 13	697 in shell.	5 cart loads.	17 5 11	1 14 6	10.97	Not available. Irrigated.	
10 8-3-1913	Váhegnon Sál	Wheat Kathya ... .. 12	375 lbs. and 34 toles.	375	17 8 0	0 15 6	6.53	... Dry-crop	
11 20-3-1913	Dahivad	Wheat Kathya and Pivla ... .. 14	1,280 lbs. and 30 toles.	1,500	90 12 6	8 10 8	10.98	... Irrigated.	
12 15-3-1913	Dighvad	Wheat Kathya red and Pivla ... .. 18	1,211 lbs. and 20 toles.	1,305	57 3 0	3 11 9	6.53	... Do.	

The above experiments show that the incidence of assessment is in every case light.

19. Appendices K and K' give statistics of sales of dry-crop and garden land respectively. These statistics are taken from the Record of Rights. They are few in number, chiefly owing to the exclusion of all cases except cash sales of land free of encumbrance. In the more remote villages along the Northern edge sales are very rare.

As the number of cases is few, the figures cannot be used for fixing the grouping of individual villages. They are more valuable for comparing groups or Tálukas with one another :—

Tálukas.	Average sale price of land.			
	Dry-crop.		Garden.	
	Per acre.	Multiple of assessment.	Per acre.	Multiple of assessment.
Chándor	Rs. 15	Rs. 39	Rs. 134	Rs. 67
Yeola	16	35	57	59
Niphád	57	55	163	62
Sinnar	36	62	235	111
Násik (Desh only)	43	62	179	75
Dindori (Desh only)	27	39	162	72



It appears from the above table that Chándor closely resembles Yeola in value of land. On the whole it is at present rather more lightly assessed than Yeola when the value of land is looked to. I am proposing rates which will reduce the slight inequality.

A valuable comparison could be made with the sale statistics of past years. But past statistics were collected from the Registration Records and do not in all cases represent genuine sales for cash.

I give the figures for what they are worth :—

*Statement of sales in Chándor Táluka.*

Period.	Number of cases.	Acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average sale price per acre.	Average number of times the assessment represented by price.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 to 1895-96	100	2,311	1,201	0 8 4	33,838	14 7 2	27.8
1896-97 to 1900-01	100	2,085	928	0 7 1	27,292	13 1 6	29.4
1911-14	...	3,488	1,652	0 7 7	74,683	21 7 0	45.2

There is an apparent increase in the sale-value of land. It is not unreasonable to believe that some part of this is a real increase.

20. Appendices M and M<sup>1</sup> give statistics of rents. These figures are as scanty as those of sales. The difficulty is to find leases which are free from any factor such as relationship between the parties or transactions of debtor and creditor.

(The commonest kind of rent is the crop-share or "batai" rent.) This form of lease is useless for statistical purposes as it is impossible to ascertain what the landlord receives.

I make a comparison with other Tálukas as in the case of sales :—

*Rents in 1911 to 1914.*

Táluka.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Chándor	3,711	2,348	0 10 1	7,288	1 15 5	32.14
Yeola	4,484	2,964	0 10 6	9,535	2 2 0	31.08
Niphád	2,091	3,103	1 7 8	9,996	4 12 5	31.0
Sinnar	1,204	1,377	1 2 3	5,572	4 10 0	24.7
Násik (Desh only)	2,215	2,663	1 3 2	8,942	4 0 7	29.78
Dindori (Desh only)	1,859	2,041	1 1 7	6,512	3 8 1	31.34

In this comparison Chándor makes a poor showing. (But there is a special reason which makes rental value appear low in Chándor. It is that a very considerable area of land in Chándor and surrounding villages is owned by Mahárája Holkar. Thus in Kasbe Chándor he owns 894 acres. This land is let mostly to old tenants who pay rents which exceed the assessment by very little. On the whole the leases in Chándor show a very close similarity to those of Yeola.)

The statement given below shows past statistics of leases compared with recent figures. The figures are not strictly comparable as the past figures are taken from the Registration records and hence show only leases for more than one year or leases in which the landlord has some special reason for wanting a formal document.

*Statement of leases in Chandor Táluka.*

Period.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 to 1895-96 ...	2,591	1,475	0 9 1	5,217	2 0 3	28.2
1896-97 to 1900-01 ...	2,559	1,558	0 9 9	6,624	2 9 5	23.5
1911-14 ...	3,711	2,343	0 10 1	7,288	1 15 5	32.14

According to these figures there has been a falling off in rental value. This cannot be reconciled with observed facts. I believe the fall is only apparent and is due to two causes. First the inclusion of Holkar's tenants who pay very low rents, and secondly to the different way in which statistics were collected in the past. The leases shown in the first two periods are all registered leases. That is, they are either leases for more than one year or leases in which special formality was desired by either party. It is evident that the difference must be due to the fact that the leases are dissimilar. It is incredible that the sale value of land should show an increase of about 50 per cent., and that rents should fall in nearly the same proportion in the same period.

21. Appendix N gives details of prices as ascertained at the Táluka Headquarters from 1888-89. Previous to that year prices were recorded by official agency from 1868-69 to 1875-76 but there is no reliable information about prices for the intervening years. Mr. Murphy reported certain figures in his Appendix N. These figures were obtained by inquiry from local merchants. I do not think it safe to make any deductions from figures so obtained. I show the doubtful figures below in brackets for what they are worth.

For comparison I give averages for all India extracted from "Variations in Indian Price Levels."

*Quinquennial average.*

	1870-71 to 1874-75.	1875-76 to 1879-80.	1879-80 to 1883-84.	1884-85 to 1888-89.	1889-90 to 1893-94.	1894-95 to 1898.	1899 to 1903.	1904 to 1908.	1909 to 1913.
Bajri at Chándor ...	22	(23½)	(17½)	(19½)	18	16½	15	14½	13
India ...	20.93	18.93	20.39	20.54	17.57	16.21	16.27	15.06	13.84
Wheat at Chándor ...	15	(17½)	(15)	(17½)	14½	12½	10½	11½	9½
India ...	17.95	17.53	16.30	17.64	14.14	13.33	12.35	11.68	10.58
Gram at Chándor ...	16½	+	+	+	15½	12½	12	12½	12½
India ...	21.97	23.46	21.75	23.78	19.69	17.38	16.33	15.59	15.92

The prices reported by the two independent sources, follow very similar lines throughout. The actual prices agree fairly closely except in the case of gram which is uniformly dearer at Chándor.

The three crops named cover 74.65 of the total area and are therefore sufficiently representative.

Bajri is grown for home consumption but the surplus comes to the market. Wheat and gram are chiefly grown for sale.

Mr. Murphy in 1904 was in doubt as to what deduction should be drawn from the above figures. He wrote, "With the material at hand, it is I think very hard to say whether there has been an actual rise in prices or not, even if it is argued that there has been a rise on the facts, it seems to me extremely doubtful whether the rise is such as has benefitted the agriculturists."

With this view I am unable to agree. Even in 1904 I think it was safe to say that there had been a rise in prices since the end of the last Settlement. Since 1904 the rise has definitely continued. It is true that part of the rise in prices is due to bad seasons. Bajri is especially liable to fluctuation in price owing to local conditions. Its price is fixed almost entirely by the demand in India. But it is certain that the average price has steadily risen. This being so, the landowner paying a fixed cash assessment to Government has a larger surplus to dispose of at a higher price. I am therefore of opinion that a rise in price of agricultural produce must be advantageous to the cultivator.

I must explain that in taking average prices I have not excluded famine years. I think it is far better to give the simple averages. It is by no means always true that in years of scarcity the farmer has no surplus to sell, and therefore the high prices are of no interest to him. Besides in the long run famine years, more or less, balance one another.

The percentage variation in prices since the last decade of the former settlement is shown below :—

				Decennial prices in sers per rupee.		
				1866-67 to 1875-76.	1904 to 1913.	Variation per cent in price.
Bajri	...	Chándor	...	20	13½	+ 45·4
		India	...	20	14	+ 42·8
Wheat	...	Chándor	...	14½	10½	+ 38·09
		India	...	17½	11	+ 59·09
Gram	...	Chándor	...	15½	12½	+ 24·0
		India	...	21	15½	+ 35·49

The rise in the rate of bajri is practically identical under both sets of figures. In the case of wheat and gram there is a considerable difference but the rise in price is marked in each case.

It is a question how far the present high prices are likely to be permanent. There is, as far as can be seen, no indication of a slump. The expansion of credit, growth of currency and development of intercourse with European markets are all factors which tend to raise prices. There is nothing to fear on the other side. Cultivation has nearly reached its limit, so that over-production is impossible. Population is growing even faster than the production of food.

I think that there has been a permanent rise in the general level of prices.

Wages.

22. Statistics of wages are very scanty.

According to classers' memos. wages in 1893 and 1897 were as follows :—

At Harvest.	At other seasons.	By year.
Annas 2 to 4	Annas 1½ to 3	Rs. 18 to 25 plus food and clothes.

N. B.—Lower rates are at places near the hills.

At the present time wages are usually annas 3 to 4 at ordinary seasons, rising to annas 6 on occasions at places near the Railway.

It is the general rule that proximity to the Railway means higher wages greater independence of the labourer and less efficiency.

The state of the labour market is decidedly unfavourable to the landowner. It is the non-agriculturist who feels the labour difficulty most acutely. It is not impossible that the agriculturist may even get some indirect benefit owing to the growing difficulties of the non-agriculturist landowner. Non-agriculturists landlords will find their profits falling off and will readily sell their land to the agriculturists. Similarly if the non-agriculturist prefers to hang on to his land, he will be compelled to let his land rather than attempt to cultivate it, by means of hired labour.

23. The details of the revenue of the táluka since the commencement of the existing settlement, are contained in Revenue History, Appendices O<sup>1</sup> to O<sup>8</sup>.

### (1) Occupied area and revenue.

The following statement shows the changes in unoccupied waste :—

#### Statement of waste land.

Number of villages.	Year of settlement.	At introduction of settlement.		In 1898-99.		In 1900-01.		In 1913-14.	
		Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
18	1871-72 ... ..	207	81	140	60	382	249	142	51
45	1874-75 ... ..	3,299	841	313	88	1,465	1,340	498	360
9	1876-77 ... ..	524	88	86	9	88	20	} 348	118
1	1876-77 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	1876-77 ... ..	3,192	664	330	15	937	465		
2	1882-83 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1894-95 ... ..	96	13	108	14	140	22	141	24
6	1898-99 ... ..	107	6	107	6	107	6	137	21
Total unoccupied ...		7,425	1,698	1,044	262	3,019	2,102	1,266	669
Total occupied ...		1,48,089	96,083	1,50,610	97,682	1,48,520	95,784	1,49,007	88,477

N. B.—The reduction of assessment in 1913-14 is due to abolition of water-cess amounting to Rs. 9,327.

From these figures it is seen that the limit of cultivation has been reached. In 1898-99 the waste land was reduced to 1,000 acres of the very worst soil—usually wanted as a cattle-stand even if it were fit for cultivation. The year 1900-01 showed a serious set-back due to forfeiture of land in 20 villages after the famine of 1899-1900. This land was again taken up within 2 years mostly on the new tenure. The latest figures (given village-wise in Appendix Q<sup>1</sup>) show certain increases in waste land (especially at Páregaon, Boráls, Shivre, Dudkhede, Váki-Khurd, Anakvádi and Kundalgaon). This land will no doubt be taken up readily if fit for cultivation.

The only other point to notice is that the reduction in waste is due, as to some 5,000 acres, to its inclusion in forest in the "80 s." The occupied area has increased during the lease by 918 acres only. The people are only now beginning to feel the need of more land.

### (2) Remissions.

There are no permanent remissions of land revenue.

The usual remissions were given at the introduction of the present settlement.

Thereafter there were important remissions in bad years. The remission in 1882-83 and 1883-84 amounting to 59,804 was due to damage by locusts.

In 1899-1900 and 1901-02 remission was due to crop failure.

Since 1904 there have been regular remissions of (1) water assessment on kaccha and pakka bandhāras and (2) automatic remissions of arrears suspended in accordance with the Rules.

These remissions year after year since 1904 need not be taken as an indication that there has been continual difficulty in paying the assessment. They are rather an indication of the liberal treatment now accorded to cultivators, in contrast with past years.

### (3) Collections.

There is no difficulty at all in collecting the revenue. For instance, I quote the words of the Māmlatdār in a report made in the year 1912-13. "The collection please note not a single process is issued this year. This is a marvel".

It is noticeable that arrears have been very small until the last few years. These apparent arrears are almost entirely suspended under authority.

### (4) Relinquishments.

It is not uncommon to find the first years of a new Settlement marked by heavy relinquishments.

The figures for this Tāluka are as follows :—

Batch.	1st year of Settlement.				Acres occupied in 1st year.	Least occupied acres within 5 years.	Decrease acres.	Increase in assessment per cent.
1	1871-72	...	...	...	21,028	20,543	— 485	+64
2	1874-75	...	...	...	58,439	55,711	— 2,728	+52
3	1876-77	...	...	...	50,721	50,203	— 518	+60
4	1882-83	...	...	...	1,448	1,448	Nil.	+35.04
5	1894-95	...	...	...	3,883	3,376	— 7	+35
6	1898-99	...	...	...	13,070	13,064	— 6	+1.6

In spite of large increases in assessment, relinquishments were not serious. This is strong proof that the assessment could be borne without hardship even 40 years ago. The burden at present prices must be very light.

### *Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.*

24. The following statement shows the holding of agriculturists and non-agriculturists since the information was first collected. It is too soon to make any deduction from these few figures. The figures of the first two years are by no means reliable as there was much doubt as to the interpretation to be put on the word "agriculturist".

Year.	Area held by.		Proportion held by.	
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
1911-12	121,573	28,330	81.07	18.93
1912-13	121,588	28,300	81.07	18.93
1913-14	121,788	28,481	81.05	18.95

A comparison with other Tálukás is given below :—

*Percentage of total occupied area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists in 1913-14.*

Táluka.	Chándor.	Dindori.	Náelik.	Niphád.	Yeola.
Agriculturists ... ..	81.05	86.32	79.78	77.74	83.9
Non-agriculturists ... ..	18.95	13.68	20.22	22.26	16.7

Chándor holds a satisfactory position in this comparison.

*Method of Assessment.*

25. (1) *Dry-crop* land in most of the villages of the Chándor Táluka is assessed on the following scale :—

Order of soil.	Present classifica- tion scale.
	Annas.
1st ... ..	16
2nd ... ..	14
3rd ... ..	12
4th ... ..	10
5th ... ..	8
6th ... ..	6
7th ... ..	4
8th ... ..	2
9th ... ..	1

This scale is objectionable in the lowest grades. The difference between classing a field in the 7th and 8th or 8th and 9th classes is 100 per cent. However it is not proposed that the scale should be altered.

Distance from village was given effect to by the following scale :—

Bhág annas.	Increase.	
	Miles.	
	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
16 to 9 ... ..	0 1 0	0 0 6
9 to 5 ... ..	0 0 6	.....

  

Bhág annas.	Decrease.				
	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ .	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	Over 4.
16 to 12 ... ..	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 3 0
12 to 8 ... ..	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6
8 to 6 ... ..	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0
6 to 4 ... ..	...	0 0 3	0 0 6	0 0 9	0 1 0

After adding or subtracting the distance annas, the assessment was calculated simply by multiplying the maximum rate by the bhág annas and the area of the field.

This system is simple and clear.

In 14 villages settled after 1877 rates were calculated by means of a jantri of the type shown at B opposite page 23 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, 1901, Volume III.

It would be obviously undesirable to retain two different methods of calculating the assessment side by side under similar maximum rates if the results show great divergence. I had the rates in 14 villages worked out by the old method. The difference is in most cases small. I therefore propose to ignore it. In the case of Gangave the old method would have given an assessment higher by 2 annas in the rupee. In view of Gangave's bankrupt state, I do not wish any action to be taken.

Village.	Dry-crop assessment under existing jantri.	Dry-crop assessment under old system.	Difference per cent. of new over old.
Amrápur ... ..	12	12	.....
Hatti-Budruk ... ..	13	14	-1
Hatti-Khurd ... ..	60	61	-1
Shingve ... ..	608	622	-2
Bopáne ... ..	424	408	+4
Varádi ... ..	241	245	-2
Málsáne ... ..	411	400	+3
Gangave ... ..	595	685	-13
Dongaon ... ..	516	523	-1
Dahigaon ... ..	794	821	-3
Vád ... ..	381	384	.....
Daregaon ... ..	758	815	-7
Manmád ... ..	3,784	3,794	.....
Sheri-Salaiban ... ..	115	121	-5

(2) *Motasthal.*

The treatment of wells is explained by Colonel Waddington who writes (Selection CXXX page, 21): "The Motasthal or well lands, in accordance with the system pursued in the Dakkhan, have only been assessed at the highest Jirayet rate and that only in the case of wells which existed before the present settlement; in that of new wells the lands have been assessed as ordinary dry-crop land."

In 8 of the later settled villages slightly different treatment was accorded to wells.

Old wells were given a 'chad' or increase according to the following scale:—

Soil Bhag annas.	Annas.	Well 'chad' annas.
16 to 10 ...	1	4
10 to 7 ...	1	3
7 to 4 ..	1	2

*N. B.*—Total annas must not exceed 18 in any case.

Lastly in the six villages settled for the first time in 1900, the Position Class extra annas were given to all land irrigated or irrigable from wells.

The scale is as follows:—

Soil classification, annas.	First Position Class, extra annas.	Second Position Class, extra annas.
16 to 8 ...	2.0	1.0
8 to 6 ...	1.6	0.3
6 to 4 ...	1.0	0.6
4 to 0 ...	0.0	0.0

A full description of this system is given in Survey and Settlement Manual, 1900, Volume III, Chapter XVI.

26. This táluka is not one of the richest although the quality of the soil is provided for otherwise than by maximum rates; it is well known that the highest pitch of prosperity is only reached in tracts of good soil and ample facilities for irrigation. There are such tracts here and there in the táluka; but the general quality of the soil is inferior to that of Niphád. This is one of the reasons why Chándor is assessed rather more lightly than Niphád.

Summary.

Cultivation has undergone no change. The táluka is suited to bájri. All other crops are merely secondary to bájri and come into a great extent owing to the need of rotation.

There is a good deal of irrigation from wells and a fair amount from bandharas. But patasthal irrigation is not very good as the streams all rise within the limits of the táluka.

Communications are good in all but the hilly villages of the north. The addition to the highways during the lease is unimportant to the táluka as a whole.

All parts of the táluka are within a reasonable distance of the railway. Only Niphád, Igatpuri and Nándgaon of the 12 tálukas of the district are better off in this respect.

Markets are excellent. Lásalgaon is more used than any other for wholesale dealings. There are plenty of lesser local bazárs where produce can be sold retail.

The population, in spite of set-back from famine and plague, shows a moderate continuous increase.

Education has in the last few years progressed marvellously.

The agricultural stock fell off seriously owing to the famine of 1899-1900. This loss has been quickly recouped. There is at the present time a larger number of live-stock, more ploughs and more carts than at any time in the history of the táluka. The area cultivated has not increased much. There must now be an excess of cattle which will help to tide over the next bad years. Horses have increased considerably in numbers. This is a sign of material prosperity which is unmistakable. It has been suggested that the cultivators now have more live-stock than they require. I cannot believe that the Deccan cultivator is so foolish as to keep what he has no use for. If he has more cattle than he can usefully employ, it is with the intention of selling at a profit. There is a growing demand from Ahmednagar and the canal tracts where cattle rearing is almost impossible owing to the dearth of grazing.

The important question of prices has been dealt with as fully as possible. If every allowance is made for the possibility of errors in the recorded figures, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that prices of produce have risen. Whether the rise is merely nominal, that is to say, merely due to the fall in the value of money, or whether it is a real rise due to the demand for produce outstripping the supply is immaterial. From either point of view the fixed cash assessment received by Government has become a decreasing proportion of the gross outturn. A rupee of assessment represented 19 sers of bájri in the first decade of the lease; it took only 13 in the last decade. This appears to me to be the strongest argument possible for an increased assessment. Unless the assessment is shown to have been too heavy at first, it must be too light now. I have also stated my reasons for believing that the level of prices will be permanently higher than it was 30 or 40 years ago. After allowing a margin for a possible fall in the future, it seems to be absolutely fair to take an increase proportionate to the rise in prices.

The Revenue History of the táluka is quite satisfactory. There has been an extension of cultivation almost up to the limit. Collection is extremely easy. Coercive measures are hardly required.

There have been bad years during the lease, when remissions had to be given. Of late the policy has been most liberal. Suspensions and remissions



of land revenue have been given on a large scale owing to poor crops by no means amounting to total failure. The permanent remission of Rs. 9,326-12-0 water-rate on precarious pats is another boon conferred on the cultivator by Government.

These conditions are enough to show that the assessment has been hardly felt even in the early years of the Settlement. There is nothing therefore to show that the full increase indicated by the rise in prices should not be levied.

Grouping. 27. The táluka is at present divided into four groups.

The present group I consists of 7 villages near the middle of the southern part of the táluka, not far from Lásalgaon. The question of climate is not expressly mentioned as one of the principles which led to this grouping. The group was formed of "villages within easy reach of the railway stations or near large markets or on high road."

This group certainly has the above advantages. But there is reason to believe that the rainfall in this part is less than in other parts of the táluka.

In my report on Yeola Táluka I have attempted to show that there is a belt of country running from Mahákhede through Pátode where the rainfall is less than either at Niphád or at Yeola. I think the villages of the present group I are very near this belt.

There is good black soil in this tract. This is not a reason for higher grouping, but it may have some unconscious influence. Talegaon Rohi, a barren village a few miles to the east is in the lowest group. This great jump cannot be explained except on the ground that quality of soil influenced the proposals.

As for communications, I think it impossible to make a difference for a few extra miles in a tract where the country tracks are exceptionally easy.

I think that the above facts are enough to justify the presumption that the present group is unnecessary.

The figures of sales and rents are as follows for these seven villages : -

*Sales.*

Villages.	Dry crop.				Garden.			
	Acres.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by sale prices.	Acres.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Koltek ...	10 12	3 4 0	100 0 0	20.37	...	...	.....	.....
Páto ...	45 15	51 4 0	2,042 0 0	39.84	8 0	19 8 0	658 0 0	33.74
Váki-Khurd ...	21 10	15 2 0	800 0 0	52.89	...	...	.....	.....

*Rents.*

Villages.	Dry crop.				Garden.			
	Acres.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rents.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Koltek ...	12 0	7 4 0	25 7 4	28.48	3 8	14 0 4	57 11 0	37.20
Páto ...	16 11	17 0 0	33 0 0	51.52	2 16	17 8 0	37 8 0	48.65
Redgaon-Khurd ...	4 3	3 2 8	6 10 8	47.05	...	.....	...	.....

These figures do not show any specially high value of land.

The population and cattle of the 7 villages are compared below :—

Year.			Population.	Plough cattle.
1871	...	...	1,717	731
1911	...	...	2,306	905
Variation per cent. ...			+34·30	+23·80

From this it appears that the group has prospered in spite of its relatively high rates. It may be noted that the grouping near here is not satisfactory. The village Kalkhade touches each of the four groups with one of its sides.

Manmád is rated at the same maximum rate as the 1st Group, but it was surveyed and settled for the first time in 1898-99. This village was given a special increase owing to its having an important railway station. From the agricultural point of view it is not any better off than surrounding villages. Its market is of moderate importance. Still it should no doubt be continued in the highest group of the Táluka. Its rainfall is fairly good on the whole.

Sales of land in this village give the following result :—

	Dry crop.				Garden.			
	Acres.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by sale price.	Acres.	Assessment.	Sale price.	No. of times the assessment represented by sale price.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Manmád ...	590·24	355 6 0	9,954 0 0	28·01	6·12	29 0 0	1,262 0 0	43·61

The value of the land is therefore lower than for the Táluka as a whole and much less than in the good villages in the West.

The present Group II is a compact block comprising villages along and to the south of the Bombay-Agra Road. On the whole the villages which are the nearest to the rail and markets have the least secure rainfall and *vice versa*.

I propose to combine Groups I and II into a single group.

The present Group III consists of three distinct areas.

(1) A strip to the North-West of the present Group II comprising villages nearer the hills. These villages were put in a lower class owing to remoteness from markets, broken and hilly country and less salubrious climate.

I propose to retain this block in new Group II as a step down to the lowest group in the Hills.

(2) Two batches of villages to the East of present Group II. Those in the North are rather jungly and are cut off from Chándor by mountains through which the Bombay-Agra Road passes.

Only Sutárhede seems to be unnecessarily in this group. It is a thriving little village where there is no encumbrance on land whatsoever. Population has increased from 213 to 352 during the lease and plough cattle from 102 to 172. It is near the good country track from Chándor to Manmád. It can go into the new Group I.

The other batch is further South and is not altogether easy to explain. The rainfall is no doubt deficient.

Three of the villages Panhále, Vitáve and Sálsáne appear to be in a state of stagnation. There is little debt to Sávkars. The total population of the 3 villages has increased slightly from 1066 to 1133 but plough cattle have decreased from 542 to 425. Land is in fair demand but there is no great value shown in the few statistics available. On the hand Gangáve is a bankrupt village. Every acre is encumbered and every household is burdened with ancestral debt. This village lapsed from the Vinchurkar's Jahagir in the circumstances explained in Government Resolution, No. 2629, dated 20th April 1892. The revenue management of the village was evidently bad. Certainly this village can not be put in Group I. Ahirkhede is a small village not very flourishing. Pimpalgaon-Dhábli is a place with only 6 mean houses. It is quite a poor place. The land is held mostly by Dugaon.

I shall therefore retain the present boundary of the Group although it appears somewhat irregular.

The present Group IV consists of hill villages which are jungly and inaccessible, and a number of villages in the East round about Manmád.

The eastern quarter of the Táluka is homogeneous. It is on the whole a poor tract with an uncertain rainfall. There is no reason to make any difference among the villages of this tract. Land has no great value. Compared to the west the tract is less prosperous in every way. I propose to call this Group II.

It will include the intermediate villages of the north-west.

The hill villages of Group IV are decidedly worse off than the Manmád group. Rainfall is heavy and communications very difficult. Land is only beginning to get a market value. There is a great deal of land under grass in these villages.

I propose to make a Group III of these villages.

26. In deciding what alteration should be made in the rates of assessment, prices give the safest standard. It has been shown that the rise in prices of produce since the decade preceeding the existing settlement is approximately 40 per cent.

It also appears that the existing rates have been paid without difficulty and that the Táluka has prospered.

It cannot of course be laid down as a rigid rule that the assessment should be increased exactly by 40 per cent. There is always a possibility of error in price statistics and a further risk that owing to unforeseen circumstances prices may fall. Lastly the highest increase permitted in a Táluka is 33 per cent.

The rates which I shall propose will accordingly be within that limit.

The following statement shows the proposed changes :—

Number of villages.	Present Group.	Present Maximum Rate.		Proposed Group.	Proposed Maximum Rate.		Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in rupee.
		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		
8	I	1	12 0	I	2 0 0	14.28	2	
26	II	1	8 0	I	2 0 0	33.3	5	
1	III	1	6 0	I	2 0 0	45.45	7	
27	III	1	6 0	II	1 12 0	27.27	4	
17	IV	1	4 0	II	1 12 0	40.00	6	
15	IV	1	4 0	III	1 8 0	20.00	3	
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The effect of these proposals will be to increase the assessment from Rs. 75,209 to Rs. 96,173, *i. e.*, by 27.87 per cent. The heaviest increase is on Group II and amounts to 30.41 per cent.

It will be seen from the accompanying map that the proposed rates are brought into line with those in the adjoining talukas of Yeola, Niphád and Dindori. The rates in all these talukas are calculated in the same way as in Chándor Taluka. The rates in Yeola Taluka are practically the same as those proposed for the eastern half of Chándor. While the rates in Niphád run higher. The reason for this is that the situation of Niphád Taluka on the railway together with its favourable rainfall and generally higher standard of prosperity enable it to pay higher rates than Chándor.

On the north, the 2nd revision rates were lately brought into force in Kalvan and Málegaon Talukas. These Talukas are assessed on the Khándesh scale which, as Colonel Francis states is "from two to three annas lower on the rupee or datum scale than that now in use" (*vide* Selection CXXX, pages 67—70). It cannot be ascertained exactly what the difference is.

The average assessment of dry-crop land in Málegaon Rs. 2-8-0, Group is Rs. 0-12-4. In the 1st Group of Chándor assessed at Rs. 2-0-0, it comes to Rs. 0-10-4.

But there is no doubt in my mind that the adjoining villages of Málegaon Taluka, are, considering their climate and situation, assessed highly relatively to Chándor. This fact perhaps had something to do with the postponement of the introduction of the revised rates. The rates were sanctioned in 1899 but, owing to unfavourable seasons and arrears, were not levied until 1912-13.

However it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to raise the assessment of Chándor to the level of Málegaon Taluka. The 33 per cent. limit of enhancement would be exceeded.

The deduction made from general considerations, that the rates imposed on the Khándesh Talukas (including Málegaon and Nándgaon) are pitched higher than in any part of the Deccan is strongly supported by the evidence of sale statistics. These statistics were obtained from the Registration records but are all compiled in the same way and can therefore be safely compared with one another.

Sale statistics of Khándesh Talukas.

Taluka.	Period.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Nándgaon	1891—95	1,967	865	0 7 2	17,481	8 14 2	20
Cháliggaon	1891—95	1,636	1,282	0 12 6	30,278	18 8 1	24
Málegaon	1892—97	1,762	1,347	0 12 3	17,878	9 13 9	18

## Sale Statistics of Deccan Tálukas.

Táluka.	Period.	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
			Rs.	Ra. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Chándor	1891-92 to 1895-96	2,811	1,201	0 8 4	33,388	14 7 2	27.8
	1896-97 to 1900-01	2,065	928	0 7 1	27,292	13 1 6	29.4
Yeola	1891-92 to 1895-96	2,258	1,345	0 9 6	26,428	11 11 3	19.6
	1896-97 to 1900-01	2,116	1,226	0 9 8	29,379	13 14 2	23.9
Sinnar	1891-92 to 1895-96	1,728	1,069	0 9 11	38,592	22 5 4	36.1
	1896-97 to 1900-01	1,428	1,080	0 11 7	39,979	28 1 5	38.8

It is clear from these figures that land in Nándgaon and Málegaon is less valuable per acre and fetches a less multiple of the assessment than in any of the Deshi Tálukas. Land in Chálsigaon is more valuable per acre than in Chándor and Yeola and fetches a higher multiple of the assessment than in Yeola. But it is inferior to Sinnar on both points and fetches a less multiple of the assessment than in Chándor. Therefore taken all round it might be expected that rates should be lowest in Nándgaon and Málegaon and highest in Sinnar.

But the rates imposed in Malegaon were Rs. 2-12-0, Rs. 2-8-0 (covering the bulk of the táluka) and Rs. 1-11-0; in Nándgaon Rs. 2-12-0, 2-8-0, 2-4-0 and Rs. 2-0-0 (11 villages were given a rate of Rs. 1-4-0 to equalize them with villages settled along with Yeola Táluka). In Chálsigaon the rates imposed were Rs. 3-0-0, 2-12-0, 2-8-0 and 2-0-0.

The existing rates in Chandor are Rs. 1-12-0, 1-8-0, 1-6-0 and 1-4-0; in Yeola Rs. 1-12-0 (3 villages), Rs. 1-10-0 (4 villages), Rs. 1-8-0 (1 village), Rs. 1-6-0, 1-4-0, 1-2-0, 1-0-0 and 0-14-0; in Sinnar Rs. 2-0-0, 1-12-0, 1-10-0, 1-8-0, 1-6-0, 1-4-0 and 1-2-0.

The Khándesh rates are no doubt calculated in a slightly different way but the result is very little different from the Deshi method.

From the above figures it can be seen that it is impossible to equalize the differences between the Deccan and Khándesh at this revision.

I shall have occasion to discuss this point in more detail in my report on the Nándgaon Táluka. But it is a matter which deserves consideration in connection with all the tálukas now being revised.

29. Pátasthal is assessed mainly on the duration of water supply.

Pátasthal.

Colonel Waddington writes (Selection CXXX, page 20)

"I do not consider that a higher water-rate than Rs. 10 (independent of and in addition to the dry crop rate) can be fairly imposed, and that only in the case of two villages. I propose, then, to make Rs. 10 the maximum water-rate, decreasing, according to supply of water, to Rs. 2-8-0." The rates actually imposed in this táluka did not exceed Rs. 6. However the same officer in a later report wrote, "in consequence of (these villages) being less advantageously situated than Pimpalgaon

I have fixed the maximum rate in their case at Rs. 9." (Selection CXLV, page 20). From this it appears that the ordinary considerations of grouping had something to do with the fixing of pátasthal rates. It is impossible, however to bring the rates under any definite system.

My proposals will be based primarily on water-supply but I shall also take the ordinary rules of grouping into consideration.

Messrs. Murphy and Crofton have made out a strong case for believing that the pátasthal assessment in the villages of Chándor and Niphád settled at this time, is radically bad. I can hardly go as far as they do in holding that an officer of experience would base his pátasthal proposals on one or two years inspection without considering evidence as to whether the water-supply was normal in quantity and duration. I believe that it can safely be said that the pátasthal in Chándor and Niphád was assessed on a too favourable view of its capacity. It should, according to the ordinary canons, be assessed at a rate which could be paid year after year without hardship. But the rate is in fact only levied now, in most cases, on an average 5 times in 10 years.

In 45 villages settled in 1874-75, the rainfall in 1872 and 1873 was 32 and 57 inches again above the average.

In 27 villages settled in 1876-77 the rainfall in each of the two preceding year was 28 inches still somewhat more than the average.

These exceptional years cannot fail to have influenced the Settlement Officers.

The force of Mr. Crofton's criticisms is considerably weakened by the fact that Government has abolished the water cess on all precarious páts not in charge of the Irrigation Department. The revenue so remitted amounts to Rs. 9,326-12-0.

The pátasthal irrigation in this táluka is decidedly inferior to that of Dindori. The rivers on which the páts depend all rise within the táluka itself. They have not the advantage of the regular flow of the rivers which rise in the Western Gháts. This fact has been recognized to some extent all along. The maximum rate for water in no case exceeds Rs. 6 (except in the late settled village of Manmád), and the average per acre is only Rs. 6-7-2. It is easy to get an unduly favourable idea of Chándor pátasthal owing to the fact that an unusually large part of the pátasthal land is irrigated also by wells. It is therefore impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to the value of a pát from the crops grown. For instance at Vadáli-Bhoi 158 acres are helped by wells and 26 acres depend on the pát only. It is much the same everywhere.

The river systems are roughly four in number, the Netrávati, the Vadáli, the Gui and the Pánjhan.

Of these the Gui River and its tributaries has a large number of bandhárás. But it is a precarious stream which fails year after year.

The Netrávati and Vadáli systems are very much better than that of the Gui as they rise further west where the rainfall is more secure.

The Pánjhan River system is fairly regular up to the end of the calendar year but cannot be relied on to hold water long enough to mature rabi crops except in occasional years.

The most certain supply of all is that of the Paráshari River in the extreme west.

One of the safest guides now available to a Settlement Officer in estimating the quality of pátasthal is that of remission. During the last 10 years every village has received remission of water-rate time after time. This is sufficient corroboration of the a priori deduction that the water-supply is unreliable, if not precarious. I am therefore proposing very little increase in water-rate in this táluka.

My detailed proposals are given in the following statement:—

## Statement of existing and proposed patasthal assessment in the Chandor Taluka.

Village.	Name of Bandhara.	Whether kaccha or pakka.	Present highest rate.			Proposed highest rate.			Increase of water cess.		Remarks.
			Soil.	Water.	Combined.	Soil.	Water.	Combined.	Per cent.	To nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in a rupee.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
Manmád	Pánjhan River	Pakka	1 12 0	8 0 0	9 12 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	Nil	Nil	Water is similar in quantity and duration to that of Vakdardi. The present rate is different from that of other villages. It gives a lower average than it would appear. No change proposed.
Wáhegaon	Gol River-- (1) Náráyankhede	Do.	1 12 0	5 8 0	7 4 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 8	Do.	Do.	Patasthal in these bandharas is precarious. Even in December 1912 after 26 inches of rain and exceptionally heavy late rains, No. 1 had no water and No. 2 had a mere trickle which was brought to the fields by damming up every 2 days. Remission given every year since 1906.
Wáhegaon	(2) Redgaon	Do.	1 12 0	5 8 0	7 4 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Do.	Do.	
Wáhegaon	Gol River	Do.	1 12 0	5 8 0	7 4 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Do.	Do.	Like the bandhara at Páte remitted nearly every year. No increase.
Wáhegaon	Do.	Do.	1 12 0	5 8 0	7 4 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Do.	Do.	Irrigation precarious. Nearly every number has a well. Water rarely available from pát. No increase proposed. Remission given every year except 1911-12 since 1904.
Wáhegaon	Gol River-- (1) Parashari River	Do.	1 8 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	29.4	4	This bandhara was classed in April 1881 very leniently as compared with Ganur, etc., It is liable to fail like others but should be assessed like Ganur.
Wáhegaon	Shealu River	Do.	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	6 8 0	8 3 0	12.5	2	Very fair supply. Small increase proposed.
Wáhegaon	(1) Lendi River	Do.	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Nil	Nil	Like all bandharas on the Gol system, these are precarious. No increase proposed.
Wáhegaon	(2) Gol River	Do.	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Do.	Do.	
Wáhegaon	Chinchol River	Do.	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0	Permanent remission.				This is remitted every year. The bandhara is in charge of the Irrigation Department. Hence permanent remission not given. Every number has a well but no pát water is received. This is so strong a case that I propose permanent remission. The Irrigation Department has no objection.
Wáhegaon	Gol River	Do.	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Nil	Nil	This bandhara is somewhat better than others on the Gol River. It had water in 1912. Remission about 5 times since 1904. No increase.
Wáhegaon	Do.	Do.	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Do.	Do.	Precarious. Remitted every year since 1904-05.
Wáhegaon	Sheval River	Do.	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Do.	Do.	May be retained without increase. Water frequently fails.
Wáhegaon	(1) Káji River	Pakka	1 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	Nil	Nil	This bandhara is used by this village and Dhotarkhede village. It has been recently made pakka at the expense of Government. It is on a small stream and is not reliable. The rate in two villages is made identical.
Wáhegaon	(2) Váe Ohol	Kaccha	1 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	Nil	Nil	Fair stream but no increase seems necessary as the bandhara is kaccha.
Wáhegaon	(3) Lendi	Do.	1 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	Nil	Nil	Do. do.
Wáhegaon	(4) Ghodgi	Pakka	1 8 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 3 0	3	4	These four bandharas are on the Netravati river. This river is by no means secure. Remission is frequently necessary, (e. g., whole remission twice in last ten years and partial remission 5 times). The begait is good but most numbers are helped by wells. I do not propose any increase except one of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna to make this level with other bandharas.
Wáhegaon	(5) Bahin										
Wáhegaon	(6) Chir										
Wáhegaon	(7) Jákmá										
Wáhegaon	(1) Vadali River	Do.	1 8 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	2 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	25	4	These bandharas are better than that at Bhayda where the maximum rate is higher and the average water-rate greater. This village was settled later and must now be put into its proper place.
Wáhegaon	(2) Vadali River (Moricha Bandhara)										
Wáhegaon	Lendi	Do.	1 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	Nil	Nil	Irrigation on a small nala with a tank at its head. Supply very poor. No increase possible. The average water cess is Rs. 9-1-6 per acre.
Wáhegaon	(1) Náki	Do.	1 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 8	37.5	6	Small páts with flow of short duration. The water rate is however low in comparison with that of Ganur which is worse off. I propose to equalize the rates. Settlement was made in a different year. Hence the discrepancy.
Wáhegaon	(2) Pimpal										
Wáhegaon	(3) Gol										

Village.	Name of Bandhars.	Wheat kaccha or pakka.	Present Highest Rate.			Proposed highest rate.			Increase of water cess.		Remarks.
			Soil.	Water.	Combined.	Soil.	Water.	Combined.	Per cent.	To nearest 1/4 anna in a rupee.	
Bhutjane ...	(1) Shelu River ...	Pakka ...	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Rs. a. p. 5 8 0	Rs. a. p. 7 0 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6 3 0	Rs. a. p. 6 3 0	Rs. a. p. 12 5	Rs. a. p. 0 2 0	Very fair supply. Small increase proposed.
	(2) Nárayan River ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Nil	Nil	This is an inferior bandhara, much silted. Water only up to December at best. May be retained without increase. Frequently remitted.
Sograe ...	Shelu River ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	12 5	0 2 0	Very fair supply. Small increase proposed.
Birásre ...	(1) Shelu Upper ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	12 5	0 2 0	Do. do.
	(2) Shelu Lower ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	12 5	0 2 0	
Bhátgaon ...	Shelu River ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	Nil	Nil	Remissions given nearly every year. Certainly inferior to Shirwans and Bogras. No increase proposed.
Dhotarkheda ...	Kojli River ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	50	0 8 0	Vide remarks against bandhara No. 1 at Vadnor.
Sutarkhede ...	Yádácha ...	Do. ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent remission. This bandhara is out of use. Remission is given annually. It is now proposed to remit the water cess permanently. The Irrigation Department has no objection.
Shelu ...	(1) Shelu Bhatti Bhandhara. (2) Shelu Khadakband Bhandhara. (3) Shelu old village Bhandhara.	Pakka ...	1 6 0	5 8 0	6 14 0	1 12 0	6 3 0	7 16 0	12 5	0 2 0	These three bandharas are fair. Small increase proposed.
Bhúáde ...	Vadale River ...	Do. ...	1 6 0	5 8 0	6 14 0	1 12 0	5 8 0	7 4 0	Nil	Nil	Bandhara leaky and out of repair. Remission given in full 5 times in last ten years, and twice in part. No increase proposed.
Pimpalnáre ...	Netrávati River ...	Do. ...	1 6 0	5 8 0	6 14 0	1 12 0	6 3 0	7 16 0	12 5	0 2 0	Fair supply lasting well into hot weather in good years. A small increase proposed.
Boráde ...	(1) Paráshari River ... (2) Gulkhandi nala ...	Do. ...	1 6 0	5 8 0	6 14 0	1 12 0	6 14 0	8 10 0	25	0 4 0	Irrigation here is generally reliable. Bandhara No. 2 has recently been made pakka and is now reassessed. Similar to Shivre.
Shivre ...	(1) Kolvan ... (2) Paráshari ...	Do. ...	1 6 0	5 8 0	6 14 0	1 12 0	6 14 0	8 10 0	25	0 4 0	Irrigation seldom fails. The two villages Shivre and Borale are on the Dandi border. The patasthal rates are higher in Tiswan and Khedgaon lower down the Paráshari.
Cwikha'ambe ...	Mál Bandhara ...	Do. ...	1 6 0	4 0 0	5 6 0	1 12 0	4 0 0	5 12 0	Nil	Nil	On a small tributary of the Paráshari. Water is deficient. Even in 1912 was dry in December 15th. It cannot bear any increase but is fit for retention.
Ráypur ...	Pánjban River ...	Do. ...	1 4 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	Nil	Nil	These three bandharas were classed in 1874. They are all alike as regards water-supply. The river is not as bad as the Gol, but water lasts only for rabi wheat or groundnut.
Vákdardi ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 4 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	Nil	Nil	Remission has been given 3 times since 1904. The maximum rate, etc., is worked out in a different way from that of other bandharas in the taluka, which gives a lower average water rate. The present rates may stand.
Bhadáne ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 4 0	6 0 0	7 4 0	1 12 0	6 0 0	7 12 0	Nil	Nil	
Dudbhede ...	Paráshari River ...	Do. ...	1 4 0	5 8 0	6 12 0	1 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	Nil	Nil	Water supply sufficient for groundnut or wheat. The rate is high enough for this jungle village. I do not propose any increase.
Jayápur ...	Netrávati River ...	Do. ...	1 4 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	Nil	Nil	Bandhara near source of Netrávati. Rarely holds water. No increase proposed.

The effect of my proposals will be to increase the water-cess from Rs. 14,558 to Rs. 15,392 or 5.72 per cent.

30. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates, as finally sanctioned, may be guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. H. GARRETT,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.



No. 719 of 1915.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esquire, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NÁSİK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

SIR,

In continuation of this office No. 711 of 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit proposals for the Settlement of the Inám villages of the Chandor Táluka.

2. The total number of inám villages in the táluka is seven.

3. All are surveyed and settled. Proposals for revision settlement are now to be made.

4. The map accompanying the settlement report on Government villages shows the situation of the villages now under report.

5. The following statement gives the necessary information about the existing settlements :—

Village.	Year of settlement.	Whether Original or Revision Settlement.	Date of expiry of guarantee.	Authority for existing settlement.	Where printed.
Devargaon ...	1871-72	Revision Settlement...	1900-01	Government Resolution No. 2077 of 30th April 1872.	Selection CXXX, page 77.
Pimplad ...	1876-77	Do. ...	1900-01	Government Resolution, No. 7392 of 15th December 1876.	Selection COOLIV, page 3.
Kalkhede ...					
Kokankhede ...					
Mesankhede-Budruk ...	1898-89	Original Settlement...	1900-01	Survey Commission's No. S/1319 of 26th July 1899.	Appendix B to this report.
Dhodambe ...					
Dongargaon ...					

6. The following special Appendices relating to inám villages are given  
Other statistics will be found in the report on Government villages :—

Appendix.

- F. Villagewar cattle census.
- O. Revenue History.
- Q. ....
- Q<sup>1</sup>. Population and waste land.
- R. Papers relating to the Original Settlement of Kokankhede, Mesankhede-Budruk, Dhodambe and Dongargaon.

Pimplad.

7. This is a good village conveniently situated about 4 miles from the great market of Lásalgaon.

The arrears are inconsiderable. At the end of 1911-12 they amounted to only Rs. 143 and now are nil.

The following figures of sales and rents are recorded :—

Sales of land in Pimlad.				
I.—Dry-crop land.				
Total acres old.	Assessment.	Total sale price.	Average price per acre.	Number of times the assessment represented by price.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
62	42	1,025	16 8 6	24.40

  

II.—Garden land.				
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
0 25	1 2 3	100	160 0 0	87.67

Rental value of land in Pimlad.				
I.—Dry-crop.				
Total area leased.	Total assessment.	Total rent paid.	Average rent per acre.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
70	60	135	1 14 10	44.44

  

II.—Garden.				
136	175*	200	1 7 6	87.5

\*N. B.—This is an inám Khata of which the jodi is Rs. 35-4-0 only.

The above figures are not at all favourable, but as I have elsewhere pointed out it is dangerous to draw conclusions from the few statistics that can be collected in any one village.

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0. The village naturally falls in the proposed group I of Chandor Taluka. The maximum rate proposed for this group is Rs. 2-0-0. The increase therefore is only 14.28 per cent. This can safely be sanctioned.

There is pátasthal in this village on the Shiv River which has bandharas lower down in Takli and Nimgaon of the Niphád Taluka and also on several petty nallas.

At the 1st Revision Settlement 54 acres were entered as pátasthal under these bandharas.

During the current lease the villagers built a pacca bandhara lower down the Shiv. This bandhara was classed under my orders.

The River Shiv is by no means reliable, but the water-supply is probably less scanty than at Takli. In December 1912 there was water in the river but neither pát had any water as repairs are needed.

On the whole I think that the pátasthal rates should be retained unchanged on the old bandharas, and the new bandhara assessed under the same maximum rate as the upper Shiv bandhara. The rate appears to be on

the Rs. 8 scale for water only. The highest rate applied being only Rs. 5-0-0 owing to the low water class. It is necessary to explain to the inámdar that as long as water is not available owing to the disrepair of the bandhars, no water-cess is to be recovered.

8. This is a very fair village adjoining Pimplad on the west. It was formerly a Government village. It was given in part exchange for two other alienated villages by Government Resolution No. 2623, dated 20th July 1866. The transfer was actually carried out in 1869. It appears to have escaped notice at the time of the First Revision Settlement in 1870-71 that this village had been alienated.

Devargaon.

There are no arrears. The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-12-0 like that of Pimplad. Like Pimplad, I propose to include this village in Group I with a maximum rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

There is an area of 71 acres of pásthal under a pacca bandhara on the Shelu River. The water-supply is fair. But there are many bandharas above the Devargaon bandhara. At Jopul especially there are several kaccha bandharas which very effectively starve the Devargaon bandhara. The Devargaon thalkaris feel the more aggrieved because the water-cess on Jopul bandharas has been entirely abolished. I can find no good reason to alter the present rates for water in Devargaon and recommend that they should be retained at the present level.

9. This is a prosperous little village about five miles from Lásalgaon. There are no arrears in the village and no complaints about collection.

Káikhode.

The present state of affairs is peculiar. The village was surveyed in 1856-57.

The revenue collected during the last four years was Rs. 593 annually.

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-4-0.

The village is on the border line between the proposed Group I and II. An increase over the present collections is certainly due owing to the rise in prices. I think that the placing of this village in Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0 giving an increase of 40 per cent. will be reasonable. The village is hardly prosperous enough to justify the higher increase entailed by placing in Group I.

There is a kaccha bandhara on the Goi River. It is only built occasionally. At present Rs. 2-0-0 per acre is levied when water is taken. I do not think that any permanent rate can be imposed. If this were a Government village, water-cess would certainly have been abolished. If necessary, an occasional rate might be levied, with the permission of the Collector, under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code.

1 Kokankhede.

2 Dongargaon.

3 Dhodambe.

4 Mesankhede-Budrak.

10. These four villages form part of the Vin-churkar Jahagir. They were all settled for the first time in 1898-99.

Mesankhede, Dongargaon and Kokankhede are situated in the Eastern part of the Táluka between Chándor and Manmad. There is however some reason to believe that the proximity of the hills gives these villages a slightly better rainfall than villages further east.

Dhodambe is near the western end of the táluka and has a plentiful rainfall.

The arrears are nil. Revenue is collected with ease. Unoccupied assessed waste has decreased from 810 acres at the Settlement to 209 acres now.

The present rates which were fixed with reference to the rates prevailing in the adjoining Government villages are given below. The rates proposed for adjoining Government villages may again be adopted. The increase involved may be thought somewhat large for villages so recently settled. But the existing rates are based not on the prices prevailing at the time of the settle-

ment, but on the prices prevailing at the time of the settlement of the Government villages:—

Village.	Existing maximum rate.		Proposed maximum rate.		Increase per cent.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Kokankhede ... ..	1	6 0	1	12 0	27·27
Dhodambe ... ..	1	6 0	1	12 0	27·27
Dongargaon ... ..	1	6 0	1	12 0	27·27
Mesankhede-Budruk ... ..	1	4 0	1	12 0	40·00

Pátasthal in these villages forms an important and difficult question. Before the introduction of the Suryey no pátasthal rate was levied. The introduction of the pátasthal rate was one of the chief causes of the large increase in revenue due to the survey.

Mesankhede-Budruk has water-cess of Rs. 26 on two kaccha bandharas. There had been no water for six years at least at the date of my visit in 1912. The Jahágirdar Sárdar G. M. Vinchurkar readily agrees to abolish the water-cess permanently in this village. I accordingly propose to strike off the pátasthal here.

Kokankhede has in all 10 bandharas on two branches of the Pánjhan River. All these bandharas are kaccha except one (Bandhara No. 8).

The water-supply is fair in all these bandharas and no case can be made out for total abolition.

The present water-rate is calculated on the Rs. 8 scale and may be retained without alteration.

Dongargaon is in much the same case as Mesankhede-Budruk. There was no water either in 1911 or 1912. The bandharas are all kaccha and are made on petty nullahs. I consider that the classing of land in this village as pátasthal was a mistake. No pátasthal rate was ever levied before; while under present conditions the jahágirdar must remit the water-cess frequently. I recommend that the water-rate in this village be entirely remitted. The water-cess of Rs. 218 was the main cause of the heavy increase of 62 per cent. which resulted from survey settlement. The abolition of the water-cess will cause a nominal reduction in the total jáma of this village, but actually loss of revenue will be negligible owing to the necessity of remitting water-cess at present.

*Dhodambe.*—In this village there are 19 kaccha bandharas on various small streams. The water-cess of Rs. 943 is considerable, but the average rate per acre is only Rs. 3-11-10 (inclusive of soil assessment), the water-supply is on the whole fair. Water was flowing still in January 1913 in several of the bandharas while all were reported to have had water. In the same year the bandharas of Dongargaon and Mesankhede had been dry all along. So also in 1911-12 there was water in all but two of the bandharas. It is therefore clear that though these bandharas are kaccha there is sufficient reason to retain the assessment. No doubt the water will suffice for rabi crops in most years. On the other hand there is no reason to increase the rate. I recommend that the present water-rate be retained without alteration.

11. In conclusion, I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned be guaranteed for 30 years as in the case of Government villages.

Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

3.—*Chándor.*

1. Chándor táluka is lightly assessed and the anna scale of classing is lenient to the worst soils. In some places I am inclined to think that the classing was not very well done, but that cannot be helped. I think the proposed increase is sufficient, considering the circumstances of the táluka. It is higher than in others.

2. I agree with the proposed grouping. The eastern villages are well off for market purposes but they are in the dry belt. It is of course well known that the rainfall decreases rapidly from the ghats to a certain distance inland and that it increases again as it approaches the central parts of India. Between the areas of decrease and increase there seems to be a narrow belt of minimum rainfall running through the east of Sinnar and the west of Kopargaon, along the Yeola Niphad border, then through East Chandor and the trijunction of Malegaon, Kalwan and Baglan Tálukas. Just at Manmad this belt is slightly broken by the mountains of Katárya and Goraknath, but it begins again just north of Manmad and is about at its worst at Umbrana in Malegaon. Possibly a lower group would be justified for these eastern villages; but even now the assessment will average only 6 or 8 annas.

3. As regards the pátasthal assessment no increase has been proposed where it is not justified. It is rather questionable whether decrease should not have been proposed in some cases, such as those on the Gui and Lendi rivers. But the remission system works well now, and can, I think, be trusted to prevent any hardship. After all, when prices have risen so much exemption from increase is equivalent to decrease. Many of tháls are so full of wells that the drying up of the páts does not bring actual disaster.

4. I agree with the proposals for the seven inám villages.

5. I have therefore no alterations to suggest in this táluka.

C. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.

From

J. H. GARBETT, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NA'SIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the Second Revision Settlement of the Yeola Táluka.

2. The táluka consists of 101 Government villages and 19 alienated.

There has been no change in the total number of villages since the First Revision Settlement. But 8 of the present Government villages formerly belonged to the Vinchurkars' jághir. They lapsed to Government in 1892 and were surveyed and settled for the first time in 1895.

3. The existing settlements are as follows :—

Number of Government villages.	Authority.	Printed in
1	Government Resolution No. 2077, dated 30th April 1872.	Government Selection CXXX.
84	Government Resolution No. 4811, dated 8th August 1877.	Do. CCCXLVI.
8	Government Resolution No. 674, dated 26th January 1895.	Do. do.
8	Government Resolution No. 3217, dated 8th May 1899.	Do. CCCXCI.

The guarantee of the first village expired in 1902. The guarantee of the remaining villages expired in 1906.

4. The Second Revision Settlement was entrusted to the late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton. He submitted a report in 1905. Government in Resolution No. 9787, dated 17th October 1911, subsequently directed that a fresh report should be submitted with special reference to information available from the Record-of-Rights.

5. The physical features of the táluka are described in paragraph 35 of Colonel Taverner's Report on the 1st Revision. (In brief, the táluka consists of undulating and light soils almost throughout. The drainage is from north to south. In the valleys of the small streams soil of better quality is found. While in the extreme south (especially at Mukhed and the Maháلكhede) very deep black soil begins like that of Kopargaon Táluka.

Along the northern frontier and over the whole of the north-western quarter of the táluka, the country is very broken and hilly. The soils are of very poor quality and shallow all over this part.

Climate and Rainfall.

6. Appendix A gives statistics of rainfall recorded at Yeola since 1904.

Rain-gauges are also maintained by the Public Works Department at Khirdi-Sáthe and Maháلكhede-Cháudor. Unfortunately the statistics of the Khirdi-Sáthe gauge are incomplete while the Maháلكhede gauge is new.

Comparative figures as far as possible are given :—

Total Rainfall.					
Year.		Yeola.	Khirdi-Sátbe.	Mahálkhede.	
1909	...	23.51	17.23	.....	
1910	...	31.80	29.09	.....	
1911	...	17.04	19.76	.....	
1912	...	20.08	16.34	.....	
1913	...	20.47	17.58	13.77	
Average of 5 years		22.57	20.00	.....	

The rainfall of this táluka is deserving of very close study. It is usually considered that 20 inches of rain is enough to give a normal crop of bájri. The average rainfall of the táluka is therefore sufficient. But the fluctuations are very great. Since 1904 only 6 years can be called normal as regards total rainfall.

Again there is very good reason to believe that the tract running north and south through Pátode is a region of still more deficient and irregular rainfall. The record of the one year at Mahálkhede bears out my local observation.

Towards the east again, contrary to the belief of Colonel Taverner, there appears to be a slight decrease in rainfall as is shown by the rainfall statistics of Khirdi-Sátbe.

From the time of the Original Survey this uncertainty of rainfall has been recognized. It is a factor which must receive due weight in the fixing of rates as it makes the táluka less prosperous and wealthy than others further west.

(7. The principal crop is bájri.) It covers 47.73 per cent. of the cropped area. Normally the area of bájri exceeds that of jowári and wheat put together. But in years of unfavourable kharif rain, the rabi crops of jowári and wheat are sown in larger areas.

(Pulses are next in importance.) They are sown as mixed crop with bájri. Gram only is a rabi crop grown separately.

Cotton in this táluka is of little importance but has increased from 0.12 per cent. of the cropped area during the previous decade to 2.04 per cent. during the present decade.

Bájri is universally grown for home consumption, while the other crops are chiefly intended for sale. (Owing to the dearth of good grazing, cotton is never likely to be grown on a large scale.) The price of fodder generally being very high.

Appendix B1 gives the area under irrigated crops. The irrigated area is naturally less than in more favourably situated tálukas. Pátasthal is inferior and the Godávri Left Bank Canal touches only 3 villages :—

Proportion of gross irrigated area to gross area cropped in adjoining tálukas (5 years average).			
Yeola.	Sinnar.	Niphád.	Chándor.
3.92	6.02	6.58	6.86

It is likely that there will be an increase in irrigation as the Godávri Left Bank Canal develops. It commands 3,178 acres in the villages of Mukhed, Mahálkhede-Chándor and Mahálkhede-Pátode.

## Communications.

8. There have been great improvements in communications since the First Revision.

At that time the only made road was the Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road which still exists in good repair.

Now the so-called Khándesh-Nizám's Frontier Road traverses the táluka from east to west.

The Dhond-Manmád Chord of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was constructed in 1876-77 and follows the line of the Ahmednagar-Málegaon Road.

The Nizam's Godávári Valley Railway also traverses the táluka from Ankai to Bhulegaon in the south-east.

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there are stations for goods and passengers at Yeola and Ankai.

On the Godávári Valley Railway there are stations at Nagarsul and Talváde (known as Tárur). To the táluka of Yeola these railways are a convenience especially for the importation of fodder (grass and kadbi) from the Hyderábád State.

As a means of opening up the trade of the táluka, they are not so useful.

This is due to the fact that the east of the táluka through which the Godávári Valley Railway runs is very sterile and has no produce to export. All the surplus of this tract is used for the support of the large non-agricultural population of Yeola and its environs. Moreover the break of gauge at Manmád is a sufficient deterrent to the use of this line for goods.

The exports from Yeola by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are more important ; but as an export centre for agricultural produce Yeola is far inferior to Lásalgaon. To avoid the delay inevitable at Manmád Junction produce goes by road to Lásalgaon from the western half of the táluka.

For the rest, country tracks traverse the country in all directions. These on the whole are fair but in the north-east the passable tracks are few.

There is one point which deserves particular attention. It is that of the value of the Dhond-Manmád and Godávári Valley Lines to Yeola Táluka. Government in paragraphs 4 and 6 of their Resolution on the First Revision Settlement of this táluka expressed the opinion that these lines would open up the markets of the Deccan and Madras to this tract.

I attempted to find out separately the "Up" and "Down" traffic on these lines, but the Companies inform me that such statistics are not available. But from local inquiry I am satisfied that the expectation of Government has not been realized. All produce, which can be spared for export, goes to Bombay. To send such produce to Hyderábád or the Madras Presidency would be a case of "coals to Newcastle."

The lines are, however, very useful as a stabiliser of prices during famine or scarcity and are in this respect a great benefit to the táluka.

## Markets.

9. Appendix C gives a rough estimate of the sales at the various bazárs in the táluka.

Only Yeola is of general importance. The cattle and horse market here is famous. While the trade in lugdis and turbans (both silk and cotton) is very important. The grain market is considerable. But the grain sold is chiefly for local consumption.

Undoubtedly nearness to Yeola is a point to be given weight in the grouping of this táluka.

The remaining 7 bazárs are small and of local importance only.

10. Yeola is famous for its silk weaving and gold thread works. There are also a great number of cotton looms in Yeola and its environs. The actual details of the crafts have been

## Trade and Industries.

described in the previous Settlement Report.

The number of cotton looms is 4,361 and of silk looms 2,030. The number has increased from 3,000 and 600, respectively, in 1904.



The importance of industries from the point of view of the cultivator is, of course, that the industrial population must be fed.

To a large extent the fact that 48·0 per cent. of the population are non-agriculturists, results in Yeola being a non-exporting taluka.

The returns of exports and imports by rail strongly emphasize this fact. The excess of 153,885 maunds in weight of imports over exports is due to the fact that the exports are largely valuable silks and cloths which go out by post, railway parcel or on the persons of customers and not by goods train. But at the same time the figures of export are insignificant when compared with almost any station on the main line.

It is safe to say that the presence of 30,000 non-agriculturists accounts for the smallness of the exports of agricultural produce.

*Statement of exports in maunds.*

Year.	Ankai.				Yeola.			
	Agric- ultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Other articles.	Total.	Agric- ultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Other articles.	Total.
1909	721	...	19	740	19,224	4,534	11,945	35,703
1910	18	...	338	356	24,531	5,181	8,727	38,439
1911	96	299	181	576	28,368	6,347	18,627	53,360
1912	4	...	16	20	6,774	6,620	8,247	21,641
1913	5	897	23	925	10,642	4,706	12,828	28,171
Average	169	239	115	523	17,911	5,478	12,074	35,463

*Statement of imports in maunds.*

Year.	Ankai.			Yeola.		
	General merchandise.	Building material.	Total.	General merchandise.	Building material.	Total.
1909	24	.....	24	1,44,886	34,619	1,79,455
1910	2,205	297	2,502	1,49,926	31,096	1,81,022
1911	155	.....	155	2,23,216	83,351	2,56,567
1912	123	10	133	2,14,746	25,270	2,40,016
1913	47	5,526	5,573	1,51,771	30,285	1,82,056
Average	511	1,166	1,677	1,76,699	80,924	2,07,623

*His Highness the Nizám's Guaranteed State Railway.*

*Exports in maunds.*

Year.	Nagarsul.	Tarur.
1909	3,934	82
1910	4,871	443
1911	8,285	3,059
1912	5,564	598
1913	6,540	1,226
Average	5,839	1,082

*Imports in maunds.*

Year.				Nagarsul.	Tarur.
1909	...	...	...	4,122	76
1910	...	...	...	1,970	125
1911	...	...	...	8,875	4,805
1912	...	...	...	22,991	757
1913	...	...	...	8,086	653
Average				9,209	1,233

11. The total population according to the census is as follows :—

Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Change.
1872	...	...	...	59,313	
1881	...	...	...	53,282	-10 per cent.
1891	...	...	...	65,812	+23 " "
1901	...	...	...	56,584	-14 " "
1911	...	...	...	63,157	+12 " "

These figures show that the táluka is liable to serious in-roads from famine. The decrease of 14 per cent. in population in 1901 is no doubt directly attributable to the famine years 1896-97, 1899-1900 and 1900-01. The latest census shows some improvement but even up to now the population is less than in 1891.

It is noticeable that the whole increase in population since 1901 is in the agriculturists. The non-agricultural population has decreased by 439 (from 54.40 per cent. to 48.00 per cent). This decrease is partly due to the new method of classifying unskilled labour, but is also real to some extent.

In addition to the exodus of craftsmen owing to famine, plague has carried off 2,988 persons since 1904. But for plague the population would have probably passed the level of 1891.

The details of plague deaths are as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths.
1904	1,392
1905	1,065
1906	89
1907	129
1908	28
1909	.....
1910	1
1911	135
1912	149
1913	.....

" It is noticeable that the population is by no means dense. If Yeola City is included the density is 154 persons per square mile. This exactly equals the density of the Násik District as a whole. Excluding Yeola City, the rural population is only 112 per square mile; this is less than half the density of Niphád Táluka. This shows very clearly the relative fertility and productive power of the two tálukas."

12. Appendix H shows the number of schools and scholars in 1879, Schools and Education. 1904-05, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

The growth of education in the last few years is remarkable. It is a factor to be reckoned with in estimating the prosperity of the táluka.

13. Appendix F shows an increase in live and dead-stock since the last Agricultural Resources. census. The figures of 1912-13 were obtained by a special census and can be regarded as fairly correct.

A comparison with the year 1875-76 is not exact, as statistics for 93 villages only are available. But at the latest census plough cattle in those 93 villages are 11,723 as against 11,308. The resources of the táluka fell off seriously after the famine of 1900 but from that year onwards there has been progress. At the present day the resources are better than at any previously recorded period.

In 1905 Mr. Crofton made a strong point in favour of no increase in assessment on the ground of the falling off in resources. He wrote: "Though the area under cultivation is practically unchanged, there has been an unfortunate decline of 20 per cent. in the value of the live-stock of the táluka since the last settlement, and other things being equal, this should warrant a decrease of assessment."

In nine years the deficiency has been more than made up. It is certainly remarkable that in spite of severe fodder scarcity in 1911 the agricultural resources in 1913 should reach their highest level.

Though I do not agree with Mr. Crofton in regarding the agricultural resources as a criterion on which to base my proposals, still I consider that they should be given a very prominent position in deciding whether the táluka is prosperous or not. Of late there has been a great development in the transport of fodder in time of scarcity. It is therefore unlikely that in the future, cattle will be liable to the severe fluctuations which are found in the past.

14. Appendix J shows the number of wells and other sources of water supply. No change of importance is noticeable since 1903-04.

Water-supply.

The one tank for irrigation is that at Khirdi Sáthe built in the year 1900. It gives a valuable supply of water for irrigation in Nagarsul and Mátulthán. It is also proposed to use its water for drinking purposes in Yeola. A new scheme is now being worked out.

Generally the water-supply from wells is adequate. The streams are usually dry by December.

15. Appendices K and K<sup>1</sup> contain the statistics of recent sales which I have collected in the villages from the Record-of-Rights.

Sales of Land.

The number of cases by no means indicates the number of cases examined. For various reasons quite four out of five sales had to be rejected.

As I have remarked in other reports the use of these figures is more for comparison with large tracts than for the grouping of individual villages.

The value of land in this táluka is very much lower than in the adjoining tálukas of Sinnar and Niphád. Whether one looks at the actual price paid per acre or at the number of times the assessment represented by the price Yeola comes out badly.

Táluka.	Average price of land.			
	Dry crop.		Bágáit.	
	Per acre.	Multiple of assessment.	Per acre.	Multiple of assessment.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Yeola .. .. .	16	35	57	59
Sinnar ... ..	36	62	235	111
Niphád ... ..	57	55	168	62
Chándor ... ..	15	39	134	67

From these figures it is clear that Yeola was rightly given more lenient treatment than tálukas to the west and north.

A comparison of present sale prices with those of past years would have been interesting. Until recently however the sale statistics were taken from Registration Records and could not be taken as representing true market price.

Mr. Crofton in 1905 gave statistics with his report. These are reproduced below, with the present figures for comparison.

*Statement of sales.*

Period.	Number of cases.	Acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average sale price per acre.	Average number of times the assessment represented by price.
1890-91 to 1896-96	100	2,258	1,345	0 9 6	26,428	11 11 3	19.6
1896-97 to 1900-01	100	2,116	1,228	0 9 8	29,379	13 14 2	23.9
1910-14	816	5,145	2,516	0 7 9	94,946	18 7 3	37.7

“Though there has been apparently a marked rise in the sale value of land, I do not think it safe to use this table to support the conclusion. From general inquiry I am convinced that land value has undoubtedly risen.”

16. Appedixces M and M<sup>1</sup> give statistics of rents. The transactions were ascertained to be free contracts, uncomplicated by debts or other disturbing factors.

These statistics would be more useful if they were more extensive. (There is great difficulty in finding cases as crop-share rents are ordinarily used.) Naturally crop-share rents are of no use for statistical purposes as it is impossible to ascertain what the landlord actually receives.

Until the introduction of the Record-of-Rights statistics of leases were obtained from the Registration Records. These Records contain only leases for more than 1 year and a few annual leases where the transaction is something more than a mere lease. The figures which are now given in Appedixces M and M<sup>1</sup> contain oral leases and unregistered leases as well as registered leases.

A comparison with the figures of adjoining tálukas throws some light on the question of equalising the pitch of assessment. The figures relate to recent years and are obtained by local inquiry in all cases.

Rents in 1911 to 1914.

Táluka.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
Yeola	4,484	2,964	Rs a. p. 0 10 6	9,535	Rs. a. p. 2 2 0	31.08
Sinnar	1,204	1,877	1 2 3	5,572	4 10 0	24.07
Niphád	2,091	3,103	1 7 8	9,996	4 12 5	31.00
Chándor	3,711	2,348	0 10 1	7,288	1 15 5	32.14
Násik (Deah only)	2,215	2,668	1 3 2	8,942	4 0 7	29.78

The above figures confirm the view that land in Yeola is less valuable than in Niphád and Sinnar, looking at rent per acre. If percentage of rent represented by the assessment is looked at, there is little variation in the five tálukas. In all cases it is moderate. The value of land in Yeola, both for selling and letting is very nearly the same as that of Chándor.

The Godávari Left Bank Canal irrigates land in Mukhed, Mahálkhede Chándor and Mahálkhede Pátode. The selling and letting value of land ought to be some guide as to whether the canal has benefitted the villages.

Value of land in the canal villages.								
Village.	I Sales (Dry-crop and Garden).				II Leases (Dry-crop and Garden).			
	Area of land sold.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Number of times the assessment represented by sale price.	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
		Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mukhed ... ..	8	9 0 0	851	94.55	97	101 12 0	234 0 0	43.48
Mahálkhede-Chándor...	6	17 12 0	700	39.05	...	...	...	.....
Mahálkhede-Pátode ...	54	56 0 0	1,575	28.12	21	23 9 4	80 0 0	29.47
Average per acre ...	...	1 3 5	46	37.6	...	1 0 11	2 10 0	39.04

These figures seem to show that land in the canal villages has as yet no greater value than in other parts of the táluka.

17. There are very few crop experiments relating to this táluka. I was unable to do any here myself.

The following statement shows 4 recorded experiments :—

Village and date.	Crop.	Yield per acre.		Value.	Assessment per acre.	Percentage incidence of assessment on produce.	Percentage, incllence of assessment at present prices.
		Principal product.	By-product.				
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Nágaon ... .. 18th December 1893, (Sic. f Nágde).	Sugarcane Pun- dia.	Number of canes— 16,032 large, 7,440 medium, 7,552 small. 31,024	Nil.	1,102 0 0	1 7 7	0.13	...
Nágde ... .. 4th February 1895.	Great millet shalu jowári.	171	885	6 11 2	0 2 6	8.86	5.98
Nagarsul ... .. 4th February 1895.	Gram ..	946	385	20 2 6	1 8 2	7.49	3.68
Bábulgaon Khurd ... 17th January 1904.	Linseed ..	118	...	3 13 8	1 10 0	42.45	...

There is one experiment on wheat reported by Messrs. Fletcher and Whitcombe, taken in a year of abundant rainfall, which gives the following result at present prices :—

Village.	Yield per acre.	Value at price of 1914.	Percentage incidence of assessment on produce.
	Md. s.	Rs. a. p.	
Chichondi Budruk ...	7 15	34 2 0	3.68

The incidence of assessment is moderate except in the case of linseed experiment where the crop was very poor owing to complete failure of rain after sowing. The Deputy Director of Agriculture was not satisfied as to the correctness of the result.

Prices.

18. Appendix N gives the prices of the principal commodities from 1888 to 1913.

It is difficult to follow the figures from year to year.

It is easier to take the four principal kinds of grain by decennial period in order of importance for comparison with past years. As a check I give the prices of all India taken from "Variations in Indian Price Levels":—

Average prices at Yeola in seers per rupee.							
	1846—55.	1856—65.	1866—75.	1876—87.	1888—97.	1898—07.	1908—13.
Bájri ... ..	45	27½	20½	} Prices not available.	16	16	12½
Wheat ... ..	37	24½	15		14½	10½	9½
Jowári ... ..	52½	35½	27		21½	18½	13
Gram ... ..	36	22	15		15½	12	11½

Average prices for all India in seers per rupee.						
	1866—75.	1876—85.	1886—95.	1896—05.	1906—12.	
Bájri ... ..	20·0	20·48	18·18	16·0	13·17	
Wheat ... ..	17·5	17·6	15·14	12·3	10·43	
Jowári ... ..	22·88	23·4	20·71	17·99	14·49	
Gram ... ..	21·22	20·48	20·98	16·33	14·48	

The fluctuations from year to year are most violent in the case of bájri and jowári which are grown chiefly for local consumption.

Wheat is more affected by the price in the European and American markets. Hence its price is not so dependent on the season's crop. A good wheat crop may be accompanied by high price much to the advantage of the cultivator. High price of bájri on the other hand usually means that the cultivator has none to sell.

The crops given above cover 76 per cent. of the gross area cropped and are therefore quite representative.

The two sets of figures differ in detail. This is partly owing to the fact that the periods do not correspond exactly. It is however clear from both sets of figures that there has been a steady rise in prices.

Writing in 1905 about prices Mr. Crofton observed that "in spite of the great fluctuations from year to year . . . , there has been no general movement throughout the lease either in the direction of rise or fall". This statement was made on the basis of figures of 1865 to 1875 and of 1890 to 1904 excluding 1897-1901. I do not think that the data were enough to justify the conclusion. I prefer not to exclude years of scarcity. Tampering with averages is always dangerous. It is, I think, far safer to give the average prices without excluding any year. Famine and scarcity recur in this taluka. No doubt they leave more than a passing effect on prices. If such years are excluded from the averages the quantity of grain required, on an average, to pay Government's dues is not correctly ascertainable.

I therefore think it safe to say that there has been a definite rise in prices since 1875, the decade preceding the settlement of most of the táluka.

This rise is as follows :—

		Percentage rise in prices.					
		Yeola.			India.		
		Prices in sars per rupee.		Percentage change.	Prices in sars per rupee.		Percentage change.
		1866-75.	1904-13.		1866-75.	1906-12.*	
Bajri	...	20½	15½	+50	20	13½	+50
Wheat	...	15	10½	+46	17½	10½	+66
Jowári	...	27	15½	+71	22½	14½	+56
Gram	...	15	11½	+27	21½	14½	+46

It appears from these prices that there would still be a margin of profit to cultivator higher than at the beginning of the lease if the assessment were raised by the highest permissible amount of 33 per cent. all round. That is to say the real amount paid by the occupant would still be less than at the beginning of the lease.

For reasons which I have discussed in my report on the Igatpuri táluka, I think that the present high price of grain will continue. At most a slight reduction may be expected.

Since writing the above, the result of the inquiry into the course of prices carried out by Mr. Datta has been made known. This inquiry fully bears out the results of my local inquiry. Though the war has made it unsafe to attempt any forecast of the probable course of prices in the future, it seems to me likely that a district producing mostly food-grains will suffer little if at all from a fall in prices. I have regarded it almost as an axiom that the rise in prices must be beneficial to producers. This point has been discussed by Mr. Datta at considerable length ; it seems unnecessary to enlarge on the point in this report.

Wages.

19. Information on this point is not easy to obtain.

There is however no doubt in my mind that the constant complaint that labour cannot be had on the old terms is true.

The rate of wages recorded by classers in 1895 is annas 2 to 4 for ordinary field labour, and annas 3 to 4½ for harvest. By the year Rs. 20 in addition to food and clothes was the usual rate.

From personal inquiries I gather that at present wages are from annas 3 to 4 annas per day and in harvest time from 6 annas to 8 annas. Much depends on the season, the man and the distance from Yeola.

If hired by the year a labourer is paid Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 in addition to food and clothing.

At harvest higher rates have to be paid. In many cases reapers are paid, instead of wages, 5 bundles of corn out of every 105.

My conclusion is that there has been a rise in wages without a corresponding rise in efficiency. This fact is adverse to the cultivator.

Agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

20. Correct figures of each class are available for 1913-14 only :—

Area held by agriculturists and non-agriculturists.			
Year.		Area held by	
		Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
1911-12	...	Correct figures 155,581	not available. 81,252
1912-13	...		
1913-14	...		

The percentage of land held by non-agriculturists is compared with that of other talukas :—

Percentage of total land held in 1913-14 by	Ycola.	Niphad.	Sinnar.	Chandor.
Agriculturists ...	83.3	77.74	91.0	81.05
Non-agriculturists ...	16.7	22.26	9.0	18.95

Considering the large non-agricultural population of the taluka, these figures are satisfactory.

21. Appendix O contains the details of land occupied and of collections and remissions, in batches according to year of settlement.

Revenue History.

First as regards occupied and unoccupied area, the following statement gives the details :—

*Statement of Government occupied and unoccupied area in 101 Government villages.*

	First year of existing settlement.		1903-04.		1913-14.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Acres occupied (excluding inam).	152,139	88,584	1,50,352	88,521	150,997	86,262
Unoccupied assessed.	16,245	2,579	1,115	369	977	387

The figures here given hardly require comment. Cultivation has reached its limit. Appendix Q<sup>1</sup> shows that except in 3 or 4 villages where land has recently been disforested there is no land left worth cultivating. The demand for land is very keen. Wherever there is any forest land, the villagers are pressing for its grant for cultivation. So keen are they for land that they apply for land even in Nandgaon Taluka where there is a large area of disforested land.

The introduction of the existing settlement showed the following result :—

*Statement showing effect of introduction of settlement on occupied area.*

Year of settlement.	Number of villages.	Occupied area at 1st year of settlement.	Minimum area occupied during first 5 years of settlement.
1871-72	1	533	533
1876-77	81	129,646	119,560
1895-96	8	10,505	10,411
1899-1900	8	11,455	11,261



The introduction of the 1st Revision into 84 villages in 1876-77 was followed by a serious fall of 10,000 acres in occupied area. This revision caused an increase of 46·5 per cent. in assessment. Unfortunately 1877 was a year of famine and falling population so that the increase in assessment came at an inopportune time. It would be a mistake to attribute the whole decrease to the effect of the new settlement.

In the 50's a very large area of waste land was included in forest. The total cultivated area has not quite reached the level at which it stood in 1876-77. This is due only to the fact that much of the cultivable waste is still retained in forest. It would be readily taken up at a good price if it were thrown open to cultivation.

The slight decrease in cultivation should not be regarded as a sign that the táluka is less prosperous.

Secondly as regards revenue collection, there was a good deal of trouble in the villages settled in 1876-77. This was due to the revision increment coming at a time of famine.

After the balances were put straight in 1882 there was no trouble until the famine of 1899-1900 which entailed heavy remissions and forfeiture of land. The years 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 were all poor to fair. But the revenue was collected entirely, if not all in its proper year.

The land-revenue is collected without difficulty in most cases. The system of suspensions now in force has done much to ease the burden in bad years. The assessment forms but a small portion of the produce in good years so that even the payment of two years' dues at once is not felt. The only time when the assessment, however light, was burdensome was in the years when the farmer had no surplus to spare.

22. *Method of assessment.* (i) *Dry-crop.*—The method of assessment in 85 villages is the same as that followed in all the earlier settled villages of Niphád, Sinnar, Chándor, Násik and Dindori Tálukas. It is described in my report on the Chándor Táluka.

In 16 villages settled after 1877 rates were calculated by means of a jantri.

The effect of applying the jantri is shown by the following statement :—

*Statement showing the effect of applying jantri in 16 villages.*

Village.	Dry-crop assessment under existing jantri.	Dry-crop assessment calculated under old system.	Difference.	Difference per cent. of new over old.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thángaon ... ..	594	543	+ 51	+ 9
Jaulke ... ..	1,055	1,052	+ 3	.....
Kánadi ... ..	431	442	— 11	— 2
Badápur ... ..	1,352	1,357	— 5	.....
Rájápur ... ..	996	843	+ 153	+ 17
Gárkhede ... ..	424	431	— 7	— 1
Murmi ... ..	262	266	— 4	— 1
Tándulvádi ... ..	221	223	— 2	.....
Balhegaon ... ..	543	549	— 6	— 1
Kotamgaon Khurd ... ..	877	865	+ 12	+ 1
Yeola ... ..	1,319	1,151	+ 168	+ 14
Bháram ... ..	722	709	+ 13	+ 1
Bábhulgaon Khurd ... ..	1,196	1,200	— 4	.....
Pátode ... ..	4,650	4,383	+ 267	+ 6
Bháykhede ... ..	362	354	+ 8	+ 2
Náygavhán ... ..	396	407	— 11	— 2
Total ... ..	15,400	14,775	+ 625	+ 4

The difference is negligible in 12 villages. In Thángaon and Pátode it is less than 10 per cent. But in Rájápur and Yeola it amounts to between 2 and 3 annas in the rupee.

The excessive difference in Yeola and Rájápur is due to two causes.

First, there is a difference in the classification scale used as shown below :—

New scale.			Old scale.		
Class.	Annas.		Class.	Annas.	
I	16	...	I	16	...
II	14	...	II	14	...
III	12	...	III	12	...
IV	10	...	IV	10	...
V	8	...	V	8	...
VI	6	...	VI	6	...
VII	4½	...	VII	4	...
VIII	3	...	VIII	2	...
IX	2	...	IX	1	...
X	1	...			

Secondly the jantri class comes in. Yeola is put in the 1st jantri class and Rájápur in the 3rd. All the other 14 villages settled after 1877 are in the 4th jantri class.

In my humble opinion, the jantri class imports into the question, matters which are fully allowed for in grouping.

Where the difference does not exceed 10 per cent. I think it may be ignored. Assessment cannot be reduced to an exact calculation. But where the difference amounts to 14 and 17 per cent. Something should be done to equalize rates.

This can be done either—

(1) by changing the method of calculating the rates and using the old classification scale, or

(2) reducing the maximum rate, or

(3) giving a permanent remission.

I think that the last is the best method. I would suggest that subject to verification of the calculations by the Department of Land Records, a permanent remission of annas two in the rupee of assessment may be given at Yeola and Rájápur as a special measure to equalize the assessment with that of neighbouring villages.

Motasthal Bagait is assessed in the manner described in my report on Chándor Táluka. No alteration is proposed in this system. New wells are ignored, the land being regarded as dry-crop.

There is no rice-land in this táluka.

23. All patasthal assessment amounting to Rs. 2,656-8-0 in 32 villages was abolished by Government Resolution No. 227¢, dated 6th March 1911, except on the Narangi river which receives water from the Khirdi Sáthe Tank built in 1900.

There is kayam patasthal on this river as follows :—

Village.	Area of Patasthal.	Soil.	Water cost.
Nagaraul ...	109	320	296
Matulthan ...	55	257	217
Total ...	164	577	513

All land irrigated in excess of the above is at present charged under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code.

It is uncertain whether water will be taken or not from this source for the supply of Yeola City. The Executive Engineer, Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation, advises that the kayam patasthal should be abolished in order to avoid future difficulty. I agree with him. It will be better for the Collector to impose a rate under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code as the supply even now fluctuates considerably and may be reduced before the expiry of the coming settlement owing to silting of the tank.

No patasthal will then remain in this táluka.

24. It has always been recognized that Yeola Táluka suffers from scanty and irregular rainfall. This drawback would be to some extent mitigated by good soil and facilities for irrigation. Kopargaon Táluka on the south enjoys both the latter advantages; yet it is rated at a uniform rate of only Rs. 1-8-0. No doubt a much higher rate would have been proposed for Kopargaon had its revision come on now instead of in 1905.

Summary.

Coming to details, the crops grown are mostly kharif. This is one reason why Yeola has little to export and must remain poor.

It is well-known that the rabi crops and cotton are the principal money-getters.

As for communications Yeola is well enough off. There are roads traversing the táluka from north to south and from east to west. There are also two branch railways running through the táluka. Where there are no made roads, country tracks serve the purposes of traffic.

Yeola is itself an excellent market. Lásalgaon the greatest grain market of the district is within easy reach of the western half of the táluka.

Yeola is also a manufacturing town with a prosperous non-agricultural population who consume much of the surplus produce.

Population has risen slightly in spite of a severe set-back in 1901. It is now nearly as high as in 1891. On the whole progress is satisfactory.

More important—still is the enormous growth in agricultural resources. At present live and dead-stock are more numerous than ever before.

This fact by itself shows that agriculture is prosperous under the present settlement.

Prices of produce have risen some 35 per cent. since the years preceding the last settlement. No doubt the rise in prices is the chief cause of the rayats' prosperity.

It is also the surest indication on which a rise in assessment can be based?

The value of land is still low as compared with most of the other Deshi tálukas. This gives a sufficient reason for assessing the táluka lightly as compared with richer tálukas.

There is, in fact, nothing to make one hesitate about following prices as the logical basis for a rise in assessment.

25. There are at present eight groups in the táluka.

Group I contains three villages settled at different times. One is Máhal-khede Chándor, a small village which was settled in 1872 together with a number of distant villages of the Niphád and Chándor Tálukas. It did not appear on the map and in the state-ment of villages is called "Pákhed." There is no reason for the exceptionally high rating of this village. It will now be included in the same group as its neighbours on the east.

The other villages of Group I are Yeola and its suburb Kotamgaon Khurd. These villages are rightly regarded as the best in the táluka. They have all the advantages of roads, rail, manure and market. As to climate, this part of the táluka appears to be better off than the eastern portion and than the dry Pátode tract.

Round Yeola there are six<sup>\*</sup> villages (Babulgaon Khurd, Nágde, Balhegaon, Bargaon, Vadgaon Balhe and Angangaon) which receive considerable advantages from proximity to Yeola which cannot however bear quite as high a rate as Yeola itself.

The progress of resources in these 6 villages is as follows :—

Year.	Population.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Carts.
1st year of settlement	3,236	463	286	37
1918	3,426	517	355	75
Variation	+190	+54	+69	+38

Thus there has been steadily increase all round which supports the proposal to place these villages in a higher class than neighbouring villages less close to Yeola.

There are three villages on the edge of the Niphád Táluka (Deshmane Khurd, Mukhed and Mahákhede Chándor) at present forming part of Groups III, IV and I respectively. These villages are within easy reach by road of the excellent market of Lásalgaon and have a small market at Mukhed itself. The rainfall is somewhat scanty but is probably less uncertain than in the dry Pátode tract. An important feature which mitigates the bad effects of the climate is the Godávari Left Bank Canal which commands 1,545 acres in Mukhed and 845 acres in Mahákhede Chándor.

The resources of these 3 villages show considerable increases :—

Year.	Population.	Plough cattle.	Milch cattle.	Carts.
1st year of settlement	2,728	732	380	53
In 1918	2,838	1,389	1,209	318
Change	+110	+657	+829	+265

This great advance in live and dead stock enables me to recommend the proposed increase with full confidence. I consider that these 3 villages should be placed in Group II with a rate something lower than that of the adjoining Niphád villages.

I consider that the main part of the táluka from Nagarsul on the east to Loki and Mahákhede on the west can best be formed into a single group. It consists at present of villages of the second, fourth and fifth groups.

It might appear that the eastern villages on the Khándesh-Nizám Frontier Road being in level country, should be added to this group rather than to the mountain group.

But these villages are decidedly poor. The following figures of sales and rents for the 13 villages in the south-east corner indicate that land value is not high :—

*Dry crop.*

Average rate per acre.							
Sales.				Rents.			
Area.	Assessment.	Sale price.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Area.	Assessment.	Rent.	Average rate per acre for which lease.
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
2 83 18	116 9 4	3,508 0 0	12 5 9	121 0	77 0 0	2 0	1 11 9

It is true that there are no signs that these villages are deteriorating but on the other hand the building of the road and the opening of the small station at Tárur on the narrow guage are not sufficient to justify a change in the group made at the 1st Revision Settlement. The two villages of Bháram and Bháykhede were settled much later than the rest of the group in which they lie, and were given higher rates in order to prevent any reduction below the rates recovered before the villages lapsed to Government. There is no longer any need to differentiate these two villages from their neighbours.

I therefore propose to adopt the present boundary along the east side of Kusmádi, Nagarsul and Bokte as the eastern boundary of the new Group III.

On the east of this line come the hilly villages and the dozen deshi villages (discussed above) of the south-eastern corner.

These villages at present make up the Groups VII and VIII. The only exceptions are Bháykhede and Bháram which for the special reason given above, are at present in Class V.

The following figures of sales and rents in Groups VII and VIII are given :—

Average per acre.				
	Sale price.		Letting value.	
	Dry crop.	Garden.	Dry crop.	Garden.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group VII	8 11 11	86 2 7	1 4 2	6 6 2
Group VIII	11 15 3	.....	.....	13 5 4

The statistics are scanty but they support two conclusions, first, that these eastern villages are less flourishing than the rest of the táluka, and secondly, that there is no reason to retain the two groups in this tract.

As regards communications and markets there is little to choose between the two old groups.

My IVth group will therefore cover the old VIIth and VIIIth groups and the two Vth group villages Bhaykhede and Bháram.

26. The rates now in force in the greater part of the táluka are based on the prices of 1875-76. The lease has therefore run for 38 years. Nine years ago Mr. Crofton prepared a settlement report giving a proposed increase of 9·2 per cent.

Since that year there have been considerable changes for the better. Population has increased, prices have risen, agricultural stock is more than sufficient.

It is true that Yeola has not been suffering from any serious famine of late years. But there have been several lean years such as 1905, 1908 and 1912. These years have not caused any weakening of the cultivators' resources.

This result is no doubt partly due to a light assessment, confessedly based on the desire to avoid hardship in poor seasons.

Government stated in the Resolution on Colonel Taverner's Report "It must be admitted that the latter tract of country (*e. i.*, Yeola Táluka) is beyond the distance from the Western Gháts within which the annual rainfall can be calculated on with tolerable certainty . . . and it is therefore advisable to keep the range of assessment low . . . in order to avoid as far as possible the necessity for remissions except on occasions of unusually scanty rainfall, such as that of the past monsoon."

The new system of suspensions and remissions is much more liberal. Had the rules been in force in 1877 Government would probably not have given quite the same reasons for keeping the assessment low. Undoubtedly the free grant of suspensions in bad years is a point which to some extent mitigates the evils of an uncertain rainfall.

Another change since 1905 is the opening of the Godávári Left Bank Canal. This canal irrigates land in three villages. It has had the effect of making land under the canal dearer, but it is not working freely enough to have had any marked influence on the cultivators' general prosperity. I do not consider that the existence of the canal can justify an increase in rates in a village as a whole at any rate until it is well established. It will be fairer to adjust the water rates in such a way as to secure a fair revenue. It is however an advantage which decided me in the grouping of Mukhed and Mahákhede Chándor villages on the border line between two groups.

The general conclusion which I think may be drawn is that the present rates even at the time of introduction were undoubtedly moderate, and that owing to the general increase of prices and advance in general prosperity a substantial increase in rates can be adopted now.

It is chiefly by reference to prices of produce that the limit of increase must be determined. In the section relating to prices it has been shown that there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the price of bajri and 46 per cent. in the price of wheat since the last decade of the Original Settlement. The increases which I propose will be well within these limits.

\*Eight villages settled in 1899-1900 are already assessed on a higher scale than their immediate neighbours. These villages will naturally receive a less increase in the present revision.

No. of villages.	Present Group.	Present maximum rate.	Proposed Group.	Proposed maximum rate.	Increase per cent.	Increase to nearest ¼ anna in rupee.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
2	I	1 12 0	I	2 2 0	21·43	3½
1	I	1 12 0	II	1 14 0	7·14	1
1	II	1 10 0	II	1 14 0	15·88	2½
6	IV	1 6 0	II	1 14 0	36·36	5½
1	III	1 8 0	II	1 14 0	25·00	4
3	II	1 10 0	III	1 12 0	7·69	1
12	IV	1 6 0	"	1 12 0	27·27	4
38	V	1 4 0	"	1 12 0	40·00	6
2	V	1 4 0	IV	1 6 0	10·00	1½
12	VI	1 2 0	"	1 6 0	22·22	3½
18	VII	1 0 0	"	1 6 0	.....	6
5	VIII	0 14 0	"	1 6 0	57·14	9
101						

The effect of these proposals is to raise the assessment from Rs. 86,160 to Rs. 1,12,774, i. e., by 30·88 per cent.

The rates proposed are high when compared with the uniform maximum rate of Re. 1-8-0, sanctioned for Kopargaon Táluka. But the latter rate is guaranteed only for 10 years up to 1914-15 and will no doubt be raised thereafter.

As compared with Niphád Táluka, I have given Yeola Táluka the lenient treatment to which it is entitled.

On the north, the rates proposed for Chándor villages are the same as the adjoining villages of this táluka. They are very much alike as regards climate and communications and cannot be given different treatment.

Nándgaon is to be revised this year and will be brought into line with Yeola.

Guarantee.

27. In conclusion, I beg to recommend that the rates, as finally sanctioned, be guaranteed for the full period of thirty years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

No. 714 of 1915.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esquire, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NASIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 706 of 22nd instant, I have the honour to submit proposals for the Settlement of the inám villages of the Yeola Táluka.

2. The total number of inám villages in the táluka is nineteen.

3. Of these 17 are surveyed and settled. Proposals for revision settlement are now to be made. One village Dhulgaon is as yet unsettled. One other village Sáygaon is unsurveyed and is not to be dealt with now.

4. The map accompanying the Settlement report on Government villages shows the situation of the villages now under report.

5. The following statement gives the necessary information about the existing settlements :—

Village.	Year of Settlement.	Whether Original or Revision Settlement.	Date of expiry of guarantee.	Authority for existing Settlement.	Where printed.
1 Deshmáne-Budruk ...	1899	Original Settlement.	1906-06	Survey Commissioner's No. 8-461, dated 18th March 1899.	Appendix E to this report.
2 Mánori ...					
3 Dhanakvádi ...					
4 Pimpalgaon Lep ...					
5 Páregaoon ...					
6 Adgaon Repál ...					
7 Somthán Desh ...					
8 Sátáre ...					
9 Kasárhede ...					
10 Neurgaon ...					
11 Ambegaon ...					
12 Bábhulgaon Budruk ...					
13 Nimgaon Madh ...					
14 Valadgaon ...					
15 Nyahárhede ...					
16 Andarsul ...	1881	Original Settlement.	"	Survey Commissioner's No. 179 of 16th February 1881.	Appendix E to this report.
17 Nándesar ...	1900-01	Original Settlement.	"	Survey Commissioner's No. 8-81 of 8th January 1900.	Appendix R to this report.
18 Dhu'gaon ...		Not yet settled.			

6. The following special Appendices relating to the inám villages are given :—

Appendices.

- F = Villagewar census of live and dead stock.  
 O = Revenue History from inámdar's papers.  
 Q = .....  
 Q<sup>1</sup> = Population and waste land.  
 R = (1) Papers relating to Original Settlement of 15 villages of the Vinchurkar Jahagir.  
 (2) Papers relating to the Original Settlement of 1 village Andarsul.  
 (3) Papers relating to the Original Settlement of 1 village Nándesar.

Other statistical information is given in the report on the Government villages.



7. These 15 villages (Nos. 1 to 15 in paragraph 5 above) were all settled in 1899. The introduction of the settlement caused a reduction of 20 per cent. in the inámdar's revenue.

15 villages of the Vinchurkar Jahagir.

These villages were given rates in all cases corresponding to those in adjoining Government villages. There is no reason to depart from this policy now.

With regard to the villages of (1) Deshmáne-Budruk, (2) Mánori, (3) Dhanakvádi, (4) Pimpalgaon Lep, (5) Adgaon-Repál, (6) Somthán Desh, (7) Sátáre, (8) Kasárhede, (9) Neurgaon, (10) Ambegaon, (11) Nimgaon-Madh and (12) Valadgaon there is no doubt that the natural group is the proposed Group III. Of these Deshmáne-Budruk and Mánori are at present rated at Rs. 1-8-0. The increase to Rs. 1-12-0 will raise the assessment by 16·66 per cent. The other 10 villages will take a rise from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 or 27·27 per cent.

One village Nyahárhede is now rated at Rs. 1-2-0. It naturally falls in Group IV with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-6-0. This grouping gives an increase of 22·22 per cent., and may be adopted.

The case of the remaining two villages Paregaon and Bábhulgaon-Budruk remains to be considered. These two villages are close to the important town of Yeola and thereby have advantages of market, manure, etc., which justify a slightly higher rate than the remoter villages. These two villages appear to be well enough off. Arrears are only 227-2-9. The introduction of the survey rates gave a reduction on past collections of 3 per cent. in the case of Páregaon, and of 8 per cent. in the case of Bábhulgaon-Budruk.

The difference between the II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> Groups is very small.

I accordingly propose to place Páregaon and Babhulgaon-Budruk in Group II with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14-0. This causes an increase of 36·36 per cent.

According to the survey there is an area of 157 acres of pásthal in the villages of Adgaon Repál, Páregaon, Pimpalgaon Lep and Somthán Desh. The Bándhárás are all kacha, and precarious in the extreme. Had these been Government villages the water-cess would have been abolished like that in all other villages of this táluca. In practice the Jahagirdar frequently does remit the water-cess or part of it. It will not be a serious loss to him if the permanent water-rate is abolished. If necessary, he may be permitted to levy an occasional water-rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, when water is taken. I shall accordingly strike off the permanent water-rate in all these villages. It may be added that Sardar Ganpatrav Madhavrao Vinchurkar, the Jahagirdar of Adgaon Repal and Somthan Desh, where the bulk of the pásthal is very readily acceded to my proposal to abolish the water-cess. His only stipulation was that his total revenue from the villages at revision should not be reduced. The total water-cess is only Rs. 404. The actual collections are of course on an average much less.

Pásthal.

8. This is an important village situated on the Khándesh-Nizam's Frontier Road, about 6 miles east of Yeola. There is a fair bazar here.

Andarsul.

The climate is somewhat dry but not inferior to that of other parts of the táluca.

The original Settlement introduced in 1881 is still in force. But revision measurement operations were carried out in 1913.

The maximum rate now in force is Rs. 1-4-0. This rate was fixed with reference to that of adjoining Government villages previously settled. According to the grouping now proposed Andarsul should be placed in Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0, giving an increase of 40 per cent. This is equal to the increase in adjoining Government villages.

The question of pátasthal in this village requires examination. At the original Survey an area amounting to 331 acres under kaccha bándhárás was classed as pátasthal. The water-cess was regarded by the people as extremely burdensome. They twice applied to Government but the water-cess was retained. Finally the Jabagirdar consented to receive Rs. 763 annually instead of Rs. 1,329 as fixed by the survey. Actually the pátasthal irrigation is most precarious. It is practically never used. At the recent field operations, none of the bágáit is classed as pátasthal. All pátasthal in this táluka has been abolished. Certainly there is no reason to retain it here. If in any year water should be taken, the jipámdar might be allowed to receive an occasional rate under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code.

9. This is a small village about 2 miles south of Yeola. It is conveniently situated for markets and has a rainfall similar to that of Yeola City.

Nandesar.

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-6-0. The village falls naturally into the new Group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0. This grouping causes an increase in assessment of 27·27 per cent.

10. This is a small village about 6 miles west of Yeola.

Dhulgaon.

The village was surveyed in 1910 but settlement has not been introduced.

The following statement shows the collections since 1891-92 :—

Year.	Land revenue demand (fixed) including judi.	Arrears carried forward.	Miscellaneous Land revenue.	Total.	Collections (with past arrears).	Remissions.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891-92	1,911 6 0	195 6 1	169 11 9	2,276 7 10	1,999 0 0	.....
1892-93	1,858 14 4	287 3 10	129 11 6	2,275 13 8	1,760 9 0	.....
1893-94	1,853 14 4	467 5 8	306 15 0	2,623 6 0	1,792 5 7	.....
1894-95	1,853 14 4	831 0 5	249 5 9	2,939 4 6	2,410 10 7	.....
1895-96	1,858 14 4	443 9 11	237 0 0	2,544 8 3	2,183 9 5	.....
1896-97	1,858 14 4	360 14 10	327 8 8	2,547 5 8	1,944 15 9	.....
1897-98	1,858 14 4	602 5 11	250 12 0	2,712 0 3	2,077 13 11	.....
1898-99	1,858 14 4	634 2 4	167 0 6	2,660 1 2	1,774 11 5	.....
1899-00	1,858 14 4	883 14 0	223 0 9	2,965 13 1	350 13 4	.....
1900-01	1,858 14 4	2,816 15 9	45 0 0	4,520 14 1	362 10 6	.....
1901-02	1,858 14 4	3,499 4 1	120 14 0	5,479 0 5	417 6 4	444 2 3
1902-03	1,99 10 4	3,591 1 8	204 13 6	5,595 9 6	1,275 3 1	.....
1903-04	1,799 10 4	4,320 6 5	129 4 0	6,249 4 9	3,112 10 1	.....
1904-05	1,799 10 4	3,136 10 8	154 2 0	5,090 7 0	1,770 12 4	.....
1905-06	1,99 10 4	3,319 10 8	110 11 0	5,230 0 0	300 10 4	.....
1906-07	1,799 10 4	4,829 5 8	75 4 0	6,804 4 0	3,157 3 7	.....
1907-08	1,799 10 4	3,617 0 5	140 5 0	5,556 15 9	1,395 1 0	.....
1908-09	1,799 10 4	4,19 14 9	151 8 0	6,13 1 1	1,046 1 2	.....
1909-10	1,836 2 4	5,104 14 3	416 15 6	7,358 0 1	2,697 1 11	.....
1910-11	1,836 2 4	4,660 14 2	242 7 6	6,739 8 0	2,072 4 9	.....
1911-12	1,836 2 4	4,067 3 3	178 7 6	6,681 13 1	2,018 4 5	.....
1912-13	1,836 2 4	4,663 8 8	442 7 6	6,942 2 6	2,413 2 10	.....
1913-14	1,836 2 4	4,528 15 8	75 9 6	6,440 11 6	2,465 0 5	2984 3 10
Average for 10 years	1,817 14 4	4,285 0 2	198 12 6	6,301 11 3	1,938 8 11	298 0 0

\* On account of land revenue for the years 1897-98 to 1907-08.

The arrears brought forward from year to year amount now to more than two years' revenue. These arrears are of course irrecoverable for the most part.

The average collection for the last 10 years exclusive of miscellaneous land revenue amounts to Rs. 1,735 (assessment Rs. 1,718 on khalsa land plus Rs. 27 judi on kadim inám land only). According to survey the assessment on occupied khalsa land at a Re. 1 maximum rate plus judi on kadim ináms amounts to Rs. 1,311.

The present average revenue would therefore be secured by a maximum rate of about Rs. 1-5-0.

I propose to put Dhulgaon in group III with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12-0. Villages of this group surround it on all sides. This grouping will result in an increase of 31.44 per cent. over the average of past collections.

11. In conclusion, I recommend that the rates as finally approved may be guaranteed to expire at the same time as those in Government villages.

Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

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## 5.—YEOLA.

1. The rates proposed for Yeola appear distinctly low compared with Sinnar. But the increase proposed is only just under the 33 per cent. limit. Considering that under the present settlement there are no less than 8 groups in this small and almost homogeneous taluka it is clear that a perfect settlement cannot be made all at once. The only question is whether the guarantee should not be limited to 10 years.

2. On the whole, I think the 30 years' guarantee will be justified. It must be remembered that the appearance of this taluka on the map as regards markets and communications is deceptive. The Godavari Valley Railway is useless and the Dhond-Manmad Railway carries little agricultural produce from here. The grain market of the taluka is not Yeola but Lasalgaon.

3. Secondly, the state of things described by Mr. Croftan in his able report of 1905 has not entirely ceased to exist. It is true that the dead cattle have been replaced but in the meantime much of the land has been covered with hariali and kunda grass to a most serious extent, far beyond the power of country ploughs, to eradicate even with 4 bullocks each. Efforts to introduce iron ploughs have had little success so far among these unenterprising people. I think the productive capacity of the land is less than it was forty years ago and less than it is now in other talukas. There is grass bound land everywhere, but I have never seen so much of it as in Yeola.

4. I think the grouping proposed is the best possible. The first group is no doubt too small, but that mistake was made by the last settlement officer and cannot be remedied without excessive enhancements.

5. The patasthal proposals are rather strange, namely, to abolish all patasthal assessments and leave it to the Collector to impose annual rates. Knowing the reasons for this I do not object but I think that some suggestion about the amount of the rate ought to have been made by the Settlement Officer.

6. I agree with the proposals for Inám villages. It is fortunate that most of them belong to so enlightened an Inámdar as Sardár Ganpatrao Vinchurkar, who had agreed to the abolition of patasthal rates. I think that a similar abolition in Andarsul (which belongs to a Gwalior Sardár) is justified.

7. I have no alterations to propose in this taluka.

(Signed) C. M. BAKER,

Collector of Nasik.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer,  
Násik;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF NASIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report on the second revision of the Nándgaon Táluka of the Násik District.

2. The existing lease expired in all villages in the year 1905-06. The revision settlement was postponed for ten years by Government Resolution No. 1401, dated 12th February 1906.

3. The Nándgaon Táluka consists of 91 villages, of which 84 are Government rayatwári villages; 2 villages (Rankhede and Birole) are wholly absorbed in forest; 4 villages are pure inám and 1 village (Sálegaon) is half inám and half has lapsed to Government. This village is treated as an ordinary Sharakati village, no actual partition of the land having been made.

One village (Sáygaon) was transferred to Khándesh by Government Resolution No. 5059, dated 23rd May 1906.

4. The settlement now in force was introduced in the years and under the authority shown below:—

Number of Villages.	Year of Settlement.	Authority for Settlement.	Where printed.
27	1876-77	Government Resolution No. 2200 of 6th April 1877.	Selection No. CCCXLVI.
53	1896-97	Government Resolution No. 2125 of 7th March 1896.	Selection No. CCCXLIV.
4	1899-1900	Government Resolution No. 4169 of 17th June 1899.	Selection No. CCCXCVII.

Position and Physical Features.

5. I have nothing to add to the description given by Mr. Turnbull in paragraphs 11 and 12 of his report (*vide* Selection No. CCCXLIV, pages 4 and 5).

(6. (1) Mr. Turnbull writes: "The soil throughout the district is of poor quality; it is poorest in the western part and of a light grey colour; it improves in quality and colour towards the east. On the plateau at the foot of the hills running along the southern boundary, some fairly good black soil capable of growing rabi crops is met with, but this is limited in quantity.")

(2) I quote the description as the opinion of an expert judge of soils. The view taken, however, seems to me to underrate the capabilities of the soil of this táluka.

(3) It is a fact that there is an enormous area of very poor land either unfit for cultivation, or just on the margin. These very light soils with frequent light showers will produce a crop of bájri which well repays the cultivator for the little labour expended. But long breaks or very heavy rains are equally disastrous. This kind of land being very extensive tends to impress

the observer unduly. It is found chiefly in the west, along the north side of the hills and in the tract between the Panjhan and Manyad rivers. Irregular out-crops are found in almost every village.) The assessment on this kind of land is almost negligible. The most extreme example I came across was a field of 94 acres assessed at Rs. 2-8-0 in Málegaon-Karyat. The usual rate is under 4 annas an acre.

(4) There is, however, in most villages a certain proportion of land which is of good quality. The best of this seems to be found near the Railway, eastward from Nándgaon. This land is well suited to cotton as well as bájri. It is however often wanting in depth and hence rarely reaches even the second class. It is unretentive of moisture and does not grow rabi crops.

(5) Lastly on the plateau from Dheku southwards, the character of the soil changes entirely. The prevailing soil is level and black. It is well suited to rabi crops such as jowári, wheat, linseed or gram and also grows bájri and cotton

(6) It is noticeable that the first class or 16 anna soil does not seem to exist in the Nándgaon Táluka. In the best rabi villages such as Bolthán and Gondegaon where there is plenty of soil of the 1st order and of full depth it was the invariable practice to enter a fault (usually "Chunkhad" or "Walsar") in every compartment. Only in a few rare instances is there even a compartment of the first class (16 annas).

(7) In the best kharif soils of the main part of the táluka, such as at Nándgaon and Chándhore, soil of the first class does not exist. Only an occasional compartment of the second class is found. In this part the usual reason for the low class of land is deficient depth: the fault valsar is also freely given.

(8) Whatever the cause may be, it is impossible to find in any part of the táluka any whole survey number with average bhág annas over 13. I think this points to the fact that the classification of the better soils has been carried out on a low scale.

(9) In the inferior soils the same result has been attained by liberal use of pot kharáb.

(10) A comparison with Niphád, Chándor, Násik and other Deccan tálukas shows that in those tálukas fields of 15 and 16 annas are quite usual, while chads of various kinds frequently bring the bhág annas of a field well over 16 annas.

(11) It cannot fail to be noticed that a field even in the best villages of Nándgaon seldom has a rate per acre exceeding half the maximum rate.

(12) The explanation is found in the previous settlement reports.

(13) The original classification of the whole táluka was done by Captain Davidson. Now it is shown from the following extract that Captain Davidson had a tendency to class low. "The reason of this depreciation by the Pátoda classification valuation was discovered at the revision classification. The classification for the first order of soil of full depth was scarcely ever used in Captain Davidson's classification work. Mr. Fletcher asserts that he did not find a single share in his portion of the district, and Mr. Whitcombe's experience was similar. Thus Captain Davidson's classification practically commenced at 13½ annas" (Selection No. CCCXLVI, page 7).

(14) In 27 villages re-settled in 1877 Captain Davidson's classification was rectified by a complete reclassification on the approved Deccan system. In the rest of the táluka re-classification was done by the partial system, only 4.8 of the total area being re-classed. Evidently no attempt was made to bring Captain Davidson's low classification into line with that of the rest of the táluka and district. It is stated in the report of Mr. Turnbull that, "this system (*i.e.*, the partial system) resulted in lessening the work very considerably, and it was found necessary to class to a very limited extent" (Selection No. CCCXLIV, page 3).

(15) It is with due caution that I set forth the proposition that in all but 27 villages, the classification falls below the standard followed in the rest of the

district. I base my conclusion not on a detailed classification of fields but on an examination of the classer's books in a number of villages and on a general estimate of the fertility of the soil. But it is notorious that the old classification was not done on a uniform standard. The Settlement Commissioner writes "when the first districts were settled, the processes, and standards of classification varied in all parts of the Presidency, and the scales adopted for valuation were for many years purely tentative and experimental" (Selection No. DXXIV of 1914, page 88, paragraph 10).

(16) The original classification of the villages now under report was made between 1854-55 and 1870-71. These settlements are by no means the earliest but there can be no doubt that the classification of the better soils was kept very low in these as well as in other talukas of Khándesh.

(17) Without a complete re-classification the difference cannot be rectified. In the case of a taluka like Málegaon which is classed throughout on one scale the difference is not important. But in the case of Nándgaon where 27 villages have been classed on a different method, more severe on the best soils and lighter on the poor soils, the discrepancy is forced on one's notice by the extraordinary difference in maximum rates.

7. (1) The climate of the Nándgaon taluka is very healthy. The latest figures of rainfall are given in Appendix A. The Climate. rian-rauge at Nándgaon is centrally situated and gives a good idea of the rainfall for the taluka as a whole. The rainfall is generally reliable.

(2) There is reason to believe that the rainfall increases slightly from west to east. This is shown by the fact that Cháligaon had an average of 23.22 inches as against Nándgaon's 20.77 for the period 1903 to 1913. Westward of Nándgaon the country has a somewhat arid appearance.

(3) The rainfall at Manmád for which a few statistics obtained from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are given below, is decidedly less than at Nándgaon. Manmád is close to the western edge of the taluka and has a similar climate and rainfall to the western villages.

(4) On the whole the rainfall of Nándgaon is sufficient and well distributed except in the west. It is better than that of any of the central talukas of the district.

(5) For comparison I give the latest figures of various stations :—

Year.	Nándgaon.	Manmád.	Málegaon.	Chándor.	Yeola.	Cháligaon.
1903	26.34	...	25.69	31.08	20.41	30.80
1904	14.55	...	19.54	22.25	13.98	23.66
1905	16.62	...	18.21	14.91	10.85	18.15
1906	20.03	...	22.24	23.23	20.31	24.18
1907	14.19	...	23.41	21.37	22.33	14.5
1908	15.93	11.70	12.43	14.68	10.77	18.5
1909	22.71	22.19	17.5	17.25	23.51	28.84
1910	40.40	28.62	28.93	42.74	31.80	34.70
1911	22.92	12.56	20.60	19.88	17.04	24.62
1912	16.50	..	17.67	26.04	20.08	18.15
1913	18.26	...	15.45	18.02	20.47	20.23
Average	20.77	...	19.66	22.86	19.23	23.22

(6) The figures for Náydongri reported by the Railway Company are incomplete and are omitted.

Crops.

8. (1) Appendix B gives the details of crops.

(2) Bájri with 55.62 per cent. of the total area is by far the most important crop in the taluka. It is grown everywhere. It invariably has a mixture of pulse. In the black soil villages above the ghát, tur is the usual intercrop. Elsewhere math, mug or kulith is ordinarily sown.)

(3) Next in importance to bájri is cotton (14·10 per cent.) Cotton is grown to some extent in all parts of the táluka but more especially in the tract towards the north-east and east of the táluka. Thus in the year 1913-14 a circle of 29 villages in this part grew 12,231 acres out of a total 20,034 acres for the whole táluka.

(4) Sesame is largely grown in this táluka. It covers 6·42 of the cropped area. It is grown everywhere except in the heavy black soils on the plateau.

(5) Jowári and wheat together cover 10·20 per cent. of the total cropped area. These crops are grown mainly as rabi crops unirrigated on the plateau.

(6) There is, however, a certain amount of kharif jowári grown in the north of the táluka; while on an average about 15 per cent. of the total wheat crop is grown under irrigation in various parts of the táluka.

(7) There are no other crops important enough to require individual mention.

(8) The chief points to be noticed are first, the sharp distinction between the kharif tract and the rabi tract. The line can be drawn east and west through the middle of Játegaon. North of this line rabi crops are not grown. Secondly, the percentage of land under non-food crops is greater in this táluka than in any of the other seven tálukas now undergoing revision.

(9) Owing to the large area of forest and waste land available for grazing the people have been able to seize the opportunity afforded by the high prices of cotton.

(10) The following table shows how the cultivation of this crop has expanded:—

Period.	Percentage of gross cropped area under cotton .
1888-89 to 1892-93	6·84
1913-14	18·9

Note :—The figures relate only to the 54 Government villages settled in 1896-97.

Irrigation. 9. (1) Appendix B<sup>1</sup> gives details of irrigated crops for the period 1909-10 to 1913-14.

(2) The average irrigated area is only 1,682 acres. There is very little bágáit, and that little is for the most part inferior in quality. There seems to be very little effort to bring the bágáit land into that highly productive state which is found in the drier parts of the Deccan. This is partly due to the difficulty of sinking wells; but also to some extent to the fact that cotton pays so well that there is little to gain by exertions spent on garden cultivation.

(3) The following table shows the area under irrigation in adjoining tálukas:—

Táluka	Gross area cropped.	Irrigated area .	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nándgaon	126,819	1,682	1·32
Yeola	146,048	5,726	3·92
Chándor	140,986	9,681	6·86
Niphád	170,184	11,214	6·58

(4) There has been a slight expansion of irrigation since the period 1888-89 to 1892-93. The average percentage of irrigated area to gross area cropped was only 0·58 per cent. as compared with 1·32 for the latest quinquennium. But Nándgaon is still far behind other Deccan districts. I expect to see an expansion of garden cultivation as a result of the present slump in cotton.



10. (1) Mr. Turnbull in 1895 summed up the situation with the words  
 Communications. "The whole táluka is very badly off for road  
 communications." This is not too strongly put, and  
 is applicable to the present day.

(2) The only made roads are the Nándgaon-Málegaon and the Nándgaon-Aurangábád Roads. These Roads existed at the time of the 1st Revision.

(3) The Nándgaon-Málegaon Road is useful only to two villages (Vákbári and Pimprale). Such traffic as it carries is nearly all inward. There is practically no traffic outward from Nándgaon by this road. The road is unbridged but is passable at all times except when the Pánjhan River is in flood. It is now in better order than at the time of the 1st Revision.

(4) The Nándgaon-Aurangábád Road is metalled and bridged except where it crosses the Manyad River. There is nothing but a low level causeway here. It is passable except after floods. The road enters the Hyderábád State 10 miles from Nándgaon. It passes close to the border of Anchalgaon and at one point passes through the corner of Pokhari-Kannad. This road is the only means of access to the Railway available to the twenty villages on the south-eastern plateau.

(5) There is a cart-track running direct from Bolthán to Náydongri *via* Dhoku, the Pardhádi pass and Pimpri Haveli; but the Ghát is not passable for loaded carts. All loaded carts have to go round by Kásári.

(6) The cart-tracks are for the most part bad. The country is broken by rocky ground and deep nálas. It is only on the plateau that inter-communication between villages can be called easy.

(7) On the other hand, the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs through the centre of the táluka. There are important stations for goods and passengers at Nándgaon and Náydongri. There are stations for passengers traffic only at Hisvahál, Mándvad (known as Pánjhan) and Jalgaon Khurd (known as Pimparkhed). The important junction of Manmád is only just outside the táluka limits.

(8) The Nizám's State Railway passes within 10 miles of the village of Bhokargaon. It is however used only to a limited extent by British villages owing to the transit dues levied in the Hyderábád State, and to the fact that cultivators prefer to deal with the traders of Nándgaon and Náydongri with whom they have business relations of old standing. Cotton from the villages round Málegaon-Kannad is the only export which is regularly sent by the Godávári Valley Railway. There is little or no traffic towards Aurangábád or Hyderábád. In spite of the fact that there are spinning and weaving mills at these places, even the cotton goes to Bombay.

(9) Owing to the poor road communications villages situated on the railway have a distinct advantage over those which are more remote. The worst off in respect of communication are the half dozen villages in the extreme north, and the inaccessible village of Málegaon-Karyat in the south-west.

(10) The 20 villages of the plateau also suffer owing to the great distance from the railway and export markets.

11. (1) Appendix C gives figures of sales at the three markets in the táluka.  
 Markets. The figures of sales are not exact but they indicate correctly the relative importance of the markets.

(2) Nándgaon is a very important centre. In addition to the weekly bazar there are regular auctions every day during the season, of grain and cotton.

(3) Náydongri also is a very flourishing centre of trade but, as the railway statistics show, not nearly as important a market as Nándgaon.

(4) Bolthán is a very fair market but is only a collecting centre for produce which eventually finds its way to Nándgaon or Náydongri.

(5) There are several markets outside the táluka which are useful to some extent.

(6) Manmád is the regular market for some 25 villages in the west. Although Manmád is not so busy a trade centre as Nándgaon, the cultivators of these villages prefer to sell their produce at Manmád as the Ahmednagar maund which is used at Manmád is only  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the Nándgaon maund. The prices of course differ in the same proportion but the cultivators think they are getting a better bargain.

(7) Sáygaon, which adjoins Amode, and was until 1906 part of the Nándgaon Táluka, has a small bazar useful to the locality.

(8) Yeola is the centre at which cattle are bought and sold.

(9) Undoubtedly the táluka is well off for markets.

12. (1) The question of how far the prosperity of the táluka has been affected by the opening of the Godávári Valley Railway from Manmád to Hyderábád is closely connected with that of markets.

(2) In 1906 Government directed the postponement of the revision settlement of this táluka for 10 years. In proposing this course the Assistant Collector wrote: "The Nándgaon Táluka was created shortly after the opening of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the táluka town derived its importance from its being the railway outlet for the rich cotton districts round Aurangábád. Since the opening of the Hyderábád-Godávári Line this heavy traffic from the south has become a thing of the past, but it is still too soon to estimate the effect of the loss of this traffic upon the condition of the táluka, though this should be one of the first considerations in revising the rates."

(3) The following statistics will illustrate the position :—

(4) The Godávári Valley Railway was opened in 1899-1900 :

Traffic in lakhs of maunds at Nándgaon Station.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913-14.
Exports ...	6½	5½	4½	6	6½	4½	1½	4½	3½	½	1	½	3½	2½	2½	3½	3½	2	1½
Imports ...	8	9	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	2½	3	1½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½

NOTE.—Figures reported by Mr. Crofton were incorrect.

Receipts from Toll-Gate at Kásári on Nándgaon-Aurangábád Road.

1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1904-05.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1913-14.
Rs. 6,500	Rs. 8,200	Rs. 8,700	Rs. 1,800	Rs. 2,225	Rs. 2,275	Rs. 2,525	Rs. 2,225	Abolished.

Population of Nándgaon Town.

1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
.....	4,416	5,759	6,271	6,961

(5) It is safe to conclude that the opening of the Godávári Valley Railway reduced the traffic of Nándgaon Station to about one-third of its former volume. But this traffic came from foreign territory and was no concern of the Nándgaon cultivator. The Nándgaon cultivator would be affected only if the market of Nándgaon has been utterly ruined. It is pretty clear from the growth of population at Nándgaon that the local trade has not suffered in any way. I am therefore of opinion that the reduction in goods traffic at Nándgaon has not caused the slightest loss to the land-owners of the táluka.

## Railway Exports and Imports.

13. (1) The following statement gives details of exports and imports from the two goods stations in the taluka :—

EXPORTS IN MAUNDS OF 82 LBS.									
Year.	Nándgaon.				Náydongri.				
	Agricultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Others.	Total.	Agricultural produce.	Wood and grass.	Others.	Total.	
1909 ...	218,072	8,504	58,441	280,017	41,589	51,028	3,428	96,040	
1910 ...	258,311	68,450	86,877	358,638	85,067	118,248	8,862	162,172	
1911 ...	198,894	91,423	82,962	367,778	82,134	83,844	11,072	127,050	
1912 ...	57,183	75,016	69,747	201,944	15,798	94,449	15,027	125,274	
1913 ...	79,618	89,750	39,462	158,825	29,692	12,343	2,401	44,436	
Average ...	161,314	54,628	57,497	273,440	30,856	71,981	8,157	110,994	

Imports in maunds of 82 lbs.							
Year.	Nándgaon.			Náydongri.			
	Building materials.	General merchandise.	Total.	Building materials.	General merchandise.	Total.	
1909 ...	2,685	52,376	55,010	4,070	35,426	39,496	
1910 ...	19,884	56,853	76,737	498	34,166	34,659	
1911 ...	10	71,462	71,472	1,989	46,018	47,957	
1912 ...	15,151	64,720	79,871	656	89,103	89,759	
1913 ...	7,328	47,629	55,452	2,645	48,097	45,742	
Average ...	9,100	58,607	67,708	1,960	49,562	51,522	

(2) These figures illustrate fairly well, the relative importance of Nándgaon and Náydongri as markets.

(3) The greater part of this traffic undoubtedly belongs to the taluka itself. The Godávári Valley Railway takes the produce of all villages of the Hyderábád State except a few bordering on the Nándgaon Taluka. The exports of Málegaon Taluka are sent mostly from Manmád Station. Practically nothing comes into Nándgaon Taluka from any other direction. Mr. Turnbull in his report accepts a report of the Mámlatdár that "the whole of the produce of the taluka is consumed within it, and there are no exports, or at the most very little." This statement is of course absurd.

(4) The principal exports are bájri, jawári, wheat, linseed, gram and pulse, and firewood. The imports are chiefly rice, sugar, condiments, oils and timber.

(5) There is a difficulty in showing whether trade is increasing. Figures previous to 1900 are useless for comparison, while the fluctuations due to seasonal causes obscure the main issue in recent years.

(6) During the currency of the existing settlement the area under cultivation has expanded greatly. Unless the population has increased so much more rapidly than cultivation as to require all the additional produce for local use, exports must expand.

(7) The following figures of exports and imports for the two goods stations of the táluka seem to show that there has been a growth of trade:—

Total Imports and Exports of Nándgaon and Náydongri in lákhs of maunds.

1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913-14.
2½	2	4	3½	4½	6½	6½	5	3

14. (1) The táluka is dependent solely on agriculture. Cotton is ginned and pressed locally, but there is no spinning factory. Manufactures and Industries. There are ginning factories at Nándgaon (3), Náydongri (1) and Málegaon-Kannad (1). There is a steam-cotton-press at Nándgaon and another at Málegaon-Kannad.

(2) Hand industries are unimportant.

15. (1) Appendices D and E give details of the population. The proportion of non-agriculturists to agriculturists is apparently high for a purely agricultural táluka. A very large proportion of the non-agricultural population is found in Nándgaon itself. At the Census of 1901 the non-agricultural population was returned at 58·02 per cent. of the whole. The fall to 31·76 per cent. at the Census of 1911 is due partly to the change in the method of classifying unskilled labour. But there is also a fall in columns 10 and 12 ("crafts" and "others") which I cannot explain.

(2) Since 1901 Kunbi, Maráthas and Mhárs show no change. Musalmáns have decreased. The chief increases are seen among Bhils, Bráhmans, Vanjáris and "others." The increase under Vanjáris is due to the settling of numerous "tandas" of Chárans or Labánis whose hereditary occupation as carriers is practically gone.

(3) Hátkars form the bulk of the population of Kondhár, Bhárdi, Boygaon, Darhel and Nándur. The Hátkars combine agriculture with a profitable trade in sheep. The wool is sold to Dhangars for weaving blankets and the sheep to Bómbay butchers.

(4) There are one or two Rajput villages (such as Borale). Mális are found in a few villages.

(5) Márvádi and Lád Shikke Vánis are numerous especially in Náydongri and Nándgaon.

(6) The táluka shows a great advance in literacy since 1901. The percentage of literates has risen from 3·86 to 4·7. This increase is greater than the figures indicate, owing to the stricter standard required in 1911.

(7) The population of the táluka has increased steadily as the following statement shows:—

Population of the Nándgaon Táluka as at present constituted.

Year.	Population.	Variation per cent.
1881	29,140	.....
1891	32,160	+10·3
1901	35,965	+11·8
1911	44,916	+24·8

Note.—Sáygaon transferred to Khándesh in 1906, has been omitted throughout.

(8) In spite of the increase in population, Nándgaon is the most thinly populated táluka in the district. The number of persons per square mile is only 104 as against 154 for the whole district.

(9) Appendix G gives the births, deaths and plague deaths in recent years.

(10) On the whole the health of the táluka was good. Only in 1903 and 1912 did deaths exceed births. In both these years there was plague. In 1904, 1905 and 1911 also there were considerable outbreaks of plague.

(11) Owing to its situation on the Railway plague has been rather frequent but has not affected the development of the táluka.

Live-stock and Resources.

16. (1) Appendix F gives details of the agricultural resources of the táluka.

(2) The latest figures are obtained by a special census taken in the year 1914.

(3) The following table shows the changes in resources since the earliest part of the present lease :—

	Year.				
	1876-77.	1896-97.	1904-05.	1909-10.	1914.
Cattle for plough and milch )	21,429	11,154	10,748	13,027	13,425
cattle ... )		11,545	13,003	15,395	16,019
Young stock ... )	988	5,657	3,418	9,605	8,387
Horses and ponies ... )		1,122	710	819	1,015
Carts (passengers and goods) ...	1,114	1,683	1,718	1,932	2,088
Ploughs ...	2,755	3,302	3,130	3,549	4,034

*N.B.*—The figures are for 80 villages only. Owing to the transfer of Sáygaon in 1908 to Khándesh and to the fact that 4 villages were settled for the first time in 1899-1900, the figures of these 5 villages are excluded throughout.

(4) The figures are very satisfactory considering that in the year 1911-12 there was a serious fodder scarcity owing to which many cattle died. The cattle which survived were naturally those which were best worth keeping. At the present moment the cattle are more numerous than ever before and judging from appearances are of a very superior class. The effect of the fodder famine is seen in the reduced number of young stock.

(5) In some villages (*e. g.* Sáygaon, Talvade, Chándhore and Vehelgaon) there is an enormous excess of cows which are kept for the double purpose of breeding and manure. There is a large area of forest near these villages available for grazing.

(6) In 1895 Mr. Turnbull wrote : "The.....figures show that a very great increase has occurred during the lease under all heads, and it is also satisfactory to be able to add that this has not been confined to any particular part of the district but has been fairly distributed throughout all the 54 villages under report."

(7) The period of which Mr. Turnbull wrote was one of great development. Nándgaon Táluka was only just coming under the plough. The occupied area in 54 villages increased by 127 per cent. during the lease. It is not to be expected that this enormous rate of progress could be kept up either in resources or in occupied area.

(8) I consider that the present number of cultivated acres per pair plough-cattle, *viz.*, 18.8 is not excessive. Most of the soil is light and does not require heavy ploughing. There is very little bágáit.

17. Appendix H gives the number of schools. Since 1879 schools have increased from 5 to 23 but there are still large tracts without schools. It is noticeable that nearly every village supports a private school or class. On the whole progress in education is satisfactory.

Water-supply.

18. (1) Appendix J gives statistics of water-supply in 1904-05 and 1911-12.

The total number of pakka wells in use is stated to have decreased from 1,088 to 823. The number in disrepair remains stationary at 149. It is obvious that 265 pakka wells cannot disappear in 7 years. Probably the discrepancy is due to wrong classification especially in column 21 which was blank in 1904 and shows 243 in 1904.

(2) On the whole the táluka is well enough off for water for domestic purposes but irrigation is little practised. Rock is soon reached so that the expense of sinking wells is great.

(3) There are several rivers which are perennial—the Girná, the Pánjhan, the Manyad and the Sakhi. Only the last is used for irrigation.

(4) The three villages Sávargaon, Vehelgaon and Kalamdari suffer from lack of water in dry years. At Ekvai also and one or two other villages in the west the supply is deficient.

19. (1) Appendices K and K' contain transactions of sale. The sales are obtained for the most part from the Record-of-Rights. Care was taken to exclude all transactions which were not free unconditional cash sales of encumbered land.

*Value of Land.*  
I Sales.

(2) The statistics include sales by public auction of land disforested for cultivation in eight villages.

(3) There have been relatively large transactions in land of recent years.

(4) This is fortunate as the problem of forming groups in this táluka is particularly difficult.

(5) I shall omit from consideration for the present the few sales of bágáit.

(6) One point stands out very clearly. It is that the villages on the plateau show a consistently low value of land, as measured by the assessment. In no village does the multiple of assessment represented by the sale-price, exceed 50. In the rest of the táluka so low a multiple is found only in 4 cases.

(7) It is not so easy to find any group with a consistently high multiple.

(8) The following villages show a multiple of 120 or over :—

Málegaon-Karyat.	Hisvál Khurd.
Lohosingve.	Hisvál Budruk.
Vadáli Budruk.	Tándulvádi.
Dahigaon.	Jalgaon Khurd.
Pokhari-Pátode.	Bhálur.
Tákli Budruk.	Paláshi.
Kásári.	Sávargaon.
Mándvad.	Borále.
	Vehelgaon.

All but 4 of these villages are to the south of Nándgaon or near the railway. Most of these villages were settled in 1876-77 and have a very low maximum rate. The average sale-price of land in the 27 villages settled in 1876-77 is 1.5.23 times the assessment. This is strong evidence that the assessment is low as compared with the rest of the táluka.

(9) The rest of the táluka shows a multiple midway between that of the plateau villages (35.75) and the 27 western villages first settled (125.23).

(10) Taking the average price per acre, the lowest figure is given by the 27 first settled villages (Rs. 28 per acre). Land in the plateau villages sells for nearly the same price (Rs. 32 per acre). But the land in the latter group is far better in quality and much more productive. This points clearly to the fact that due weight is not given to communications and markets in the present rating. In the rest of the táluka the average sale-price per acre is Rs. 39. This points strongly to the fact that the highest rates should be here. It is the more remarkable that the price of land is high in this part because there is in almost all these villages a large area of disforested land available for cultivation. This would be expected to spoil the market as it has been hitherto given out for the most part at very low occupancy prices.

(11) In the Settlement Report on 54 villages settled in 1896-97 statistics of sales are given. These figures are obtained from the Registration Department and cannot be compared with the figures which I have collected. I give below a comparative statement for what it is worth :—

Year.	Sales of land in 54 villages of the Nándgaon Táluka.					
	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1896-97 ...	1,967	885	0 7 2	17,481	8 14 2	20
1913-14 ...	4,016	2,362	0 9 5	1,58,936	39 9 2	67

(12) The apparent rise in land-value is so enormous that some of the change must be due to a genuine rise.

(13) The following statement shows how Nándgaon compares with other tálukas of the Násik District. In this statement the whole Nándgaon Táluka is included :—

Táluka.	Comparative statement of sale-price of land in the Násik District.					
	Total acres sold.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the assessment for which sold.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Nándgaon ...	5,573	2,781	0 7 11	2,05,687	36 14 4	73·28
Yeola ...	5,145	2,518	0 7 9	94,946	18 7 8	37·7
Chándor ...	3,433	1,652	0 7 7	74,683	21 7 0	45·2
Niphád ...	1,452	1,801	1 3 10	1,03,375	71 3 1	57·39
Sinnar ...	2,100	1,508	0 11 5	1,12,863	53 11 10	75·09

(14) In spite of the fact that the dry-crop maximum rates in Nándgaon Táluka go up to Rs. 2-12-0, it does not appear that the rates are excessive, if sale-prices are an indication. The position of Nándgaon in the above list is even more favourable than appears at first sight. The list includes sales of all kinds of land. In Nándgaon the sales of bágáit land are very few. In the other tálukas sales of motasthal and pástasthal bágáit are numerous enough to have a very considerable influence on the averages.

(15) Appendix M gives statistics of leases of dry-crop land. There is hardly any bágáit land held on lease. A few instances are given in Appendix M<sup>1</sup>.

#### II. Rental Value.

(16) As in the case of sales, the rents paid in this táluka, require very close examination.

(17) The villages of the plateau (Nos. 28 to 42); Appendix M, show fairly consistent results. (The percentage of rent on assessment is 26·32 per cent. This is by no means excessive. But it is nearly double that of the rest of the táluka.)

(18) It appears that there are three main causes for the abnormally high rents in the greater part of the táluka :—

- (1) the high price of cotton prevailing in the last few years.
- (2) the great fertility of the virgin soil recently brought under cultivation.
- (3) the influx of population having exceeded the rate at which cultivation has extended.

(19) The Chárans (Labán Vanjáris) are to a great extent responsible for the high rents. They have lost their hereditary occupation and have settled in

large numbers in the Nándgaon Táluka. They are very industrious and appear anxious to get land at any price. They earn good wages as quarrymen and offer rents which can leave only a bare margin of profit to the cultivators. The best example of this is given by the three villages Kásári, Kasábhede and Pohi. The tenant in every case was a Cháran :—

Village.	Rents paid by Chárans.			
	Area of land leased.	Assessment.	Rent.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Kásári ... ..	486 0	79 12 6	782	10.20
Kasábhede ... ..	255 27	147 8 0	755	19.53
Pohi ... ..	86 9	16 0 0	90	17.77
Average per acre ... ..	.....	0 4 8	1.15.5	14.93

The assessment in Pohi and Kásári (maximum rate rupee 1) is very light, but the rents are exorbitant.

(20) In other parts of the táluka also high rents prevail. This state of things seems to have arisen only of recent years.)

(21) In the 1st Revision Report on 54 villages of this táluka, there is no indication that rents were higher here than in other tálukas.

(22) I give a comparative statement below. This statement cannot be relied on for exact comparison as the figures reported in 1896 were taken from registered leases only while those which I give are for the most part annual leases which are not required to be registered :—

*Statement of leases in 54 villages of the Nándgaon Táluka into which 1st Revision Settlement was introduced in 1896-97.*

Period	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by the assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1896-97 ... ..	2,370	1,280	0 8 7	4,675	1 15 6	27.37
1913-14 ... ..	2,296	1,691	0 12 1	10,294	4 9 7	16.42

(23) Rents at the present day can be compared with those of other tálukas for which the statistics have been collected in the same way :—

*Statement of recent leases in 84 Government villages of Nándgaon Táluka compared with similar leases in other tálukas.*

Táluka.	Total acres leased.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which leased.	Average rate per acre for which leased.	Percentage of rent represented by assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Nándgaon ... ..	4,242	2,095	0 7 9	12,567	2 15 4	16.67
Yeola ... ..	4,464	2,904	0 10 6	9,535	2 2 0	31.08
Chándor ... ..	3,711	2,343	0 10 1	7,283	1 15 5	32.14
Niphád ... ..	2,091	3,103	1 7 8	9,996	4 12 5	31.00
Sinnar ... ..	1,204	1,377	1 2 8	5,572	4 10 0	24.7

(24) It is seen from this statement that the assessment is a less percentage of the rent in Nándgaon than in any other táluka. There is no indication that the same state of things existed in 1896. I am much inclined to think that the



explanation which the local cultivators give, is the true explanation. They put it down to the rise in the price of cotton which is grown only in Nándgaon of the tálukas for which I have recent statistics. The average price of cotton for the five years 1893—1897 was 8 sers 13 ohhataks per rupee as against 4 sers 3 ohhataks for the 5 years 1909—1913. The price has risen by more than 100 per cent. The rise in the price of the principal food-grains during the same period has been only about 30 per cent. in the same period. (Nándgaon has hitherto been exceptionally well able to grow cotton owing to the very large area of forest and waste land available for grazing. It appears that in future the waste land is likely to be largely reduced, the cattle to increase and the price of cotton to fall. It is probable that the area under the money-crop cotton will be curtailed. These causes combined will in all probability reduce the rental value of land. I am therefore of opinion that the present rental value of land is abnormal, and cannot be regarded as a true indication of the incidence of assessment.) These remarks apply also to sale value of land but not quite to the same extent. The purchaser of land looks to other factors besides the present price of produce: a tenant—especially an annual tenant—only considers the immediate prospect of making a profit. This theory of the cause of the inflated rental value of land is corroborated by the fact that sale value of land in Nándgaon Táluka is on an average only 39 per cent. higher than land in 4 adjoining tálukas, while rental value is 92 per cent. higher. In each case the value is reckoned in terms of the assessment.

(25) A curious confirmation of this theory of the effect of cotton-growing on rents can be given. Professor Todd says: "Rents in Egypt during the last five or ten years, *i. e.*, since the price of Egyptian cotton began to get into double figures, have risen to an altogether impossible level, based on the high prices of the crop, and the excessive proportion of the area put under cotton cultivation every year. It is not surprising, therefore, that there has been a strong agitation for the adoption of any measures which would keep up the price of cotton, for only in that way can the high level of rents be maintained. That these efforts can to any serious extent be successful is, we are convinced, quite impossible; and the sooner Egypt faces the question of a serious reduction of rents, and therefore land values, the better it will be for all concerned. As usual in other economic upheavals.....someone will have to suffer serious loss; but it is better that the landlords who, comparatively speaking, have been making fortunes during the last ten years, should be the sufferers than that the actual cultivators who are the backbone of the country, and have had only a comparatively small share in its recent prosperity, should now be crushed under the weight of rent payments which are no longer justified by the facts."\*

## Crop Experiments.

20. (1) The crop experiments recorded from this táluka are few:—

Number and date.	Name of Village.	Name of crop and its annual valuation.	Average per acre.				Incidence of assessment on value of produce.	Incidence of assessment on value of produce at present prices.	Remarks.
			Principal product.	By-product.	Value.	Assessment.			
			Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
1 1893-1899	Nándgaon ...	Bájri 4 ...	100 grains.	713 straw.	12 13 0	0 12 4	6'01	5'59	Dry-crop.
2 22-1-1892	Veholgaon ...	Cotton Varádi 8.	510 with seed.	.....	20 12 6	1 3 8 O. S.	5'91	3'61	Do.
3 9-11-1893	Nándgaon ...	Do. Kapshil Doshi 12.	410 do.	.....	32 2 7	1 15 4 B. S.	6'19	4'44	Do.
4 20-10-1913	Bhádur ...	Bájri 12 ...	213	730	10 14 7	0 4 2	2'38	1'66	Do.

(2) Colonel Taverner, writing of the western villages, estimated the average outturn of bájri per acre at 2 maunds 82 lbs or 40 sers.

(3) Mr. Turnbull on the strength of a number of experiments on bájri in various districts (none from the Násik District) thought that the true average

\* The Economist, 14th November 1914, page, 870.

was over 4 maunds. The fact is that in the light soils of the west 2 maunds is more than a bumper yield. Further east the soil improves and yields of 4 maunds per acre may be reasonably expected.

(4) All the evidence goes to show that the assessment is everywhere light. If cotton were taken as a standard the incidence of assessment on value of produce would at the prices recorded in recent years, be almost negligible. Wheat and oil-seeds too, where they can be grown are profitable. Bajri however is the staple of the taluka and forms the best standard of value.

Prices.

21. (1) Appendix N gives the prices of staple products since 1888.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining the course of prices the important periods are those preceding the years 1875-76 and 1892-93 which are the latest years used by Colonel Taverner and Mr. Turnbull, respectively at the 1st Revision. For comparison I give also the prices for all India recorded in "variations in Indian Price Levels, 1913." In all cases the averages are taken without rejecting famine years :—

	1862-1868, 1866-1867.	1867-1868, 1871-1872.	1872-1873, 1876-1877.	1877-1878, 1891-1892.	1882-1883, 1886-1887.	1887-1888, 1891-1892.	1892-1893, 1897.	1898-1902.	1903-1907.	1908-1913.
Bajri ...	17½	19½	23½	18	18	16½	16½	14½	18½	13
Wheat ...	14½	16	17	12½	13½	13½	13	9½	13	6
Gram ...	14½	15½	19½	16	19	15	13½	11	13	20½
Jawari ...			Not available.			21½	20½	15½	21	14½
Cotton (with seed).			Not available.			6	6½	7½	7	4½

	1868-1867.	1868-1872.	1873-1877.	1878-1882.	1883-1887.	1888-1892.	1893-1897.	1898-1902.	1903-1907.	1908-1913.
Bajri ...	19·62	18·28	22·65	18·24	21·36	17·14	16·39	16·81	16·25	12·96
Wheat ...	17·77	16·68	20·25	15·26	16·21	14·23	15·65	12·06	12·89	10·07
Gram ...	25·00	18·54	28·03	19·07	25·44	19·47	18·08	16·04	17·52	14·63
Jawari ...	21·57	21·37	24·98	21·39	24·91	19·81	19·68	17·49	18·79	14·27
Cotton ...					Not available.					

(3) The actual rise in prices is shown by the following table :—

Kind.	Percentage increase in prices.	
	Decade ended 1913 over decade ended 1875-76.	Decade ended 1913 over decade ended 1892-93.
Bajri ...	51·72	13·36
Wheat ...	60·97	46·95
Gram ...	52·1	45·6
Jowari ...	Not known.	46·7
Average ...	54·93	38·15

(4) These figures show that the rise in prices is about 54·93 per cent. since the western villages were settled, and about 35·15 since the rest of the taluka was settled. Cotton is a speculative commodity, the price of which is liable to violent fluctuations. It does not appear that Colonel Taverner or Mr. Turnbull took the price of cotton into consideration in framing their proposals.

(5) It is however a factor in the prosperity of the taluka which cannot be neglected. I see no objection to bringing it into the argument, as no exact mathematical calculation of increment is to be made on the basis of the rise in

prices. The war has entirely upset the prospects of profits in cotton for the present at least. Fortunately the cultivator can turn to other crops. The price of cotton for the period 1908—1913 was 68 per cent. above the price during the quinquennium ended 1892-93.

(6) The war has of course made it useless to conjecture what will happen to prices in the end. The severe shock to credit and immense destruction of wealth doubtless operate to depress prices. But the grower of food-grains is likely to come through with less loss than others.

(7) I must frame my proposals on the understanding that there will not be any marked fall in the permanent level of prices. If the war has a permanent effect on prices, it will be possible to deal with the matter by special concessions in the form of a percentage reduction hereafter.

22. (1) The general rate of daily wages is 4 annas a day. This rate is exceeded in a few places on the railway, being as much as 6 annas at Nándgaon during the busy season. In a few remote villages such as Borále and Pokhri-Kannad wages are so low as 2 to 3 annas.

(2) By the month the ordinary rate is Rs. 30 to 40 with food or Rs. 60 to 90 without food.

(3) Cotton picking is done at 10 annas per maund, or 8 annas in some parts. For the second picking usually twice these rates are paid.

(4) There are no statistics to show what rates prevailed in the past.

(5) It is however universally admitted that wages have risen enormously here as elsewhere. It is unnecessary to go into the causes of the rise. It may, however, be noted that local reasons for the rise are the great demand for labour on the railway, the establishment of steam ginning and pressing factories and the extension of cultivation.

(6) The labour question is a difficult one. It is an apparently unmixed evil. But there is reason to suppose that the true agriculturist does not suffer the same inconvenience as the capitalist landlord.

Revenue History.

23. (1) Appendices 0<sup>1</sup>, 0<sup>2</sup>, 0<sup>3</sup> and 0<sup>4</sup> give the details of the Revenue History of the táluka:—

(2) The effect of the introduction of the existing Settlement is seen in the following table:—

Number of Villages.	Year of Settlement.			Occupied Government area in first year of Settlement.	Least occupied Government area in first 5 years of Settlement.	Decrease.
				Acres.	Acres.	
27	1876-77	...	...	34,373	34,373	.....
44	1896-97	...	...	64,865	64,865	.....
9	1897-98	...	...	12,111	11,926	- 185
4	1899-1900	...	..	8,498	8,387	- 159

The settlement was followed by increases in occupied area except in the last two batches. Here there was an insignificant drop in 1900-01. Recovery however was immediate. I attribute the slight decrease to the famine and not to the introduction of the settlement.

(3) The occupied area has expanded from 119,844 acres in the first year of settlement to 133,177 acres in 1913-14. The increase in occupied Government land is therefore 13,333 acres or 11 per cent.

(4) The changes in unoccupied assessed waste are not so easy to follow. There was much land taken into forest in the years 1887 to 1880. In 1885 there was some disforestation. The most important change was the disforestation of 32,000 acres in 1910-11. This of course accounts for the large increase in waste

land. At the present time (1913-14), there are 31,293 acres of waste land. The allotment of this land for cultivation has been held back for various reasons but much of it is now to be given out to meet the insistent demand.

(5) The collection of land revenue is made without difficulty.

(6) Remission was given in 1876-77 in the ordinary way in the 27 villages into which the revision settlement was introduced in that year. Remissions in the remaining batches were given under the Igatpuri Rules at the introduction of the settlement.

(7) Remissions owing to crop failure were important only in 1882-83 and 1901-02.

(8) In C<sup>2</sup> certain remissions appear almost every year since 1905-06. These are chiefly due to remission of water-rate in Nándgaon and Sákore.

Agriculturists and non-agriculturists. 24. (1) The area held by each class is as follows :—

Year.	Area held by	
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.
	Acre.	Acre.
1911-12 ...	124,277	26,428
1912-13 ...	126,322	24,666
1913-14 ...	122,208	28,777

The figures of 1913-14 are probably alone reliable, as the classification was very imperfectly understood at first.

(9) The following statement is given for comparison :—

Percentage of total area held by Agriculturists and Non-agriculturists in year 1913-14.

	Nándgaon.	Yeola.	Chándor.	Niphád.	Sinnar.
Agriculturists ... ..	80.94	83.3	81.05	77.74	91.0
Non-agriculturists ... ..	19.06	16.7	18.95	22.26	9.0

This table shows that the percentage of land held by non-agriculturists is high but not abnormally so. The pressure of non-agricultural competition is not serious enough to be regarded as one of the main causes of the inflated value of land. It may be noted that in the auction-sales of Government disforested land held in 8 villages not one number was bought by a non-agriculturist.

25. (1) The most striking feature about the Nándgaon Táluka is the extremely high value of land. I have attempted to show that the high figures, especially in the case of rents, rest to a great extent on the very insecure basis of the price of cotton. It is not contended that the land revenue should be fixed without any reference to the profits made by cotton cultivation, but it is necessary to observe great caution and moderation in using land values in this táluka as a basis of the argument.

(2) To take an extreme hypothesis, it is conceivable that land values could rise during a given period of say 20 years, without any growth of prosperity among the cultivating class. In such a case an increase in assessment would not be justifiable.

(3) In the case of Nándgaon Táluka there is ample evidence that the growth in land values is not entirely uneconomic.

(4) In the first place the soil is well-suited to the growth of many other crops besides cotton. The climate and rainfall is such that the expectation of a good

crop is very much greater than in most parts of the district. It is only in the light soils of the western part of the táluka that the distribution of the rainfall is all important. Naturally in thi part the assessment has been kept low at former settlements and will now receive more lenient treatment than the better favoured eastern part.

(5) As regards communications, there has been no change since the 1st Revision Settlement. Villages along the railway have a decided advantage over those which are more remote, as there is only one made road which crosses the táluka from north-west to south-east, and the country tracks are for the most part difficult. The villages on the south-eastern plateau have the drawback of distance, and the inconvenience of having to pass through foreign territory in order to reach the railway. The drawbacks of communications are, however, slight when compared with those of tálukas like Bágán and Kalvan.

(6) The táluka is particularly well off for markets. Nándgaon, Náydongri and Manmád are all excellent markets. Most villages have the choice of two or more markets at which they can dispse of produce.

(7) The local trade appears to be increasing. It is not possible to gauge with certainty the trade at Nándgaon owing to the fact that before the opening of the Godávári Valley Railway, the figures of Nándgaon trade were swollen by the traffic to and from the Hyderábád State.

(8) Another point which indicates progress, is the enormous growth in population.

(9) This growth in population is accompanied by a steady expansion in cultivated area.

(10) To meet the growing demand for land, 32,000 acres were excluded from forest in 1906. Every acre of this would readily be taken up for cultivation. Much has been given out, but a cautious policy has been followed in allotting it, so that the bulk of it is still vacant.

(11) The state of live and dead stock shows satisfactory growth under all heads, both in quantity and quality.

(12) I am therefore satisfied that the táluka is at present in a very prosperous condition.

(13) The rise in sale and rental value is not based solely on the abnormal price of cotton. There has been a general rise in the price of all kinds of produce. It is only on a general rise in prices that an increase in assessment can be justified. Before the war, it would have been reasonable to impose an increment proportionate to the rise in prices. Present conditions are unprecedented. The Settlement Officer can act only on the assumption that price levels will remain approximately where they were. If the war results in a general collapse in prices, it will be easy for Government to make some concession. If on the other hand, prices remain at their recent level, the country would be deprived of revenue to which it is equitably entitled. The case of cotton is difficult. Its price has risen in a much greater degree than that of any other kind of produce. I think that the safest way to deal with it is to assume a rise equal to the general rise in the price of produce. The rest of the rise may be regarded as speculative and uneconomic.

26. (1) The present grouping of the Nándgaon Táluka is the result of two settlements. Roughly speaking the western third of the táluka was settled in conjunction with 189 villages of the Yeola, Kopargaon, Chándor and Niphád Tálukas. The rest of the táluka was settled at the first Revision independently of other tálukas.

(2) First with regard to the 27 villages settled in 1877-78, the grouping is explained by Colonel Taverner in paragraph 32 of his report (Selection No. CCCXLVI, page 10). He kept his rates low owing to the general poverty of the soil, hilly nature of the ground and deficiency of water. He does not definitely state that the rainfall is unsatisfactory, but it is to be concluded that this point was in his mind.

(3) With regard to the grouping of these villages "inter se," he says: "The proposed maximum rates vary from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 1-0-0 with reference to the distance of the villages from the Railway Stations."

(4) The grouping of Nágápur, Satáne, Mándvad and the Hisvals is adequately explained in this way. But I can see no reason for putting Pokhri-Pátode two classes below those villages. Pokhri is excellently situated on a main road only 2 miles from Nándgaon. Its rainfall too is better than that of the villages further west. Jalgaon Khurd also is within easy reach of Nándgaon.

(5) Another village Kásári is only 8 miles from Nándgaon on an excellent maderoad. This village is put three classes below Nágápur and Satáne. It has a good rainfall and is very leniently treated as compared with the less accessible villages like Málegaon-Karyat and Lohosingve. Lastly there is no reason for putting 10 villages (Khirdi, Bhauri, Morjhar, the Vadális, the Bángaons and the Táklis) in a lower group than Lohosingve and Málegaon-Karayát. These 10 villages have easy access to Nándgaon, their rainfall is equally good and their soil is decidedly better so that the villages are richer.

(6) I think enough has been said to show that the grouping of a number of villages was unduly lowered owing to their being on the outer limits of the tract then undergoing revision.

(7) When the rest of the táluka came on for revision in 1896, 11 villages in the west (Dhaner, Bhárdi, Boygaon, Kondhár, Návsari, Nándur, Darhel, Dhotáne Budruk, Dhotáne Khurd, Pánevádi and Bhábur) were added to the Re. 1-4-0 group. Again in 1899 three more villages (Khádgaon, Ekvai and Soygaon) which had lapsed to Government from the Vinchurkar's Jahágir were put under the same maximum rate. I consider that all these 14 villages are correctly grouped.

(8) The grouping of the rest of the táluka is the result of very lengthy discussion in which much difference of opinion was shown.

(9) The Superintendent proposed a simple arrangement of two groups based on proximity to the railways. Had it been an original survey, I think this grouping would have been approved. But the proposed grouping caused unnecessary loss of revenue in certain cases. This was met by giving the important market-town and railway station of Nándgaon a special group rated at Rs. 2-12-0, while the good market and railway station of Náydongri and the large village of Sákore were put in Group II rated at Rs. 2-8-0.

(10) Five other villages (Vakhári, Pimprále, Mánikpunj, Chinchvihir and Muldongri) were specially reduced by Government. The reasons are given in the following extract from the Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2125, dated 7th March 1896, on the First Revision Settlement Report (Selection No. CCCXLIV, page 80):—

"It appears that Mr. Turnbull's proposal to place the five villages in question in the first group is condemned by the Collector on the ground of the poverty of the villages and the heavy enhancements which will result from such a course. Both the Commissioner and the Survey Commissioner agree with the Collector that some relief should be given. In the circumstances Government, though they consider that Mr. Turnbull has correctly placed these villages in his first group, are pleased to direct as a special concession that they should be assessed at the rate of the second group or Rs. 2 on the understanding that at the next revision settlement they are to be treated as if they were included in Group I".

B. *Proposed Groups.*

(11) On general lines the formation of groups in this táluka should be simple.

(12) Nándgaon Town is the best place in the táluka. It is the only place that has a railway station as well as a metalled road running through it. Its water-supply is good, both from wells and rivers. It has a good area of garden land—both pátasthal and motasthal—for which manure is easily obtained. The pátasthal assessment of Rs. 237-8-0 was remitted by Government Resolution No. 6351 of

24th June 1908, but the water-supply is not unsatisfactory. It has been useful in three out of the last four years. The rainfall is regular and sufficient. There is an excellent market and daily auctions of produce during the season. The loss of the trade with Hyderábád State has not affected the prosperity of the place. In view of all its advantages, I think that it is right to retain it in a special Group I.

(13) Next in importance to Nándgaon is Náydongri. This village has a railway station and a very flourishing market very little inferior to that of Nándgaon. All it wants is road communication with the villages to the north and south. It has an excellent rainfall, probably the mean between Nándgaon and the very favourably situated town of Cháliggaon. It shows every sign of prosperity. Population has increased from 1900 at the Census of 1901 to 2,351 in 1911. Occupied area has increased from 3,800 acres to 4,785; plough cattle from 380 to 484.

(14) At present Sákore is in the same group as Náydongri. Sákore is not a trade centre. Its chief advantage lies in its nearness to Nándgaon. The rainfall at Sákore is probably like that of Nándgaon, slightly less than that of Náydongri. In other respects Sákore is well off. Population has increased from 644 to 1,432, occupied area from 3,601 to 3,617; there is a large area of disforested land which will be taken up readily as soon as it is offered for cultivation. The evidence of sales and leases shows that the assessment is light. Though I do not care to draw deductions from single villages, the present incidence of assessment in Náydongri is still lighter.

(15) On the whole the difference between Nándgaon and Náydongri is less than that between Náydongri and Sákore. I shall accordingly put Náydongri in the first group with Nándgaon, and Sákore in Group II.

(16) The villages of the present Group III are decidedly well off in all respects. They all have reasonably good communication with the markets of Nándgaon and Náydongri. There is a passenger station between Pimparkhed and Jalgaon Khurd. The rainfall in this part is decidedly good. The statistics of sales and rents show that land sales average 71.9 multiples of the assessment, and in the case of leases the assessment averages only 12.7 per cent. of the rent. There is a large area of disforested land which will be given out shortly for cultivation. It is no little advantage to have enormous tracts of forest near by for grazing. It is largely owing to this fact that the people can grow the profitable fodderless crop cotton. This tract is the best cotton tract in the district. Five of the 7 villages are obviously prosperous. They show substantial increases in population, cattle and occupied area.

(17) Nasratpur is practically uninhabited. The only survivors are a few Kolis and Mhárs. It is, owing to bad drainage, a very malarious spot. Its lands are cultivated mostly from Pimparkhed. It certainly falls into the same group as Pimparkhed, of which it forms a part for all practical purposes.

(18) Bábhulvádi is nothing but a collection of Gavli's huts. Although registered as a separate village it is nothing better than a hamlet of Sákore and must bear the same rate.

(19) There are five villages, rated at present in Group IV, which are to be treated at this revision as though they formed a part of Group III (*vide* paragraph 26A *ante*).

(20) Of these villages, Chinchvihir without any doubt should form part of my proposed Group II. It is easily accessible, has a good climate and has prospered exceedingly during the lease.

(21) Muldongri on the other hand is not easily accessible; it is situated in a very broken country. It is much more allied to the villages on its northern boundary and should I think be excluded from Group II. Its population has increased but cattle have decreased. There is no change in cultivated area, but 992 acres have been disforested. Some of this land will be given out for cultivation in due course.

(22) Mánikpunj is an unimportant village, but for some reason is marked on the map in double pica. The population has increased from 148 to 159, plough cattle from 64 to 80 and occupied area from 1,018 acres to 1,356. Mánikpunj has easy access to Nándgaon, about 8 miles distant.

(23) It is about this point that a longitudinal decrease in maximum rate is necessary on grounds of rainfall. The question is whether Mánikpunj should be put in the higher or lower group. The value of land is high. On the whole I think that Mánikpunj can without hardship be raised to Group II.

(24) Lastly comes the question of grouping the two villages Vákhári and Pimprále. These villages have easy access to Nándgaon by a metalled road. They are in this respect better off than the villages of Jámdári, etc., which are at present under the same maximum rate. As regards communications they are practically on a par with Mánikpunj. It is however probable that the rainfall is less than in the villages further east. The population of the two villages has increased from 601 to 814, plough cattle from 266 to 316 and occupied area is unchanged. These two villages formerly belonged to Málgaon Táluka. They are geographically allied to the adjoining villages of Málgaon Táluka and ought not to be assessed more highly than the villages of that táluka. On the whole I do not think they are able to bear the special increase which would be entailed by putting them in Group II.

(25) The symmetry of the proposed Group II is broken by three villages (Jalgaon Budruk, Jalgaon Khurd and Pokhri-Pátode).

(26) With regard to Jalgaon Budruk which came under Original Settlement in 1899 Government had doubts as to the propriety of the rate imposed. The reason for this was that the survey rates led to an increase of 62 per cent., over the Kamál levied by the Vinchurkars. Moreover at the time of the survey there was an area of 1,296 acres of assessed waste.

(27) The introduction of the settlement was, however, entirely successful. There was no relinquishment and within a year or two the occupied area increased by 1,000 acres. There is at present only 114 acres of assessed waste.

(28) Jalgaon Budruk is a good village, well situated near the Nándgaon-Aurangábád Road. Its population has increased from 597 to 649; plough cattle from 164 to 338 and labour carts from 13 to 25. The assessment as measured by sale-price (60 times the assessment and letting value of land assessment is 15 per cent. of the rent) is by no means high. Altogether there is no reason why Jalgaon Budruk should not be put in Group II. I shall explain however in paragraph 28 that adjustment of rates will be required here.

(29) Jalgaon Khurd and Pokhri can be dealt with together. They are near to Nándgaon. Pokhri is especially conveniently situated a stone's throw from the main road. Jalgaon Khurd has a passenger station on its eastern border. The rainfall is generally sufficient. The assessment as measured by sale-price (201 times the assessment) and letting value of land (assessment is only 7 per cent. of the rent) is absurdly low. During the lease population has increased from 563 to 1,145, plough cattle from 247 to 449 and occupied area from 1,635 acres to 2,580.

(30) Undoubtedly the proper place for these two villages is in Group II. But the limits of enhancement would be greatly exceeded if this change were made. The most that can be done is to raise the assessment in Jalgaon Khurd and Pokhri by 66 per cent., giving a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14-0. These two villages will be entered as Group II-A.

(31) Next come the villages north and south of the proposed Group II. The two blocks are at present under one maximum rate, but they differ from one another in many particulars.

(32) The villages to the south straggle out into the Hyderábád State. They are cut off from the rest of the táluka by a range of hills which is passable at one point only: laden carts have to make a detour *viá* Kásári. Once on the



plateau however the cart-tracks are level and good. The tract is mainly rabi-growing except in the villages Kusumtel, Dheku Khurd, Dheku Budruk, Londhre and northern part of Játegaon.

(33) The northern block of villages is a very thinly populated tract. The country is broken and rocky, with large areas of forest. Cart traffic with the markets of Nándgaon and Náydongri is carried on with difficulty. The badness of the tracks in this region quite makes up for the greater distance of the plateau villages from the export markets.

(34) The rainfall in both blocks appears to be sufficient.

(35) The value of land in the two blocks is contrasted below :—

		Eleven villages in the north of the taluka.	Sixteen villages of the south-eastern plateau.
Sale-price	(1) per acre	Rs. 53	Rs. 29
	(2) multiple of assessment represented by price.	107·5	31·11
Letting-value	(1) per acre	Rs. 4 7 1	Rs. 4 8 11
	(2) percentage of assessment on rent.	12·7	26·82

I am unable to explain the extraordinary difference in the value of land in the two tracts. The figures of the plateau villages show signs of sober prosperity. But in the north men seem to have lost all sense of proportion. Perhaps it is the speculative spirit which seems to take hold of the cotton grower. His idea is that cotton will go on increasing in price. Even the knowledge that a large area of waste land is shortly to be given out for cultivation does not seem to affect the value of land.

(36) In spite of the fact that land-values in the cotton tract are inflated, I consider that the assessment is relatively light as compared with the rabi villages. The soil apparently has some elements of fertility which are not appreciable by the classer.

(37) Another point is that when land has risen in value even though the rise is due to speculation, Government can fairly demand a share in the increment. Unfortunately the bubble has now burst and cotton-growers will suffer heavily. This tract does not grow wheat; so that a fall in land values is no doubt imminent. On the other hand, the plateau villages have a chance of large profits on wheat.

(38) After weighing all the arguments I think that there is no reason to change the grouping in the case of these two blocks of villages. They will form a new Group III.

(39) The three villages Kasábkhede, Kásári and Pohi naturally fall into this group. About Kasábkhede there is no difficulty.

(40) Kásári is at present absurdly under-assessed. Pohi is an uninhabited village with a total assessment of only Rs. 23. It naturally will receive the same treatment as Kásári.

(41) Evidently when Kásári was rated Re. 1 it was not noticed that it was only 8 miles from Nándgaon and on the main road. It has a better rainfall than villages further east. There was no reason at the 1st Revision for rating Kásári lower than villages like Lohosingve or Málegaon-Karyat. The error can be remedied now to the extent of 66 per cent. only. For convenience Kásári and Pohi will be entered as Group III-A.

(42) The rest of the táluka consists of villages with low maximum rates varying between Rs. 1-6-0 and Rs. 1-2-0.

(43) I see no reason to retain the Re. 1-2-0 block. These villages are within easy reach of Nándgaon and generally have a very fair rainfall.

(44) Otherwise I see no reason to alter the grouping. It is chiefly because the rainfall is less reliable than the western villages are grouped low.

(45) Nágápur and Satána which are close to the market and railway station of Manmád, together with the good villages of Mándvad and Hisval Budruk which are near to Nándgaon will form Group IV.

(46) The rest of the villages now forming Groups VI and VII will form my fifth group.

Method of Assessment.

27. (1) The main objects of this paragraph are—

(1) to explain the differences in assessment between the western and eastern villages, and

(2) to discuss how the anomaly can best be remedied.

First, with regard to the 27 villages settled in 1877, the original classification was done by Captain Davidson. At the 1st revision a complete re-classification was carried out by Mr. Fletcher.

(2) It has been stated in paragraph 6 *ante* that Captain Davidson's classification was faulty. In the words of Colonel Taverner "The result (of Captain Davidson's classification) has been the undue depreciation of the best soils, and the undue elevation of the poorest order of soils, and this result is practically shown in column 6 of the statement (Selection No. CCCXLVI, paragraph 18, page 4). In the poor soils of the (27) Nándgaon villages the revision classification is even below that of Captain Davidson's scale, whilst it far exceeds it in the better group of villages."

(3) At the re-classification, not only was the classing kept up better, but the scale was changed. The new scale was heavier on the upper classes and lighter in the last two classes.

(4) The actual scales\* were as follows :—

Order of soil.	A	B
	Davidson's Pátoda scale used at Original Settlement of 27 villages.	Wingate's scale used at the 1st Revision Settlement of 27 villages.
I ...	16	16
II ...	13½	14
III ...	11	12
IV ...	9	10
V ...	7	8
VI ...	5½	6
VII ...	4	4
VIII ...	3	2
IX ...	2	1
Total ...	71	73

It is plain that, although the new scale caused a variation of only 1 per cent. in the total assessment of the 27 villages the distribution of the assessment must have been very considerably changed.

(5) The Yeola Táluka and parts of Chándor and Niphád were re-classed at the same time as these 27 villages in exactly the same way.

\* Selection No. CCCLVI, page 4, paragraph 16.

(6) Sinnar and Násik had been previously re-classed on this scale and the calculation for rates, distance from village-site, etc., made in identically the same way.\*

(7) It is therefore clear that these 27 villages of the Nándgaon are assessed in exactly the same way as the adjoining Deccan Tálukas.

(8) Next with regard to 53 of the remaining 57 Government villages, no re-classification has been made. In paragraph 6 above I have discussed this point and endeavoured to show that Colonel Taverner's strictures on Captain Davidson's classification are deserved.

(9) Not only have the faults of field work remained uncorrected but the classification scale used differs in the lower orders from that adopted at the 1st Revision Settlement of the 27 villages. It is also certain that re-classification would have a greater effect in these villages than in the other 27. These 53 villages contain large areas of soil of the 1st order and good depth.

(10) The scales actually used are as follows:—

Order.	Original Settlement.			1st Revision Settlement.
	A	C	D	E.
	Scale used in 4 villages formerly part of Sávargaon Táluka.	Scale used in 8 villages formerly part of Málegaon Táluka.	Scale used in 41 villages formerly part of Chálisgaon Táluka.	Scale adopted in 53 villages.
I ...	16	16	16	16
II ...	13½	15	14	14
III ...	11	13	12	12
IV ...	9	11	10	10
V ...	7	8	8	8
VI ...	5½	6	6	6
VII ...	4	3½	4½	4½
VIII ...	3	2	3	3
IX ...	2	1	2	2
X ...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	71	75½	76½	76½

(11) In my opinion the application of scale E to Captain Davidson's classification was injudicious. A scale on the lines of C would have done much to bring the 53 villages into line with the 27 re-classed villages.

(12) Lastly in 4 villages into which the Original Settlement was introduced in 1900 scale E (the modified Joint Report scale) was applied but the classification was no doubt well kept up. It is therefore probable that the classification of these 4 villages is very much on a par with the 27 villages.

(13) As for the remedy, I see none which can be called perfect. It is impossible to attempt re-classification. If this were done it could not be limited to this táluka, but would have to be extended to all Captain Davidson's work.

(14) It just happens that two systems meet in this táluka so that the anomaly becomes more marked.

(15) The only way to deal with the case is forego any attempt at uniformity in maximum rates and to make a rough approximation in rates based on actual averages. On the analogy of the results obtained by Colonel Taverner it appears that the assessment in the 53 villages (or at any rate in all but the barad villages of the West) would have been increased by some 30 per cent.,

\* Vide paragraph 39, Colonel Taverner's No. 848 of 5th October 1874, printed in Appendix E to Second Revision Report on Sinnar Táluka.

if re-classification had been made; in other words the present Rs. 2 maximum rate is about equal to a rate of Rs. 1-9-0 according to Deccan standard. This kind of calculation must of course be made on the clear understanding that the revenue-demand would be very differently distributed by a re-classification even though the net profit or loss to Government were nil.

(16) There is one other point which requires mention. It is that of distance from village scale. In all villages settled before 1878 distance from village was allowed for in the classification annas.

(17) After that year distance from village was given effect to by means of a combined jantri. It is found from calculations made in many villages that the jantri seldom differed by more than 5 per cent. from the old method. The difference is therefore neglected in calculating rates.

Rates. 28. (1) Change in rates depend mainly on changes in prices.

(2) I have shown in paragraph 21 that the prices of food-grains at Nándgaon have risen by about 54·93 per cent. since the period ended 1875-76 and by about 38·15 per cent. since the decade ended 1892-93.

(3) Assuming that the present maximum rates were based on a uniform basis throughout, the earlier settled villages should naturally receive a slightly higher increase than the later settled villages.

(4) The western villages are in most respects similar to the adjoining villages of Chándor Táluka. Of these villages, 27 were settled in 1877 and 14 (*viz.* Dhaner, Bhárdi, Boyzaon, Kondhar, Navsari, Nándur, Darhel, Dhotáne Budruk, Dhotáne Khurd, Pánevádi, Bháalur, Khádgaon, Ekvai and Soygaon) at later dates. But the maximum rates imposed on the last 14 were fixed at the same rates as in adjoining villages previously settled. Hence the prices prevailing before 1877 should be the standard to follow for these villages also. These villages are all barad; hence the difference in classification makes little difference to the total revenue demand.

(5) For 33 of these villages I should propose a maximum rate identical with the adjoining Chándor villages, *viz.*, Rs. 1-12-0. But this rate would cause the 33 per cent. limit of enhancement to be exceeded. I accordingly propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0 which is the utmost rise admissible on my lowest group.

(6) Four villages (Satána, Nágápur, Hisval Budruk and Nándvad) are given a slightly higher rate, *viz.*, Rs. 1-13-0 in view of their nearness to markets.

(7) These rates are by no means severe. The tract is certainly a poor one. Owing to its inferior soil and somewhat irregular rainfall it will never reach the level of prosperity which the eastern villages have attained. But all the evidence points unmistakably to the fact that the assessment is very light. The rise in prices is much greater than the proposed increase in assessment. These groups will be numbered IV and V.

(8) It is not easy to put the rest of the táluka on a level as regards rates. According to Colonel Taverner's calculations in Yeola, Chándor, Kopargaon and Niphád Tálukas, it may be conjectured that the existing classification in the Khándesh part of the Nándgaon Táluka is 30 per cent. below that of the Deccan part of the táluka.

(9) In other words the existing maximum rates Rs. 2-12-0, 2-8-0, 2-4-0 and 2-0-0 bring in no more revenue than rates of Rs. 2-2-0, 1-15-0, 1-12-0 and 1-9-0. This estimate is of course very rough; it assumes that the proportion of the better soils is about the same as in Yeola Táluka.

(10) Working on this basis and following the rates in force in the Málegaon Táluka I propose the following rates:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Group I	...	...	...	3	4	0
" II	...	...	...	2	13	0
" III	...	...	...	2	8	0

(11) The corresponding rates for Pokhri-Pátode and Jalgaon Khurd which were settled under the Deccan rules will be Rs. 2-0-0 and for Kásári and Pohi, Rs. 1-14-0. These rates would cause increases of over 66 per cent. The actual rates which I propose will be:—

		Existing rate.			Proposed rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Group II-A.—							
Pokhri-Pátode	...	1	2	0	1	14	0
Jalgaon Khurd.	...						
Group III-A.—							
Kásári	...	1	0	0	1	10	0
Pohi	...						

(12) I number these two Groups II-A and III-A in order to signify that they belong to Groups II and III, but owing to differences of classification, bear different maximum rates.

(13) The case of Jalgaon Budruk is exceptional. It was surveyed and settled for the first time in 1899. No doubt the classification was well kept up. It was given the same maximum rate as its neighbouring villages of the Khándesh classification. Actually therefore it appears certain that the maximum rate of Jalgaon Budruk ought to be lower than its neighbours to secure equality of assessment. Its assessment is properly comparable with that of Jalgaon Khurd. The fact that the survey rates were 62 per cent. above the Vinchurkar's mámul strongly supports this view. I propose therefore to put this village under a rate of Rs. 2-2-0 which is approximately equal to the Khándesh rate of Rs. 2-13-0 in the adjoining village of Chinchvihir. To show that the village is really part of Group II it may be numbered II-B.

(14) My proposals are summed up as follows:—

Number of Villages.	Present Group.	Present Maximum Rate.	Proposed Group.	Proposed Maximum Rate.	Increase.	
					Per cent.	To nearest $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in the rupee.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1	I	2 12 0	I	3 4 0	18.18	3
1	II	2 8 0	I	.....	30.0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
1	II	.....	II	2 13 0	12.50	2
7	III	2 4 0	II	.....	25.00	4
2	IV	2 0 0	II	.....	40.62	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	VII	1 2 0	II-A	1 14 0	68.66	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	IV	2 0 0	II-B	2 2 0	6.25	1
30	IV	2 0 0	III	2 8 0	25.00	4
2	VIII	1 0 0	III-A	1 10 0	62.50	10
4	V	1 6 0	IV	1 13 0	31.81	5
24	VI	1 4 0	V	1 10 0	50.00	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	VII	1 2 0	V	.....	44.44	7
84						

(15) Measured by the Deccan standard the proposed maximum rates are approximately equivalent to the following:—

		Rs. a. p.
Group I	...	2 8 0
„ II	...	2 2 0
„ III	...	1 15 0
„ IV	...	1 13 0
„ V	...	1 10 0

These hypothetical rates suit the conditions of the taluka.

(16) The effect of these proposals will be to increase the assessment by Rs. 19,624 or 26.11 per cent.

(17) There is no pátasthal or rice land in the táluka. The water-rate of Rs. 324-14-0 imposed at the 1st Revision was permanently remitted by Government (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 6351, of 24th June 1908.)

29. (1) On the west the proposed rate of Rs. 1-10-0 adjoins villages proposed to be rated at Rs. 1-12-0. I do not think that there is any inferiority in the Nándgaon villages, but a rate of Rs. 1-12-0 would exceed the limit of enhancement permissible. Satána and Nágápur which were formerly rated higher than the surrounding villages are now raised to Rs. 1-13-0 owing to their proximity to Manmád with its rate of Rs. 2-0-0.

(2) On the south, Yeola villages proposed to be rated at Rs. 1-12-0 touch Rs. 1-10-0 villages. The difference in rates is unimportant. Further east the rate in Yeola falls to Rs. 1-6-0. The difference between Rs. 1-6-0 and the Rs. 1-10-0 rate of the adjoining Nándgaon villages is due to remoteness from railways.

(3) On the north, the rates in the Nándgaon Táluka have been levelled up with those of Málegaon Táluka. The only exception is in the case of the villages of Boygaon, Darhel and Nándur which are hilly and owing to their barad soil are extremely sensitive to irregularity of rainfall.

(4) On the Cháligaon border, the rating follows the same lines as that existing in that táluka. The central tract along the railway bears the highest assessment.

(5) At only one point is the difference in rates considerable, *viz.*, where Hingne (Rs. 2-13-0) adjoins Dehere (Rs. 2) in Cháligaon. The latter village was specially rated low owing to its inaccessibility.

Guarantee.

30. In conclusion, I recommend that the rate as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

Násik.

No. 720 of 1915.

From

J. H. GARRETT, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S.,  
Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF N'ASIK.

Násik, 22nd February 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the revision of the settlement of the Inám villages of the Nándgaon Táluka.

2. The villages are five in number.

3. The settlements at present in force are as follows :—

Name of Village.	Year of Settlement.	Whether original or revised.	Authority for settlement.	Where printed.
Mohegaon ... ..	1909-1910	Not	traceable.	
Sálegaon ... ..	1899-1900	Revisi on S e t t l e - m e n t.	Not trace- able.	
Anchalgaon ... ..	} Settlement	not	introduced.	
Kavitkheda ... ..				
Bábhulkheda ... ..				

4. The following appendices specially relate in the Inám villages, while other statistical information is contained in the report on the Government villages :—

Appendices.

F.—Villagewar census of live and dead stock.

O.—Revenue History.

Q.—

Q<sup>t</sup>.—Population and waste land.

5. This is a very fair village about 8 miles from Manmád. Nándgaon is about the same distance away, but the favourite market is Manmád except for cotton.

Mohegaon.

The following statement shows that land has high value :—

*Sales of dry-crop land in Mohegaon.*

Total area sold.	Total assessment.	Total sale-price.	Price per acre.	No. of times the assessment represented by price.
Acres. 46	Rs. 18	Rs. 1,250	Rs. a. p. 27 2 9	69.44

*Lease of dry-crop land in Mohegaon.*

Total area leased.	Total assessment.	Rent.	Rent per acre.	Percentage of assessment on rent.
Acres. 12	Rs. 5	Ra. 16	Rs. a. p. 1 5 4	31.25

The present maximum rate is Rs. 1-4-0. The village naturally falls in the same group as adjoining Government villages, which it is proposed to put in Group V with a maximum rate of Rs. 1-10-0.

Although the survey settlement was introduced only in 1909-10, the rates then fixed were fixed solely with reference to those in force in adjoining Government villages. No independent settlement was made. It is therefore reasonable that this village should be raised in the same ratio as the neighbouring Government villages.

The question of difference in classification does not affect the rates to any serious extent. I have shown that the villages in the western part of the taluka were reclassified entirely on modern principles at the 1st revision. In any case the effect of the new classification in "barad" villages is practically negligible. There is therefore no reason to suppose that Mohegaon will be more highly assessed than its neighbours under the same maximum rate.

6. This is one of the villages of the rabi plateau in the south-east. It is owned half by Government and half by Gulabrav Ramrav Jadhav.

Salegaon.

The village is about 30 miles from the head-quarter town of Nándgaon; but there is a metalled road for all but 4 miles.

The present maximum rate is Rs. 2. This is the rate applied to all the Government villages in this part. The revision settlement was introduced in 1899-1900 and was based on the rates already applied to Government villages.

A rate of Rs. 2-8-0 is now proposed for the adjoining Government villages. I consider that this rate, which gives an increase of 25 per cent. is suitable also for Sálegaon.

7. These three villages are situated on the south eastern plateau. Kavithhede and Anchalgaon are within 20 miles of Nándgaon, while Bábhulkhede is nearly 30 miles from Nándgaon. All three villages are isolated in the Hyderabad State. The three villages are owned by Gulabrav Ramrav Jadhav.

1. Anchalgaon.

2. Kavithhede.

3. Bábhulkhede.

The following statement shows the collections as far as the Inámdar's records go:—

*Anchalgaon.*

Year.	Fixed land revenue demand including judi.	Arrears carried forward.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Collection.	Remission.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1912-1913 ...	1,990 9 0	4,324 10 5	.....	6,315 8 5	1,992 18 4	.....
1913-1914 ...	1,990 9 0	4,323 8 1	.....	6,312 16 1	2,161 0 8	4,151 14 5
Average ...	1,990 9 0	4,323 8 3	.....	6,314 1 3	2,076 15 0	2,075 15 2

*Kavithhede.*

1909-1910 ...	1,416 2 0	5,835 0 2	.....	7,251 2 2	1,491 12 7	.....
1912-1913 ...	1,416 2 0	5,762 8 10	.....	7,178 10 10	1,416 2 0	.....
1913-1914 ...	1,416 2 0	5,762 8 10	.....	7,178 10 10	1,416 2 0	5,762 8 10
Average ...	1,416 2 0	5,766 11 3	.....	7,202 13 8	1,441 5 6	1,920 13 7

*Bábhulkhede.*

1904-1905 ...	419 14 0	20 0 0	.....	439 14 0	429 14 0	.....
1905-1906 ...	419 14 0	10 0 0	.....	429 14 0	.....	.....
1906-1907 ...	419 14 0	429 14 0	.....	849 12 0	804 14 0	.....
1907-1908 ...	419 14 0	44 14 0	.....	464 12 0	8 4 0	.....
1908-1909 ...	419 14 0	456 8 0	.....	876 6 0	756 6 0	.....
1909-1910 ...	Papers not available					
1910-1911 ...	419 14 0	120 0 0	.....	539 14 0	419 14 0	.....
1911-1912 ...	419 14 0	120 0 0	.....	539 14 0	519 14 0	.....
1912-1913 ...	419 14 0	20 0 0	.....	439 14 0	439 14 0	.....
1913-1914 ...	419 14 0	.....	.....	419 14 0	419 14 0	.....
Average ...	419 14 0	135 11 1	.....	555 9 1	422 1 0	.....



The survey rates under a rupee 1 maximum give the following amounts. The figures are for assessment of occupied land plus judi on kadim inám land but exclusive of the assessment on waste land :—

	Blag annas by survey plus judi.	Average collection assessment plus judi.
Anchalgaon ... ..	1,374	Rs. 2,079
Kavithhede ... ..	976	1,441
Bábhulkhede ... ..	279	422

In spite of the moderate rates levied in the past large arrears had accumulated. At the end of 1912-13 the arrears were as follows :—

Village.	Arrears at end of 1912-13.
Anchalgaon ... ..	Rs. 4,322
Kavithhede ... ..	5,763
Bábhulkhede ... ..	20

At the request of the revenue authorities these arrears were written off last year. The balance outstanding is now nil. These arrears accumulated owing to bad management during the minority of the inámdár who only recently came of age. The state of the village records is such that the real kabzedar can be found with the greatest difficulty.

I do not consider that the existence of these arrears in the past need deter one from increasing the assessment.

The question of the maximum rate to be imposed is difficult. From the situation of the three villages there can be no doubt that they should be rated on a level with Government villages of the proposed Group III. The maximum rate proposed for this Group is Rs. 2-8-0. But, as I have explained in my report on the Government villages of this taluka, the classification was done on an extremely low scale. On the other hand the three inám villages now under discussion were classed in 1913-14. and the classification was of course well kept up.

The following figures will show this :—

Village.	Number of dry-crop survey numbers classed at annas :—										
	16	15½	15	14½	14	13½	13	12½	12	11½	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Anchalgaon ... ..	7	26	23	13	16	11	7	5	3	4	3
Kavithhede ... ..	3	10	17	14	8	9	9	6	3	6	3
Bábhulkhede ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	1	4	1	1	3	3

Village.	Number of dry-crop survey numbers classed at annas.											Total survey Nos.
	10½	10	9½	9	8½	8	7½	7	6½	6	5½	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Anchalgaon ... ..	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Kavithhede ... ..	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Bábhulkhede ... ..	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	29

When it is remembered that "Captain Davidson's classification practically commenced at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  annas," it is obvious that to secure level results a lower maximum rate must be imposed on these three recently surveyed villages than on the adjoining Government villages. I have shown in the Nándgaon Report that the stiffening up of the classification gave increases varying from 27 per cent. in Kopargaon to 40 per cent. in Niphád. All three villages (or at any rate the two larger villages) have a large proportion of high class land, so that the difference due to the modern classification is probably great. I have estimated the difference for the better villages of this táluka at 30 per cent. On this basis a maximum rate of about Rs. 1-15-0 will yield the same revenue as a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0 in the earlier surveyed villages. No exact mathematical calculation is however possible. I accordingly propose to apply a maximum rate of Rs. 2 to these three villages.

The effect of this rate will be as follows :—

Village.	Average collections of land revenue and judi in past.	Assessment plus judi under a Rs. 2 maximum rate.	Increase per cent.
Anchalgaon ... ..	2,077	2,736	31.73
Kavitkhede ... ..	1,441	1,952	35.46
Bábhulkhede ... ..	422	558	32.22

The increase is not excessive and can be easily borne in view of the rise in prices.

8. In conclusion, I recommend that the rates as finally sanctioned may be guaranteed for the same period as the rates in Government villages.

Guarantee.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GARRETT,

Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik.

## 8.—NA'NDGAON.

1. The settlement now in force in Nándgaon can only be described as extraordinarily bad. It is a mixture of two settlements done on entirely different principles, and one of them certainly on mistaken principles. It is not only the system of classing that was bad. There are also extraordinary anomalies in grouping. The cases of Kasari and Jalgaon Budruk, for instance, are quite impossible to explain.

2. Nándgaon Táluka looks poor but is rich. It is deceptive in appearance. At first sight it appears to be all hills, but most of these hills are only the ends of terraces, by which the land descends from the Deccan level to that of East Khándesh. The flat tops of these terraces are covered with stones but in spite of the stones the soil bears good crops. Perhaps the deceptive appearance of these "mál" lands was one cause of the general under classing. I know one undoubted case of this in a neighbouring Chándor village. Two years running the "mál" had 10 or 12 anna crops while those in the valley were 2 and 3 annas; yet the difference in assessment was trifling.

3. There is no doubt whatever the price of land in this táluka is very high relatively to the assessment except on the Bolthan plateau where the land is the best but the distance from market greatest. No doubt the high price of cotton largely accounts for this, as Mr. Garrett says, but it is also proof of under assessment of the cotton lands. The wheat lands of the plateau look good and are assessed fairly high; the stony lands in the north are assessed much lower but bear good crops of cotton.

4. Considering the prospects of cotton, I do not think the general rates could be increased more. I also think that with one exception, Mr. Garrett's attempt to smooth out the anomalies of the present grouping is quite successful. The exception consists of the 12 villages adjoining the south of Nándgaon and forming an exorescence on the south-east of the 5th Group. I consider this one of the very best parts of the whole táluka. It is an almost flat plateau with very fair black soil and within easy reach of Nándgaon Station; and it is not, like most of the 5th Group, in the dry belt. It is prosperous in appearance and three of its villages show sale prices of over 120 assessments. I cannot see why it should be grouped so low. It is true that in the present settlement it is in the 6th and 7th groups, but the present settlement proves nothing. The enhancement even in the case of the 7th Group villages will be only 61 per cent. and a greater enhancement has not been feared in Kasari and Jalgaon Budruk, which are no more prosperous. The average assessment at present is from 4 to 8 annas, which is absurd for such good land. Mr. Garrett gives no reasons for keeping it so low and I think he has made a mistake. The adjoining villages of Yeola are rated lower, but they are more remote and above a ghát. The adjoining village of Nándgaon is rated twice as high.

5. I therefore propose to raise the following villages from the 5th to the 4th Group:—

53. Soygaon.	79. Morjhar.
72. Tandulwadi.	80. Takli Budruk.
73. Dahigaon.	81. Takli Khurd.
76. Bhauri.	82. Bangaon Khurd.
77. Wadali Budruk.	83. Khirdi Patoda.
78. Wadali Khurd.	84. Bangaon Budruk.

C. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.

No. T.-101 of 1915.

From

C. M. BAKER, ESQUIRE, B.A., I. C. S.,  
Collector of Násik ;

To

The Settlement Commissioner, and  
Director of Land Records, Poona.

*Camp Khambala, 22nd March 1915.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit with my remarks revision settlement proposals prepared by Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., for the following eight tálukas of Násik District :—

1. Násik.
2. Dindori.
3. Chándor.
4. Niphád.
5. Yeola.
6. Sinnar.
7. Igatpuri.
8. Nándgaon.

2. I am now completing my fourth touring season in this district and of the 942 villages concerned in these reports, I have seen more than 800. If, therefore, I make few criticisms on Mr. Garrett's proposals it is not from ignorance; it is because I discussed them with Mr. Garrett before he finally drafted his reports and he accepted certain modifications which I proposed. We did not, however, discuss the grouping of every single village. The proposals for the inám villages also, and some of the pátasthal rates are new to me, and for this reason I have no some alterations to suggest though no very great ones.

3. I think it must now be taken as certain that since the last settlement there has been a rise in prices of some 33 per cent. and that this rise is permanent. It follows that in those places where the present rates are proved not to be too heavy an enhancement of 33 per cent. is justified. Such an enhancement has been Mr. Garrett's general object. That it has not been fully attained is due to somewhat chaotic state of the previous settlements, due in some cases to the fact that tálukas were settled piecemeal and in other cases simply to mistakes. It is not possible to straighten out everything at once without exceeding the 66 per cent. limit for villages or the 33 per cent. limit for tálukas. The rates in the Deccan are so light that the limit is soon reached and it takes 60 years to raise a one rupee maximum rate to two rupees. The proposed enhancements, therefore, are less than prices would justify but sufficient to increase substantially the Government revenue.

4. In my humble opinion Mr. Garrett has studied his subject very carefully and intelligently. I think he has correctly appreciated the relative importance of the various factors which have to be considered. The obvious general conclusion is that the present rates were not at all too high when they were fixed and are now too low. In some cases they were far too low from the first and are now little more than half what they should be according to the ordinary settlement standard. But of course approximation to that standard can under the circumstances be only partial.

5. I append my remarks on each report separately.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. M. BAKER,  
Collector of Násik.

No. 342—S. S. OF 1915.

*Camp Nándgaon, 23rd April 1915.*

From

C. N. SEDDON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL DIVISION.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward Mr. Garrett's Revision Settlement Reports for the Násik Tálukas for your consideration and for submission to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. N. SEDDON,  
Settlement Commissioner and  
Director of Land Records.

No. 4172 OF 1915.

From

C. N. SEDDON, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,  
Acting Commissioner, C. D.;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
Revenue Department.

Poona, 22nd September 1915.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for the orders of Government reports by Mr. J. Garrett, I. C. S., containing proposals for the second revision settlements of the Igatpuri, Dindori, Násik, Niphád, Sinnar, Chándor, Yeola and Nándgaon tálukas of the Násik district. Mr. Garrett has submitted separate reports for the settlement of the inám villages of these tálukas. There are thus sixteen reports complete with appendices and statistical information.

2. The papers were received by me in March last when I was Settlement Commissioner. I visited the district in April and discussed matters with the Collector and others but could not send up the reports with my opinion before taking over charge of this office. I had therefore no alternative, but was obliged to send them with a simple forwarding endorsement from the Settlement Office to this office and to deal with them in detail here. This will explain why there is no opinion over the signature of the Settlement Commissioner. Considering the large area and the complexity of some of the matters dealt with, it is perhaps to be regretted that the subject receives one opinion less than it is entitled to. On the other hand, it will very soon be seen that Mr. Garrett's reports have been carefully and judiciously prepared. The Collector, too, has a close acquaintance with his district, and his acquiescence is something more than a nominal support. Moreover, six out of the eight tálukas have already been subjected to the close scrutiny of a Settlement Officer some ten years ago. So that on the whole it may perhaps be conceded that the subject has been attended to with at least the usual degree of care.

3. Government Resolution No. 9787, dated 17th October 1911, considered the reports made by Messrs. Murphy and Crofton for the tálukas of Dindori, Násik, Niphád, Sinnar, Yeola and Chándor. The reports had been prepared in 1904 and 1905 and they had been considered by the Director of Land Records and the Commissioner, C. D., in 1906. They proposed only slight percentage increases in the total assessments, and the main alterations were in distribution. It is a very fortunate thing that the orders solicited were not passed; a grievous loss of revenue has thus been avoided. It is clear now that the Settlement Officers of 1904 and 1905 misjudged the situation. And, apart from that, it is lucky that no settlement was made on the very eve of the marked rise of prices that has since occurred. The rise was already setting in before the reports were written. But it must be remembered in fairness to conscientious and careful Settlement Officers, that famine and scarcity certainly obscured the position, and it was not nearly so easy then as now to see that the rise in prices was part of a general and widespread phenomenon with every appearance of permanence or at least of lengthy duration.

4. The tálukas now being dealt with form the larger part of the Násik district—in fact the whole district except the Peint, Kalvan, Satána and Málegaon tálukas. The total area is 3,552 square miles and population 598,003. No instance has yet occurred in this Presidency of anything like so large and important a tract, forming two-thirds of a whole big district, coming under settlement at the same time. This is a very great contrast to the piecemeal operations of the original settlement. The point needs emphasis because a glance at the large map

	Area in square miles.	Population in 1911.
Igatpuri	394	78,814
Dindori	532	75,098
Násik	470	114,817
Niphád	412	93,029
Sinnar	514	71,628
Chándor	385	56,604
Yeola	410	63,157
Nándgaon	435	44,916

I have had prepared will show what a number of different rates have been proposed. There are no less than 13 rates for dry-crop land, and they vary from Re. 1-5 to Rs. 3-4. These rates, too, correspond to an even greater number of groups, for we can hardly consider villages which are rated at Re. 1-12 in Dindori and Sinnar as belonging to the same group. They are two groups with entirely different conditions and situation happening to have the same maximum rate.

5. It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that the usual policy of reducing the number of groups in revision settlement has not been followed. There were seven groups in Sinnar and they have now been reduced to four; there were six in Dindori and four are now proposed; in fact, Násik is the only táluka in which there has not been some reduction. But a large number of groups must remain, not only because of the large area dealt with and the varying conditions found but because of difference in treatment at the original survey. Villages were classed and settled in batches, and the system of classification was one which gradually developed as the operations proceeded. Rates were bound to vary, not only as the principles and practice of classification varied, but also according to the revenue history of the pre-settlement period. This last cause of variation exists of course everywhere, and so far as I can judge its importance and effect are less in Násik than in most other places and cannot for a moment be compared with what we find in Gujarát. But the other great cause of variation in rates assumes an unusual degree of importance in the Násik district. Ideas as to the classification values of soils underwent changes, and the scale for the anna valuation of the different classes was several times modified. These variations affected the suitability of the original rates applied to the various batches of villages; and each batch was settled independently of its neighbours. Not only so, but when revision operations were taken up the amount and nature of the revision done, and the extent to which alteration in the original classification was thought necessary, were based on no uniform standard. In the course of my observations I shall explain in greater detail some of these matters. But this is perhaps the proper place to remark that the Násik district has suffered somewhat from the constant pressure put on the Survey Department to finish its operations and suffer itself to be abolished. This pressure appears to have had a serious effect about 1876, and the revision classing after that time reduced itself to a percentage test of the original work—a process of which responsible Survey Officers affected to approve. The result is that in some villages we have complete revision, while in others the old classification—itsself of varying character—has been more or less left as it was. These things cannot now be altered, but I wish to point out quite clearly why there are so many different groups still left and why no criticism founded on an assumption of homogeneous treatment in classification would be sound.

6. While Messrs. Murphy and Crofton hardly altered the total assessment of the tálukas they dealt with Mr. Garrett proposes increases which amount to about 24·9 per cent. Current and proposed future assessments for the eight tálukas are as follows:—

Táluka.			Present demand.	Proposed demand.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Igatpuri	...	...	94,054	1,18,751	24,697	26·25
Dindori	...	...	1,33,963	1,61,168	27,200	20·09
Násik	...	...	1,23,453	1,53,757	30,304	25·43
Niphád	...	...	2,05,469	2,48,316	42,847	23·42
Sinnar	...	...	1,64,242	2,04,695	40,453	24·59
Chándor	...	...	89,769	1,11,565	21,798	27·87
Yeola	...	...	86,673	1,12,774	26,101	30·88
Nándgaon	...	...	75,157	94,781	19,624	26·11

These figures are for the Government villages only. It will be more convenient to discuss the inám villages separately, and all the remarks I make

from paragraph 10 to paragraph 49 refer only to the Government villages of the talukas. The present demand for the eight talukas is Rs. 9,72,778; Mr. Garrett proposes a total demand of Rs. 12,05,802, being an annual increase of Rs. 2,33,024 or 24.9 per cent. The figures of percentage increase given above and in Mr. Garrett's Appendix Q do not include water-cess. Before going into any details it will be as well to look at the position broadly and to show how a general increase of assessment amounting to something less than 25 per cent. or 4 annas in the rupee is fair and reasonable. It is in the main based upon the rise in prices over the figures which governed the position at the time of the first revision survey. All other considerations fade into insignificance. Not that there has been no improvement in communications, standard of efficiency and general well being. There has been; and I should like to call the attention of those who doubt it to the figures of agricultural stock, etc., which show clearly how the district has recovered from the serious losses caused by famine. Particular attention may be given to the statistics of carts. Násik forms no exception to the rule which I have noticed all over the Presidency; almost every place shows a large increase in the number of carts. But, apart from this, if it is clear that the present assessment has easily been borne, and that there has been a heavy and steady rise in the level of prices, there is no need of further justification for an increase in assessments. I think this is so plain and so thoroughly well understood that I shall waste no time in elaborating the matter. I have discussed it in other reports. There is perhaps one other little point which I may just mention. Government have had the question to which I refer under consideration before (*vide* Government Resolution No. 4973, dated 19th June 1905). The present rates were fixed on the supposition that there would be no need of remissions or suspensions, and the rayat was expected to save enough in good years to pay his dues in bad ones. This idea has been abandoned, and liberal rules for remissions and suspensions are now in operation. Clearly this makes a serious difference. Government might well raise assessments merely on this ground alone. They have not done so, and I do not mean to suggest that they should. But no fair and complete view of the case can be taken unless this fact is borne in mind. No one, I think, has ever suggested that assessments in the Deccan press heavily in good years; criticism has pleaded the rayats' cause in bad seasons. It can no longer be urged that our rates are too high in times of scarcity, for they lower themselves automatically. Rigidity might make a reasonable average demand too heavy; elasticity removes all fears of this kind.

7. For a discussion of the prices of agricultural produce I must refer, to those paragraphs of Mr. Garrett's reports which deal with the matter, to Mr. Datta's\* report and the remarks of the Government of India on it, to Mr. Cowan's Belgaum settlements, and to the Government of India Blue Book† on prices current in the country. A general rise of 25 per cent. is certainly a very low estimate of the increase; Mr. Garrett puts it at something like 40 per cent. and I am not prepared to say he is wrong. As this rise is a phenomenon seen all over the world and appears to have its origin in causes that must continue to operate there is no reason to expect a return to former levels. The cotton question does not much affect the Násik district—at least it affects only a small area in the talukas now under consideration.

8. Attention must be given to evidence of the pressure of present demand. There has been no difficulty in collecting the revenue. And it is the general and well founded opinion that rents have risen and greatly exceed twice the assessment. Statistics as to rents are collected in Appendix M, M1, etc., for each taluka. Unfortunately, owing to the universal custom of crop-sharing, instances of leases for cash rent are much fewer than one could wish. But what there are afford useful evidence. In interpreting rent statistics one or two little points require to be kept in mind. It is not possible to compare figures for recent years with those quoted in the older reports. The latter were taken from the registration records and were not to be trusted because they included cases where the sums paid were interest on advances rather than true rents or where the facts were complicated in various ways. Each case is now taken

\* Government Resolution No. 11878, dated 1st December 1914.

† "Variations on Indian Price Levels."



from the rent register, and only accepted after due scrutiny. Secondly, although it is becoming almost an accepted principle that a fair assessment should not exceed half the rent that a landlord could get, this principle should really only be accepted where there is a keen demand for land. In no circumstances that have come to my knowledge can a landlord get a rent beyond what the tenant can fairly pay though sometimes rents are undoubtedly on the margin. Thus there need be no fear that the assessment is too heavy if it is not greater than 50 per cent. of the rent. But the converse does not hold good. If there is any waste land available rents may hardly exceed the assessment—it does not follow that the assessment is too high. Nor is it safe to group according to rental or sale values. Sale values depend upon a variety of circumstances other than the productivity of the soil, proximity to markets, or good climate.

9. I have observed that we have to consider the larger part of the Násik district. I have had a map prepared showing all the tálukas. It will be seen that the tract dealt with extends from the gháts on the west to the borders of Khándesh and the Nizam's dominions. I deal with the tálukas in this order throughout—Igatpuri, Dindori, Násik, Niphád, Sinnar, Chándor, Yeola, Nándgaon. Most of Igatpuri and Dindori and part of Násik are Dáng country where the rainfall is abundant and certain, the most important crop rice, the people hill-folk, the soil often poor, the climate inclined to be malarious. East of this portion we pass through the transition belt in which Násik itself lies. The climate improves in healthiness, the people improve in stamina, the soil is better, the rainfall though much smaller is still enough for rice in parts and for the bájri and jowári and rabi crops that begin to take the place of rice. Beyond this transition belt comes the Desh proper, and the Khándesh like táluka of Nándgaon. Only in Nándgaon does cotton become a really important crop. And I must here remark that there appears to be a dry belt in the east of the Deccan Desh and before we enter the Khándesh country. This dry belt must not be forgotten when considering grouping.

10. [Turning to the separate consideration of each táluka, we begin with *Igatpuri*, a Dángi táluka. The original classification of rice lands was done by Mr. Fraser Tytler on a system soon abandoned, but before revision settlement in 1884 a complete re-classification of the whole táluka was effected according to the Joint Report Rules. Colonel Laughton's Revision Settlement Report is printed, with other interesting papers of an earlier date, in Selection No. CLXVIII, and fully describes the táluka and its soils. Orders were passed in Government Resolution No. 3541 dated 4th May 1885, and the aggregate assessment was increased by 16·6 per cent. on the rates of the original settlement, which "were found to be very light." This resolution introduced the now famous "Igatpuri Concession." The rates fixed were Re. 1-10 and Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-6 for dry-crop lands and Rs. 8 for old rice.] A map is attached which shows the old grouping; and Mr. Garrett's new proposals may be seen in a separate táluka map—also attached. Mr. Garrett combines the old first and second groups into a new first group whose maximum rate he fixes at Rs. 2. But he also adds five villages now in group III to his first group and omits two villages. These last two villages and the bulk of the old group III he puts in a second group rated at Re. 1-12. Thus his first group has now 92 villages and his second 31. The first group is to have a rice maximum rate of Rs. 10 and the second Rs. 9-8. The total percentage increases are 26·84 and 22·58—on the whole táluka 26·25. The Collector agrees as to the grouping, but expresses some doubt as to the increase being sufficient on the ground that the táluka is safe from famine, has good communications, and has been enjoying rates which he says were "obviously too low." He therefore recommends a 10 years' guarantee in place of the usual 30 years. The first revision raised the rates 16·6 per cent.; though rates are now "obviously too low," it is not so clear that they were too low 30 years ago; immunity from famine is not a new thing. Some villages are raised 10 per cent., and I think a general rise of 26½ per cent., though really moderate, is sufficient. If I thought otherwise I should recommend higher rates with remissions for 10 years. The principle of fixing rates for 30 years has been accepted and should not be lightly given up and not to know what may happen after 10 years must have a seriously disturbing

effect. I therefore recommend the rates and grouping proposed and the usual period of guarantee. There is no *pátasthal* in the Igatpuri *táluka*. The *táluka* is, it will be seen, in every respect remarkably easy to deal with.

11. *Dindori* is not quite so simple a matter. There are 121 Government villages and they were settled and revised by different officers and at different times. It would take too long to describe the original settlements. Paragraph 4 of Mr. Garrett's report gives the necessary references to the first revision settlement papers. The first 38 villages dealt with by Lieut.-Colonel Waddington, and settled by Government Resolution No. 2446 dated 15th May 1874, include *Dindori* itself and all the south-east of the present *táluka*. There is a map in Government Selection No. CXLV—New Series—which shows the area clearly. There is but little rice grown; it is a *Deshi* tract. Full

\*They only differ, and that slightly, in the case of very inferior soils.

re-classification was done, either Wingate's or the revision scale\* used, and the calculation of assessment made by the use of a genuine simple ready reckoner. Distance from village site was allowed for by the addition or subtraction of so many annas to or from the original *bhág annas* before the ready reckoner was applied. This description applies to all the *Deshi* villages of the part of the *Násik* district now under consideration except those that I shall specially mention. It may be called the standard method. One other village, *Mávdi*, in the north-east corner was separately settled in 1876 by Colonel Taverner. It was treated in the same way as the 38, *i. e.*, on the standard method. Besides these 39 villages there are 3 other *Deshi* villages in the *táluka*—*Avankheda*, *Karanjwan* and *Khedla*. They were not revised till 1900. There was only partial re-classification, and a *jantri* was used for calculation of assessment. But it appears that the difference resulting from this different treatment is small and may be neglected. Forty per cent. of the survey numbers were re-classified.

12. The *Dángi* villages are 79 in number, and they were re-settled in 3 batches—22 by Colonel Taverner in 1875-76, 20 by Colonel Laughton in 1880, 37 by Colonel Laughton in 1881. Colonel Taverner's letter No. 893 of 15th October 1875, reprinted in Mr. Garrett's Appendix R, gives a full account of the old methods of classification and assessment both for rice and for dry-crop lands, which latter are divided into *káli* or *rabi* and *mál* or *kharif*. Taking *jiráyat* land first, it will be seen that the original classification was maintained and there were six classes of *káli* soil and four of *mál*. Maxima for *káli* varied from Re. 1-6 to Re. 1, and *mál* lands in whatever group they fell were assessed at from 7 to 3 annas an acre. Thus there was no grouping for *mál* lands; and this was clearly an error, for *mál* lands vary in value like all other lands according to the situation of the village in which they occur. All the 79 *Dángi* villages were classed in the same way and dealt with at revision in the same way; so that the *Dángi* part of the *táluka* is homogeneous in itself, and our grouping is not complicated by any difference in former treatment. But we have to remember that the *Dángis* are different from the *Desh*, and rates for a *Dángi* village will not necessarily be the same as they would be for a neighbouring *Deshi* village.

13. Rice lands were classed by a method long given up. It was invented by Mr. Fraser Tytler and is described in detail in Colonel Taverner's letter of 15th October 1875 to which I have already referred (*vide* Appendix R of Mr. Garrett's Report). The methods of classification and assessment were left undisturbed at the revision survey. Every rice field was put in one of six classes and each class had a fixed acre rate. Thus the scale at original settlement was:—

Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2, Re. 1-6, Re. 1, annas 10.

At revision the rate for the highest class was left alone in the case of 16 villages; and raised to Rs. 3-8 in six, Rs. 4 in seven, and Rs. 4-8 in fifty villages, proportionate increases being made in the other classes. The difference in rice rates do not necessarily follow the groups made for dry-crop lands. I must also add that in a few *Deshi* villages there is a little rice land classed on a different system and given a maximum rate of Rs. 5. This land is scattered

about and is only 108 acres in all. Taking the existing groups as shown in the map attached they may be exhibited thus :—

				Káli Jiráyat.	Rice.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Group I	...	...	...	1 12 0	5 0 0
" II	...	...	...	1 8 0	5 0 0
" III	...	...	...	1 6 0	4 8 0
" IV	...	...	...	1 4 0	4 8 0
" V	...	...	...	1 2 0	3 8 0
" VI	...	...	...	1 0 0	4 8 0
					3 0 0
					4 0 0

Thus the last three groups have rice rates which it is difficult to justify, and which are not entirely explained by the piecemeal character of the existing settlement. It is not clear to me why out of 37 villages with which he dealt Colonel Laughton made 4 groups with four different rates for káli jiráyat, only two for rice and only one uniform rate for mál jiráyat. I have not been able to find any reason why this anomalous rating should not be corrected. Mr. Garrett fixes rice rates according to the groups he proposes for jiráyat lands, except that he has a rice maximum of Rs. 5-8 for both group I and group II. The rates he proposes are :—

Group.				Káli.	Mál.	Rice.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	...	...	...	2 1 0	None.	5 8 0
II	...	...	...	1 12 0	0 8 9	5 8 0
III	...	...	...	1 8 0	0 8 3	5 0 0
IV	...	...	...	1 5 0	0 7 0	4 8 0

I should have preferred to see a difference between the rice rates of groups I and II, but would not press the point.

14. It is necessary now to explain what Mr. Garrett means by maximum rates of Rs. 5-8, etc., for rice and why he adopts Rs. 5-8 as his highest maximum rate. He meant to use the present scale now in force in the whole táluka, that is to say, one which provides six classes, assessed at Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-8, annas 15 or in these proportions. That would be the actual scale for a maximum rate of Rs. 4-8, and there would be terms proportionate to the terms of this scale for maximum rates of Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5.

I do not much like the Dindori scale and thought at first of changing it. But after a few experimental calculations I have come to the conclusion that the result of changing the scale is not very certain, and I do not think it is advisable to make any alteration or to suggest changes which might produce surprising and unexpected changes in the assessments. Dindori should keep its own rice scale.

15. As to the appropriateness of the maximum rates suggested, at first sight it appears strange that Igatpuri should have rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 9-8 while the highest for Dindori should be Rs. 5-8. In the first place it has always been the opinion of those able to judge, from Fraser Tytler downwards, that Igatpuri rice lands were much better than those of Dindori. They fetch half as much again as rent at present, and their average sale prices are between four and five times as much. Igatpuri has obviously better communications and market facilities. Owing to the difference in the classification methods a rate of Rs. 10 in Igatpuri equals one of Rs. 7-8 in Dindori. These facts explain the difference, and in my judgment a first group rice maximum of Rs. 5-8 for Dindori is fair and reasonable and not excessive.

16. To the proposed rice rates the Collector agrees. He wishes to raise the maximum dry-crop (káli land) rates in groups I and II to Rs. 2-4 and Re. 1-14 respectively on the ground that Dindori "is about the best táluka in the district and is assessed very low." Mr. Garrett's rates give a total enhancement of 24·35 per cent. for the first and 25·6 per cent. for the second group, and if we accept the Collector's views the increases will still be within the 33 per cent. limit. However, I do not think it is necessary to raise the second group by a matter of two annas. We are here partly in the Dángi tract, and the rice lands are to be assessed as high as in the first group. As for the first I think there is a case for raising it, provided that a few villages in the north are cut out. It will be seen later on that directly we step out of Násik táluka and go north we drop from Rs. 2-12 and as we leave Niphád we drop from Rs. 2-3. It hardly seems right that we should drop so far as to Rs. 2-1 when the Collector states that Dindori is so flourishing and when the rainfall certainly does not deteriorate. I think we may accept Mr. Baker's recommendation and raise group I to Rs. 2-4, cutting off from it a few villages on the north as I shall show in paragraph 19, and rating them at Rs. 2.

17. Pátasthal is practically confined to the Deshi villages. The total water assessment at present is Rs. 15,729 and the páts were inspected in 1907-08 by the Pránt Officer with the result that certain permanent reductions on account of inferior water-supply were sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 2279 dated 6th March 1911. That being so, the pátasthal lands still assessed may be taken to be fairly charged to water assessment, and the only question is what enhancement is fair for them. Mr. Garrett thinks that the rates in this táluka were fixed *inter se* with great judgment, and this is what might be expected seeing that they were practically all fixed at the same time and under the personal directions of an experienced Superintendent. I am unable to criticise the details of Mr. Garrett's proposals because they depend upon personal knowledge of each pát. However, the Collector accepts them, and there is no excessive increase, while the total increase of 21·90 is moderate. I think they may be safely accepted.

18. The grouping proposed by the Settlement Officer has been concurred in by the Collector. Mr. Garrett has taken the present first two groups and the one village of Sindwad, which should, from its position, obviously go with them, and made this whole Deshi block in the south-east corner into his first group. He takes the present sixth and the present fifth, except 8 villages in the opposite corner of the táluka, and makes them his last group—the fourth. Two old groups and eight villages of the fifth are left in the middle, and they are made into the remaining proposed groups but arranged differently. Roughly speaking the táluka is cut into four zones from south-east to north-west; from the Niphád border to the gháts and Surgana.

19. I accept this grouping except for the first group which I would break into two, rated at Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2. Reasons have been given for holding that on leaving Násik and Niphád we should come to a tract rated not lower than Rs. 2-4. But this tract should not include the few villages on the north of the proposed first group. They should be on the same scale as the adjoining villages of Chándor, *viz.*, Rs. 2. The villages I refer to are Sindwad, Tisgaon, Khedgaon, Sonjanb, Jaulka Wáni and Bopegaon. These villages are now rated at Re. 1-8 and (Sindwad) Re. 1-6 and it will be sufficient to raise them by 33 per cent. and (Sindwad) 45 per cent. This arrangement will avoid an awkward odd rate like Rs. 2-1, will also rather reduce the enhancements and will fit in with the rates fixed for the neighbouring villages of Chándor.

20. Násik is the next táluka—half Dángs and half Desh. There are no less than seven groups at present and Mr. Garrett has not been able to reduce their number or to substitute something more uniform for the patches of the present map. As his paragraph 3 shows, the existing settlements are the result of no less than nine Government orders. There are in all 110 Government villages; 52 of them are Deshi and 58 Dángi. Here again I do not describe the original settlements, but interesting information is available in Selection No. COCXLVII which reproduces old descriptions given by Day, Davidson, Fraser Tytler and others.

21. *First* the Deshi tract :—

(a) *Four* villages\* were re-settled in 1874 by Colonel Waddington with the 38 Dindori villages to which I have first referred when dealing with Dindori (*vide* paragraph 11 and Selection No. CXLV). For the rice lands there was a scale with six classes the highest of which was Rs. 4-8.

• Makhmalabad	... 2-4
Mungasare	... 2
Dugaon	... 1-13
Deulvádi	... 1-8

(b) *Thirty-two* villages† were re-settled later on in the same year by Colonel Taverner. These were reported on together with 14 Niphád and 14 Sinnar villages.

† *Vide* Appendix O (1).

The names of these villages may be found at the foot of Appendix O (1), deducting the four villages first mentioned.

(c) *Thirteen* villages‡ were dealt with by Colonel Taverner in 1875 with four other villages of Dindori, Sinnar and Niphád. Násik itself is included in this batch. Colonel Taverner disposed of a *fourteenth* village, Vanjarvádi, a year later. All these Deshi villages were dealt with on the same lines—what I have called the standard method.

‡ Appendix O (2) for names.

(d) Lastly there are *two* villages—Eklabara and Nandurdasak—which were re-settled in 1894 and 1900. They were only partially re-classified and in working out their assessments a jantri was used which was not a ready reckoner but provided for bhág annas, distance from village site, population, and, perhaps I may add, Superintendent's ideas of what was proper. However, in the particular case of these two villages the classification may be accepted as equivalent to re-classification and the application of the jantri made only a slight difference.

22. *Secondly* the Dángi area :—

(e) *Fifteen* villages§ were reported on by Colonel Taverner in 1876, and as in Dindori the old-fashioned classification of Mr. Fraser Tytler was left undisturbed at the original survey for eleven of these villages the rice scale was Rs. 6, Rs. 4-12, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2 and 12 annas. Káli was Re. 1-2, annas 15, 12, 9, 6 and 4 and mál land annas 7, 5, 4 and 3. Colonel Taverner raised the rice scale by 16½ per cent. and the káli by 25 per cent. and left the mál alone. For 4 villages formerly in the Dindori táluka, *viz.*, Ganga-Mhalungi, Ojharkheda, Nasalgaon, Nagalvádi, the scale for rice was Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, 10 annas—which is the Dindori scale, the káli and mál rates being as above. The rice rates were after some discussion raised 50 per cent.

(f) *Thirty-one* villages¶ were reported on by Colonel Laughton early in 1878—including Sapte which lapsed to Government, half in 1862 and the other half in 1868. This is the main block of the Dángi portion on the west of the táluka. The old classification was maintained (except in one particular) and the whole case was dealt with by Colonel Taverner though presented in a report made by Colonel Laughton. The scales for káli and mál were those just given. For rice the original scale was Rs. 6, Rs. 4-14, Rs. 3-6 and Re. 1-8. At revision this last class was re-classed and split into two divisions—at Re. 1-8 and 12 annas. The scale at revision thus became Rs. 6, Rs. 4-14, Rs. 3-6, Re. 1-8 and annas 12. The difference between this scale and that used for the first fifteen villages and that used for Dindori must be noted. Colonel Laughton divides the 31 villages into two groups and for the first group of 22 proposed 16½ per cent. increase for rice and 25 per cent. for káli, and for the second of 9 left the rice alone and increased the káli by 12½ per cent., mál lands being left at their original assessments.

¶ Appendix O (4).

(g) At the very end of 1873 Colonel Laughton submitted proposals for *twelve* small villages|| which had remained over, including Anjaneri, Trimbak and the area west of Trimbak and Kharwal and Nandgaon in the north-west corner.

|| Appendix O (5).

This batch was treated in exactly the same way as the last. Five villages had their rice lands raised by 16½ per cent. and their káli by 25 per cent. and 7 were raised as to káli by 12½ per cent. while their rice was left as it was.

23. Government at the time complained\* that it was troublesome to have proposals submitted for batches like this, and there is no doubt that it causes a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding. It is a fortunate thing that most of the revision settlements for this táluka have been collected in Selection No. CCCXLVII. The position, when we examine it, is not so complicated as it appears. All the Desh, except two villages, was classed and assessed on the standard method explained in paragraph 11, and these two exceptions do not differ substantially from the rest. So we can fairly compare rates for the whole Dindori and Násik Desh. Similarly the Dángi tract has been treated homogeneously and in the same way as Dindori except that different rice scales were used. The present scales can be conveniently seen in paragraph 24 of Mr. Garrett's Report; there are three for Dángi villages and one for Deshi. There was no reason at all for these different scales, and it is a marvel to me that opportunity was not taken at the first revision survey to apply the same scale and the same method of calculation everywhere. Mr. Garrett now wishes to apply throughout the first scale (which is Rs. 6, Rs. 4-12, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2, annas 12) and observes that as the classification annas are known there will be no difficulty in making the necessary calculations.

I should like to support this proposal, but I do not feel that it is quite safe. Without very laborious calculations I cannot tell what the result will be. It is not only that the scales were different but jantris were used as well. I find on looking at the various scales that there is not very much difference between the scales used in the 57 old Násik villages. Forty-four have this scale:—Rs. 6, Rs. 4-14, Rs. 3-6, Re. 1-8, annas 12 and 13; Rs. 6, Rs. 4-12, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2, annas 12. There are four original Dindori villages with the Dindori scale, *i. e.*, the following:—Rs. 6, Rs. 5, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1-4 but with a maximum of Rs. 4-8, the actual scale thus being Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-8, annas 15. I see that by bringing his maximum rates upto Rs. 7-3 and Rs. 6-6, as he proposes,

\* *Vide* Government Resolution No. 2831 of 9th May 1876; Government Resolution No. 2834 of 14th April 1877 and elsewhere.

Mr. Garrett gives only a trifling increase except to the 4 old Dindori villages.† So I do not think it is worthwhile to change the scales, except that something should be done to mitigate the increase of nearly 60 per cent. for those old Dindori villages. This can best be done by applying to them the scale applied to the 13 villages, *viz.*, Rs. 6, Rs. 4-12, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2, annas 12, but raising it to a maximum of Rs. 7-3. Then we shall bring them to approximately the same level as the rest of the táluka. And it does not matter if they cannot be compared with the villages of the Dindori táluka.

24. There are at present seven groups with the following rates:—

	Rice.		Káli and jirayat.	Number of villages
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
I	Nil.	Nil.	2 8 0	2
II	Nil.	Nil.	2 4 0	11
III	7 0 0 (one)	6 12 0 (two)	2 0 0	25
IV	7 0 0 (two)	6 12 0 (one)	1 12 0	11
V	7 0 0 (two)	6 0 0	1 8 0	5
VI	7 0 0	4 8 0 (four only)	1 6 6	40
VII	6 0 0	.....	1 4 0	16

The first four groups are Deshi and three\* out of the 5 villages of group V.

\* Girnare, Bráhmánváde-Dindori, Deulvádi.

The rest are Dángi. Appendix Q with this information will show at once whether a village is Deshi or Dángi, because column 3 gives its present grouping. Mr. Garrett keeps group I—composed of Násik and Deoláli—as it is. For his group II he takes seven villages of the present second group, twelve of the present third group, one of the present fourth. The map shows how they are grouped round Násik. Group III is composed of a strip of country on the very east of the táluka and a few scattered villages south and west of Násik—4 of old group II, 11 of old group III, 6 of old group IV. Group IV (two of old group III and four of old group IV) and group V (five of old group V and three of old group VI) are “steps towards the Dánga.” Groups VI and VII correspond with the present groups except that three villages—Asvale Bahule, Ambe Bahuli, Rájur Bahule of present group VI—are raised into group V and Sapte is raised from group VII to group VI.

25. The Collector accepts the grouping save that he thinks Bhágur and Sansari should be in group I, and that the Dáng villages of Ambái, Amboli, Velunja and Kachurli are superior to the rest of group VII and should be raised (apparently to group VI). Mr. Baker's knowledge of his district may be relied on and the slight change in the case of these Dángi villages may be at once accepted. With regard to Bhágur and Sansari, I find there are no rent statistics available—except for a small batch in Bhágur no case has been reported. No sales have been given for Sansari, but a fair area in Bhágur is quoted and shows high prices. It is in fact impossible to see any reason why these villages should be rated lower than Deoláli or lower than the two inám villages Vehitgaon and Belatgavhan. The only objection to raising them to group I is that it will mean an increase of 89 per cent. But twelve villages in this group have increases of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and one of 56 per cent., and considering the excellence of their situation and climate it cannot be said that a maximum of Rs. 3-2 is unfairly high for Bhágur and Sansari. I recommend that Mr. Baker's modifications be accepted. The rates proposed for the various groups are Rs. 3-2, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-14, Re. 1-12, Re. 1-8 for jirayat and káli lands with proportionate increases for mál where such land exists. It will of course be understood that the present highest rate of 7 annas for mál is not a maximum rate according to the ordinary interpretation. In technical settlement language a maximum rate means a rate which would be applied to a soil which was classed 16 annas. No mál land of course would be classed 16 annas; if it were compared with other dry-crop land, it would be classed 4 annas or less, and it would be given a maximum rate of Re. 1-12 say. It is not worthwhile disturbing old arrangements now, but the best plan is simply to add to the present assessments of mál lands that number of annas or paisas in the rupee that are to be added to the káli lands. This is what Mr. Garrett has done, but it may be clearly stated that the increase in group V on mál lands is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee. This is the percentage increase on káli lands raised from a maximum of Re. 1-6-6 to a maximum of Re. 1-4. And this increase is given even in the case of the two villages where káli land is raised only from Re. 1-8 to Re. 1-14. Rice rates have been raised very little by Mr. Garrett. The reasons are given in his paragraph 27. The proposals may, I think, be accepted as they are supported by the Collector and as the Násik rice lands appear to have been assessed somewhat high in comparison with those of Igatpuri, and, especially, Dindori. The large increase of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  annas in the rupee only affects a hundred acres of land in four villages and it will be reduced by changing the scale as recommended by me in paragraph 23. The decrease in one case is on *one* acre of land.

26. Surveying the whole Násik-Dindori area it will be seen that the rates for the Dángi portions are fairly adjusted. It must be admitted, however, that the Dindori Desh is more lightly assessed than the parts round Násik. Distance from Násik and the railway is sufficient to account for some difference but as one steps over the border it appears hardly necessary to step from Rs. 2-12 even down to Rs. 2-4. It cannot be helped: we cannot raise one táluka excessively nor need we reduce the other. We have the result of



piecemeal settlements in the past. Besides this the other point one cannot help noticing is the sharpness of the descent all over this tract as we go from east to west from Desh to Dáng. This is not accounted for by abundance of communications in the east and lack of them in the west. As for climate—if climate means a steady rainfall producing a certainty of good harvests and security from famine and scarcity—it would seem that the west was better than the east. Yet it is climate that makes the difference—that is to say, healthiness and unhealthiness. In fact the dominating fact is *malaria*. It is a malaria grouping that we are forced to do. This disease rules the situation, both directly and indirectly—directly because of the enfeebling results of the disease, indirectly because agricultural skill and capital both alike shun the feverish area. I emphasise this point to show how the existence of malaria affects the public revenues. How much damage it does to the country one way and another is quite incalculable.

27. The observations I made in paragraph 17 regarding Dindori pásthal apply to that of the Násik táluka too. The total increase is from Rs. 8,440 to Rs. 9,494 or 12½ per cent. which is moderate, has been accepted by Mr. Baker, and may be approved.

28. *Niphád* is the next táluka. It is of course wholly Deshi; and, in fact, we have done with the Dángs now. There is practically no rice, while wheat becomes an important crop. There are 107 Government villages. Two-thirds of them were given a first revision in 1872 and the rest (save three settled in 1894) between 1875 and 1877. The orders are referred to in Mr. Garrett's paragraph 3. Fortunately the treatment accorded was homogeneous (again excepting the three villages), so that it is really hardly necessary to refer to the different orders. Re-classification was done throughout and an ordinary ready reckoner used for assessment calculation with regular increases and decreases in the bhág annas on account of distance from the village site. It is the "standard system."

29. Out of the whole táluka of 107 villages 69 were re-settled by Colonel Waddington. That officer's report—his No. 850 of 19th December 1871—states that a rise in prices had taken place of over 70 per cent. for wheat and bájri since the first settlement and proposed increases of 50 to 60 per cent. Mr. Erskine, the Collector, was not satisfied with these increases and wished to approximate to the higher maximum rates in force in the neighbouring Khándesh tálukas. The discussion brought out the important and interesting fact that the Khándesh standard of classification was much lower than that applied to the Násik district. Three years later Colonel Waddington sent up 11 more villages and treated them in the same way. About the same time Colonel Taverner dealt with 14, 10 were dealt with in three reports of 1876 and 1877, and finally in 1893 Mr. R. B. Pitt finished the táluka by submitting proposals for Karanjgaon, Chehedi Khurd and Bráhmańváda. These 3 villages were only given partial re-classification and they had their assessments worked out by a compound jantri. There appears to be no reason to think that the lack of complete re-classification made any serious difference, and Mr. Garrett calculates that the jantri raised assessment at Karanjgaon by 10 per cent. but in the other two villages by nothing appreciable. Strictly speaking in accordance with my treatment of other places re-calculation ought to be made at Karanjgaon, but Mr. Garrett has reduced it to group II, and this results in completely avoiding increase, and perhaps nothing more is necessary.

30. At present there are six groups with maximum rates varying from Rs. 2-4 to Re. 1-6. Mr. Garrett reduces them to four; or, more correctly, to three groups and one isolated village, SÁNGVI, "which is geographically part of Sinnar táluka." The grouping is accepted by the Collector, though with doubt as to one particular. It will be noticed that the east of the táluka lies in the peculiar dry belt which all observers agree runs through the district. Mr. Garrett's grouping is—as far as one without local knowledge can judge—judicious and suitable; and, as it is accepted by the Collector, there need be no hesitation in approving it. In a few villages there is a rise of 50 per cent. or close on that, but the total increase for the táluka is only 23·42 per cent. Mr. Garrett takes *Niphád* as a standard with which to compare the



rates of the tálukas that adjoin it. I support his proposals as to rates; and note that they, like the grouping, have been accepted by the Collector.

31. Pátasthal is not so important as in some other tálukas. The assessment on precarious páts was abolished in 1911 but there are still eight precarious páts in charge of the Irrigation Department the assessment on which Mr. Garrett thinks should go. The Collector does not notice this point and I think separate orders may be obtained about it. Mr. Baker accepts the Settlement Officer's proposals except that he would reduce the rate on the Niphád pát from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 2. I am unable to criticise and would accept the Collector's recommendation. Pátasthal assessment is very unsatisfactory, for it was fixed by the Superintendent personally, and the only way to ascertain whether it is suitable or not is to go and see the pát. This has been done by Mr. Garrett and his recommendations must, I think, be accepted. They mean a reduction of water rate from Rs. 18,689 to Rs. 17,776 or 4.88 per cent.

32. To the south of Niphád lies the *Sinnar* táluka with which we are next concerned. It adjoins the Akola and Sangamner tálukas of the Ahmednagar district, and while on the west it touches the Dángi tracts of Akola and Igatpuri its eastern part lies well within the belt of precarious rainfall. There are no less than 7 groups at present, and it is hard to understand on what principles they have been arranged. Mr. Garrett reduces them to 4, and the new map can be at once seen to be a great improvement on the old. Of the 98 Government villages, 86 were given their first revision survey in 1875 and 2 in 1877; complete re-classification was carried out and the assessment was calculated on the standard plan. The remaining 15 villages were not re-settled till 1881, and in their case there was only partial re-classification in the field, while compound jantris were used for the calculation of the assessments.

33. The 15 villages which have been treated with jantris and not wholly re-classed lie in the hilly district in the south of the táluka and all of them but one (*viz.*, Bolu) formerly belonged to the Akola táluka. Mr. Garrett tells me that he thinks the re-classification done may be accepted as equivalent to a complete revision. I agree. Mr. Garrett gives a table in his paragraph 22 showing how the use of compound jantris increased the assessment above what it would have been if calculated by the plain ready reckoner used for the rest of the táluka. The increases for Thángaon and Advádi are 10 and 12 per cent. and for other villages less. The use of the jantris seems to me indefensible, for they introduced, in addition to maximum rate, bhág annas and distance from village, a fourth element, *viz.*, class of village, and this fourth element was an improper addition and allowed manipulation of the final results to suit the fancy of the Superintendent. However, the only question now is whether the increases produced by the jantris are large enough to need correction. In my opinion, where the difference is 5 per cent. or more, that is to say in the villages marginally noted,\* the assessments should be re-calculated again on the plan used for the rest of the táluka. This seems to me only fair.

34. Mr. Baker accepts the grouping proposed by the Settlement Officer. It is based on difference of climate between the east and the west and on the inaccessibility of certain villages. The main groups are the second at Rs. 2-2 containing 59 villages and the third at Re. 1-12 with 24 villages. Certain villages and the head-quarters village itself are raised to Rs. 2-8 which is the rate for the adjoining parts of the Násik táluka. Finally, there is a small hilly and very inaccessible tract in the south-west which is specially rated at Re. 1-8. There is no excessive enhancement except in the case of Dhulvad which is now rated at Re. 1-2 and is to be raised to Rs. 2-2, an increase of  $87\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. or, say, 83 per cent. when we re-calculate the assessments as I propose. Expressed as a percentage this increase looks formidable, but when we notice that the average assessment is raised from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  annas to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  annas per acre it appears much less alarming. It seems that at first revision Dhulvad was treated with undue favour, and on the whole I must agree with the Collector that "the case for the excess enhancement is pretty good and it is not worthwhile to upset the settlement proposals for the sake of this one village." I do not see on what

\*Hure, Thángaon, Pimple, Dhondbar, Dapur, Advádi, Patole, and Dhulvad.

ground it could be kept out of the group which contains the villages that surround it.

35. *Rice* is unimportant and the proposal to give it an increase of 25 per cent. as in Igatpuri may be accepted. *Pátasthal* is more important. Government Resolution No. 2279, dated 6th March 1911, remitted pátasthal assessment where the water supply was insufficient. We may conclude that what was left is reasonable. This conclusion is in fact rendered quite certain by the personal investigations of Mr. Garrett and the acquiescence of Mr. Baker. The method of pátasthal assessment in this táluka will be understood from Statement 3, Appendix R, of Mr. Garrett's Report. Of the 15 villages settled in 1881 there is pátasthal in seven, and the assessments were worked out with a combined soil and water rate, but this does not appear to have made much practical difference in the results. The one weak point about all these pátasthal rates is that no notice was taken of the village grouping although of course the value of produce varies according to distance from markets and facilities of communication just as much as the produce of dry-crop lands. This objection has less force in Sinnar than in most places, for the grouping here is, as I have observed, mainly based on climatic considerations, and after all such considerations are of comparatively small importance where water is available for irrigation. Mr. Garrett states that in fixing the rates he proposes he has borne in mind the village grouping. His proposals have been accepted by the Collector. They result in an increase of 24.81 per cent. and may, I think, be approved.

36. *Chándrad* or Chándor contains 104 Government villages; 90 of them were re-settled in five batches between 1872 and 1877, and the classification and calculation of assessment were done by the standard method. Of the rest, 6\* were settled for the first time in 1893, and the classification is equivalent to the re-classification of the bulk of the táluka. Two† although not settled till 1882 were re-classed in 1870-76. Six‡ have the old classification of 1853-69 to which a partial re-classification was applied. There is no reason to think this partial re-classification was insufficient, or that it has resulted in any inequality of treatment. Thus as

\* Manmád and other Vinchurkar villages.

† Bopane and Malsane.

‡ Varádl Singva, Hattí Budruk, Hattí Khurd, Annapur and Sheri-salaiban.

§ Amrapur.  
Hattí Budruk,  
Hattí Khurd.  
Shingme.  
Bopane.  
Varádl.  
Malsane.

Gangave.  
Dongaoon.  
Dahigaon.  
Vad.  
Daregaon.  
Manmád.  
Sheri-Salaiban

far as field work goes the whole táluka is homogeneous. But the fourteen villages named in the margin§ had their assessments calculated by jantris and in his paragraph 25 Mr. Garrett shows what difference in each case this has made. The difference is hardly worth noticing except in the case of Dáregaoon and Gangave where the jantris reduced the assessment by 7 per cent. and 13 per cent. As Mr. Garrett's proposals increase Dáregaoon by 37½ per cent. and Gangave by 25 per cent., and Gangave is in a bad condition, I would refrain from action which would augment the increases and would leave the calculation as they are.

37. The táluka is not a very rich one. The predominant crop is bájri and most of the soil is light. It is, however, lightly assessed at present and there is no reason at all why the rise in prices should not entail a substantial increase in cash assessments. Grouping is not very difficult. There are at present four groups at Re. 1-12, Re. 1-8, Re. 1-6 and Re. 1-4, and Mr. Garrett proposes to replace them by three rated at Rs. 2, Re. 1-12 and Re. 1-3. It will be seen that Mr. Garrett forms his main group I of the centre of the táluka, to which he adds Manmád.¶ His second group is in the east—where the rainfall is apt to be scanty—with the addition of a strip in the north-west.

¶ Which is to be transferred to the Nándaon táluka.

This little strip is a step-down to group III, the characteristics of which it also has in a lesser degree. Group III is composed of two batches among the hills in the north—a "jungly and inaccessible" tract suffering from a good deal of cold weather malaria. Both grouping and rates may, in my opinion, be accepted. The Collector approves of them. As Anakwáda is to be transferred along with Manmád to Nándaon it should be included in the Nándaon group.

rated at Re. 1-14 which is what I propose for the similarly situated villages of Satána and Nágapur of that táluka.

38. *Pátasthal* in Chándor yields a water cess of Rs. 14,558 and Mr. Garrett's proposals increase this cess to Rs. 15,392, a small increase of 5.72 per cent. The same considerations apply as in the other tálukas and I recommend that the proposals be approved. Assessment on precarious páts has been abolished by Government Resolution No. 2279 dated 6th March 1911.

39. The *Yeola* táluka contains 101 Government villages, of which 85 were settled in (or before) 1877 on the standard plan. Eight villages\* were re-settled in 1895 by Mr. Turnbull with partial re-classification, the use of jantris and the new scale (quoted in paragraph 23 of Mr. Garrett's Report). And 8 villages† formerly belonging to the Vinchurkars were settled for the first time in 1899,

\* Balhegaon, Tándulvádi Bálapur, Murni, Thángaon, Kauari, Navgavhan, Garkhed, Bájápur.

† *Vide* Appendix O<sup>4</sup>.

not 1895 as Mr. Garrett writes. These villages had their assessments calculated by jantris and with the new scale but their field classification may be taken to be precisely the same as that of the main body of the táluka. I propose to consider the field classification as homogeneous throughout, seeing no reason to think otherwise. But the use of jantris and the new scale has affected the assessments of these sixteen villages, as shown by Mr. Garrett in his paragraph 22. I propose to revert to the old ready reckoner and the scale used for the rest of the táluka where the difference is more than trifling, *viz.*, in the case of Thángaon, Bájápur, Yeola and Patode. I think this is better than giving a permanent remission as recommended by Mr. Garrett. It will set things right once for all, whereas the remission would perhaps be misunderstood and its meaning perhaps forgotten. It seems to me an extraordinary thing that Survey Officers after 1877 should have thought proper to change their system of calculating assessments for isolated batches of villages. Even if their new scale was theoretically better, its use for a few villages surrounded by other where the old scale was employed produced anomalous results. Neither it nor the jantris can, in my opinion, be justified.

40. The táluka is one of precarious rainfall and poor soil. Land is worth about as much as in Chándor. There are at present no less than eight groups varying from Re. 1-12 to 14 annas. There is, of course, no reason for such a number of groups and Mr. Garrett quite properly reduces them to four. He makes two main groups—one at Re. 1-12 comprising the whole of the middle of the táluka and the other at Re. 1-6 with all the eastern tract. The táluka head-quarters is given a rate of Rs. 2-2 and there is a small group rated at Re. 1-14 containing a few villages close to Yeola and a few in the south-east corner. The line between the two main groups is a line that exists at present, the lower group being composed of villages now in groups VI, VII and VIII assessed at Re. 1-2, Re. 1 and 14 annas and two isolated villages which were put in group V for special reasons. The five villages now in group VII will receive an increase of 56 per cent., but this still leaves the average assessment very low. The Collector accepts both grouping and rates and I think they should be sanctioned.

41. *Pátasthal* has been abolished† except in three villages where the water cess now amounts to Rs. 1,026 *plus* extra levies charged for fresh irrigation under section 55, Land Revenue Code. Mr. Garrett suggests that this water cess of Rs. 1,026 should be done away with and charges imposed by the Collector when water is taken. The suggestion may be approved for the reason given by Mr. Garrett in his paragraph 23 and accepted by the Collector. It may not be out of place to mention that rules for the regulation of water assessments under section 55 are now under the consideration of the Divisional Commissioners.

42. *Nándgaon* is the last táluka to be considered, and it presents one or two difficulties. The present grouping and maximum rates are very peculiar. Putting aside four Vinchurkar villages which were settled in 1899, one-third of the táluka was re-settled by Colonel Taverner in 1876 and two-thirds by Mr. Turnbull in 1898. There are eight groups with maximum rates varying

† Government Resolution No. 2279 dated 6th March 1911.

from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-12 and there are violent differences in rates between villages which anyone would imagine ought to be grouped together and have the same rates. Mr. Garrett has done his best to explain how this came about and to remedy it. His efforts have not been altogether successful, for the simple reason that the problem is insoluble.

43. The táluka is really more like a bit of Khándesh than a part of Násik. It lies lower and it appears to be nothing but a series of stony hills, which afford grazing to an almost superfluous number of wild-looking cattle. The railway traverses the táluka from west to east, and a good road from north to south. Bájri is the commonest crop, but there is a good deal of cotton, especially in the north-east, while wheat and rabi jowári are found in the south-east. In the north-east cotton-growing tract there has been a good deal of competition for land, and fairly large areas of forest are now being given out for cultivation in many villages. There is no pásthal and of course no rice.

44. The twenty-seven villages revised by Colonel Taverner in 1876 were treated on the standard plan—complete field re-classification, Wingate scale, and ordinary ready reckoner. On the other hand Mr. Turnbull's 53 villages had very little re-classification—only about 5 per cent.—and consequently the old classification done thirty years before has been left practically as it was. Moreover, the revision scale was used instead of Wingate's scale and the assessments were calculated by jantris. Mr. Garrett considers that the original classification was lower by something like 30 per cent. than the re-classification done in the 27 villages settled by Colonel Taverner. This means to say that if we have the same maximum rate for one of the 54 villages as for one of the 27 the assessment of the former is 30 per cent. higher than that of the latter. If this be so it explains a good deal of the difference in rates in villages apparently situated in equally advantageous positions. Glancing at the map it will be seen that the 27 villages are situated to the west and south of Nándgaon. I have marked them in the táluka map showing the proposed grouping. I do not think that Mr. Garrett quite makes out his case when he says that the re-classification in 1870-75 resulted in a general and marked rise of the standard of classification and that *therefore* the standard of the 27 villages is higher than that of the 54. Mr. Garrett argues that the classification of all the villages was done by Captain Davidson who classed unduly low. This defect was remedied in the 27 villages—and in nearly the whole of the rest of the district—by complete re-classification. But the 54 villages have remained to this day with the old low classification and consequently the standard is lower in them, and to get equal results maximum rates should be higher.

45. It appears to me quite impossible to judge with certainty whether the classification for the 54 villages is really on a lower scale than that of the 27, or that of the rest of the district, without a very elaborate and detailed field examination. But I do not think that Mr. Garrett is right in assuming that Davidson's classification was *largely* raised at revision survey in the case of the 27 villages. From paragraphs 18 and 24 of Colonel Taverner's Report (No. 733 of 17th October 1876) I gather that this was not Colonel Taverner's opinion. In Chándvad, Niphád, Yeola and Kopargaon revision did raise Davidson's standard, but "in the poor soils" of the Nándgaon villages the revision "classification is even below that of Captain Davidson's scale." Captain Davidson underclassed the best soils, but that made little difference in a tract where the soil is hardly ever of the first order. To test the case by actual reference to the prati books I have had the original and revised bhág annas examined for a hundred survey numbers taken at random in each of the 27 villages. I find that there are variations, no doubt, and that in a majority of cases there has been a rise from 9 to 15 per cent. In 8 villages the results were about the same, in 4 revision reduced the classification, in 9 it raised it half an anna or from 9 to 14 per cent., and in 6 by more than 15 per cent. Thus it cannot with certainty be said that re-classification would have seriously raised the standard in the 54, or that the 54 are now classed on a seriously lower scale than the 27. The evidence available does not justify the assumption that there is a 30 per cent. difference. In fact, I do not think it is the

case, except perhaps in the south-east plateau where there is a good deal of the better class soils and where a complete revision might perhaps have considerably increased the classification; and even this is only a guess. Whether the 54 villages are more lowly-classed because they were mostly in the Cháligon táluka of Khándesh is another question. There was a lower scale in Khándesh as we have seen. But I have no sufficient data for any certain conclusion on this point, and think no assumption justified. I may perhaps add that there was in the original survey a peculiar sliding scale applied to the bhág annas of classification which reduced them more or less according to the

\**Vide* paragraph 48 of Mr. Turnbull's Report on the 54 villages. distances of fields from the village sites. But this peculiar scale was abolished\* in all the villages alike at first revision. Thus I conclude that if we now compare one of the 27 with one of the 54 villages it is not possible to say that any large difference was caused by re-classification in the one case and want of it in the other, or by any other peculiarity of assessment calculation. In the west the two classes are mixed up and now have the same maximum rates, *e. g.*, Bhalur (one of the 54) and Lohasinga (one of the 27) are both rated at Re. 1-4 and their average jiráyat assessments per acre are 4 annas 3 pies and 3 annas 10 pies, respectively, a difference which, I think, simply measures the difference in the quality of the soil.

46. It is, therefore, in my opinion impossible to justify the present grouping. We must take it as it is, explaining that it is due to a piecemeal settlement. We cannot set it right because this would mean reductions which are quite unnecessary, or increases which would be quite intolerable. We can only go some way towards equalization.

47. Mr. Garrett's proposals are to put Nándgaon and Nayadongri in group I at Rs. 3-4; to compose a second group at Rs. 2-13 of the villages on the east of Nándgaon; to put all the villages of the north-east and south-east in group III at Rs. 2-8; to rate four villages in group IV at Re. 1-13; and to take the rest of the táluka, that is to say the west and south-west, into a fifth group at Re. 1-10. These arrangements would result in the over-assessment of three villages in group II and two in group III, and so Mr. Garrett makes a group II-A and gives it a special low rate of Re. 1-14, a group II-B at Rs. 2-2, and group III-A at Re. 1-10. He explains that groups II-A and III-A are really parts of groups II and III but "owing to differences of classification" they bear different maximum rates. Not accepting Mr. Garrett's views about the classification I prefer to group according to maximum rates, and to say that this is theoretically wrong but that we cannot group correctly without causing excessive increases in assessment.

48. On the whole I accept Mr. Garrett's grouping and rates but I should like to see a few small alterations. Nándgaon is no doubt correct. I am not so sure about Nayadongri. It is a little difficult to see why it should be rated higher than Násik. However, it is not worthwhile making a separate maximum rate for this one village and I would accept its position rather than reduce it by an inappreciable amount. It has a good situation, is within the cotton tract and outside the dry belt. The average assessment of dry-crop land will still be under 14 annas per acre.

The second group rate may be Rs. 2-12 instead of the odd rate of Rs. 2-13. It should not include Jalgaon Khurd and Pokhri, which cannot be raised from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 2-12, or Jalgaon Budruk which may go with group III at Rs. 2-8 instead of being rated at Rs. 2-2 and called III-A. I would not raise Jalgaon Budruk to Rs. 2-12, but think it may join the third group at Rs. 2-8. Its classification was done in 1892-93, and there is no satisfactory proof that it is higher than that of other villages. Even if it is, its inclusion in group III instead of group II gives it some relief.

Group III at Rs. 2-8 I would accept. But Kasari and Pahi need not be called III-A. Group IV may, I think, be rated at Re. 1-14 instead of Re. 1-13. The rate of Re. 1-14 already exists in the district and I do not think we need have another of Re. 1-15. Mandwad and Hisvahal Budruk are well situated; even at Re. 1-14 they are lightly assessed compared to Sakora at Rs. 2-12 and

Group III at Rs. 2-8 I would accept. But Kasari and Pahi need not be called III-A. Group IV may, I think, be rated at Re. 1-14 instead of Re. 1-13. The rate of Re. 1-14 already exists in the district and I do not think we need have another of Re. 1-15. Mandwad and Hisvahal Budruk are well situated; even at Re. 1-14 they are lightly assessed compared to Sakora at Rs. 2-12 and

any trifling difference of rainfall between Mandvad and Sakora is very liberally allowed for. At the rates proposed the average dry-crop assessment for Mandvad is 7 annas 8 pies and for Sakora 12 annas 1 pie; my proposals draw these places just a trifle closer together. I visited both villages and doubt whether there is any appreciable difference in average fertility. The two villages near Manmád may fairly be rated at 2 annas less than Manmád itself. Pokhri and Jalgaon Khurd should be included in group IV instead of being called group II-A.

Two questions arise as to group V: should it be rated at Re. 1-10? and should it include the twelve villages which the Collector wishes to raise to group IV? I think the rate is correct. And I note that even with that rate eight of the twelve villages are raised over 43½ per cent. I should think this increase sufficient, and should therefore prefer to accept Mr. Garrett's proposals as to this group without the modification suggested by the Collector. This modification would, it may be noted, raise the enhancement of group IV above the 33 per cent. limit. Pohi and Kasari join this group and need not be called III-A.

49. This concludes the case of the Government villages in the eight talukas; and, before dealing briefly with the inám villages, I think it will be as well if I recapitulate the slight alterations I suggest in Mr. Garrett's proposals:—

*Dindori.*—Group I may be split into two groups rated at Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2. The latter should include Sindvad, Tisgaon, Khedgaon, Sonjamb, Jaulka Wáni, and Bopegaon.

*Násik.*—The four villages Ganga Mhalungi, Ojharkheda, Nasalgaon, and Nagalvádi, should have the rice scale of Rs. 6, Rs. 4-12, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 2-4, Re. 1-2, annas 12 (raised to a maximum of Rs. 7-3) and should be treated as the thirteen old Násik villages. Bhágur and Sansari should be raised to group I at Rs. 3-2. Ambái, Amboli, Velunja, and Kachurli, should be raised to group VI.

*Niphád.*—Pátasthal rates on the Niphád pát should be reduced to Rs. 2.

*Sinnar.*—Assessments should be re-calculated on the plan used for the rest of the taluka in the case of Hivre, Thángaon, Pimple, Dhondbar, Dapur, Advádi, Patole, and Dhulvad.

*Chándvad.*—Anakwáda should be rated at Re. 1-14.

*Yeola.*—Assessments should be calculated on the standard plan in the case of Thángaon, Bajápur, Yeola, and Patode.

*Nándgaon.*—The maximum rate for group II may be Rs. 2-12. Group IV may be rated at Re. 1-14. Pokhri and Jalgaon Khurd should be included in group IV, Kasare and Pohi in group V, and Jalgaon Budruk in group III.

50. There remain the inám villages, viz. :—

7 in Igatpuri.	5 in Sinnar.
7 in Dindori.	7 in Chándvad.
26 in Násik.	18 in Yeola.
15 in Niphád.	5 in Nándgaon.

There are thus in all 92 villages, and I will deal with them briefly in the following paragraphs. The simple rule in the absence of special reasons to the contrary is that inám villages fit into general grouping.

51. (a) *Igatpuri.*—All the villages fall into the first group and Mr. Garrett therefore proposes for them the maximum rates of that group. This increases the assessment by about 25 per cent. The Collector has no criticism to make—in fact he says nothing. I agree.

(b) *Dindori.*—I agree with the Settlement Officer's proposals which are supported by the Collector. Korhate and Shirnai will take the maximum rate of Rs. 2-4. This makes the percentage increase for Korhate 50 per cent.

but there is no reason why it should be outside the group, and the same increase will occur in some Government villages too.

(c) *Násik*.—There are 23 villages for revision and 3 for original settlement. It is not a very easy matter to fit them into their proper groups because the *táluka* map is such a patch-work. Almost every place lies between two groups and might be placed in either. Mr. Garrett has carefully considered the circumstances of each village separately. His proposals have been accepted by the Collector except for *Dári*. That little place would apparently get an increase of 82 per cent. but this only means an increase above the supposed *mámul* assessment. However, we must take this *mámul* assessment as our standard of comparison; and, that being so, I agree with Mr. Baker that it would be better to put *Dári* in group V at Re. 1-14. *Sholápur*, too, has rather a high percentage increase—over 60 per cent. But it is within the limit, there would seem to be no justification for putting it in a lower group than the third; and, as Mr. Garrett for reasons given halves the water cess, this gives a reduction of Rs. 282 and largely reduces the total enhancement. Thus, all the proposals may be accepted except that *Dári* may be put one group lower.

(e) *Niphád*.—There are twelve villages due for revision, and three now to be settled for the first time. They are much easier to deal with than those of the *Násik* *táluka*, as there can hardly be any doubt as to how each one should be grouped. Mr. Garrett's proposals may be accepted, except in the case of *Chándori* and *Shimpi Tákli*, where I agree with Mr. Baker that there is no good reason for raising the rates above that of group I at Rs. 2-8. *Gávthan* is to get a specially high rate of Rs. 2-12; and this is quite wrong, but I cannot object in the face of the present policy of securing *inámdárs*, who consent to a survey settlement, against loss.

(f) *Sinnar*.—There are only 5 villages; they fall naturally into the groups to which Mr. Garrett has assigned them. The proposals made have been accepted by Mr. Baker and may be approved.

(g) *Chándvad*.—The seven villages in this *táluka* fall naturally into the groups in which Mr. Garrett places them. His proposals are accepted by the Collector. They are, I think, clearly correct and may be sanctioned.

(h) *Yeola*.—Of the eighteen villages now to be settled and re-settled, fifteen belong to the *Vinchurkar jáhághir* and were settled together in 1899. They were fitted into the regular groups and this policy is of course continued. The remaining three villages present no difficulty; the application of the rates which are applied to neighbouring Government villages produces fair results. *Pátasthal* should be abolished no doubt. In the case of the *Vinchurkar jáhághir* the *jáhágirdár*, being a very enlightened man, agrees. In the case of *Andarsul* the *jáhágirdár* does not agree, and I do not think he should be forced unless he has the right of levying an occasional rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, about which there appears to be some doubt.

*Nándgaon*.—There are only 5 villages, three of which are now to be settled for the first time. With regard to them Mr. Garrett proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 2 as against Rs. 2-8 in the adjoining Government villages. I have admitted that there may be some difference in the classification in this tract, and bearing this in mind, and the fact that even Rs. 2 gives increases from 31½ to 25½ per cent., I think the rate may be accepted. *Sálegaon* has to be given revision. Its present rate is Rs. 2 and it is to remain in the group and take the increased rate of Rs. 2-8. This may be allowed, although it is in fact hard to see why it should pay more than the other *inámd* villages in its neighbourhood. The classification must be on the same scale. However, the increase of 25 per cent. is reasonable and I would not object. *Mohegaon* naturally takes the rate of the last group—Re. 1-10. The Collector says nothing about the *inámd* villages of this *táluka*, and it is fair to assume that he agrees with the Settlement Officer.

52. I think this completes my very long review of these Settlement Reports. For the length I apologize, but it has been impossible to give the matter the careful consideration that is necessary without writing in some

detail. It has taken me much time and a vast amount of labour to examine all the numerous problems presented. I have made an effort to complete the case as early as possible so as to avoid the loss of a year's revenue. I am attaching the usual maps, and a large one showing the whole tract with grouping as suggested by me. I have also thought it necessary to prepare an index. Without something of the sort it would be a most tedious thing to find how, for example, a point discussed by Mr. Baker in one place has been dealt with in other places by Mr. Garrett or myself. I hope this index will be found a convenience.

53. In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to bring to the notice of Government the soundness and thoroughness of Mr. Garrett's proposals. The submission of revised settlements for so large a tract would in any case have been a very serious piece of work. The difficulties were much enhanced by the piecemeal character of the old reports, and it is creditable to Mr. Garrett that he should have dealt with these difficulties so capably.

I have, etc.,  
C. N. SEDDON,  
Acting Commissioner, C. D.



*Revenue Survey and Assessment.*

Násik.

Revision settlements of the Igatpuri, Dindori, Násik, Niphád, Sinnar, Chándor, Yeola and Nándgaon tálukas.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 2059.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1916.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 4172 dated 22nd September 1915—Submitting, with his remarks, the papers specified below containing proposals for the second revision settlements of the Igatpuri, Dindori, Násik, Niphád, Sinnar, Chándor, Yeola and Nándgaon tálukas of the Násik district:—

Letters from Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., Assistant Settlement Officer, Násik, Nos. 705 to 720 dated 22nd February 1915.

Letter from the Collector of Násik No. T.—101 dated 22nd March 1915.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. 342-S.S. dated 23rd April 1915.

Memorandum\* from the Commissioner, C. D., No. C.—1039 dated 12th November 1915—Submitting a letter\* No. 6538 dated 16th August 1915, from the Collector of Násik who forwards petitions\* of objections to the revision settlement proposals for the above tálukas.

RESOLUTION.—The letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 4172 of 22nd September 1915, contains a review of eight settlement reports written by Mr. Garrett for the following tálukas of the Násik district, viz., Igatpuri, Dindori, Násik, Niphád, Sinnar, Chándor, Yeola and Nándgaon, together forming the largest tract of land yet dealt with at a single revision. The total increase proposed, excluding the water cess, comes to rather less than 25 per cent. and is distributed as follows:—

Igatpuri	...	...	26·25
Dindori	...	...	20·09
Násik	...	...	25·43
Niphád	...	...	23·42
Sinnar	...	...	24·59
Chándor	...	...	27·87
Yeola	...	...	30·88
Nándgaon	...	...	26·11

The total increase of assessment is estimated at Rs. 2,33,024 per annum. The proposals for raising the maximum rates are based primarily and principally upon the large rise in prices during the period of the first revision settlement, which is estimated to be not less than 33 per cent. in any táluka and as much as 54 per cent. in one táluka, Nándgaon. The average increase is about 40 per cent. At the same time there has been a marked advance in the sale prices realised for land, which vary in different localities from 30 to 75 times the assessment, while the ratio of assessment to rents varies from 16 to 39 per cent. These are sure indications of material prosperity. Further evidence is to be found in the increase of population since the date of the first revision to 1911 from 540,327 to 598,063, a rise of about 10 per cent. The number of cattle during the last ten years has risen from 290,007 to 394,449 or 36 per cent. and of carts from 22,036 to 28,398 or 28 per cent. Unoccupied assessed land has dropped from 48,383 to 19,401 acres, excluding the Nándgaon táluka, where a large area has recently been disafforested.

2. Communications have generally improved, in some parts very considerably, and the number of wells has increased. Collections of revenue are easy

\* Not printed.

and remissions usually rare. The results of crop experiments have been carefully tabulated by Mr. Garrett and point to a low incidence of assessment. The number of groups proposed is large, with maximum rates varying from Rs. 3.4 to Rs. 1.5. This is due less to the varying conditions of the area under revision, although these are not inconsiderable, than to the imperfect nature of the original survey and first revision settlement. Villages were originally settled in batches and on different systems of classification, while there seems to have been no uniform standard followed at the time of revision. It has therefore been found impossible to avoid a large number of groups, although in individual talukas the number has been greatly reduced, notably in Sinnar and Dindori. Mr. Garrett has throughout his reports compared the agricultural and price statistics for adjacent talukas and reduced a piecemeal method of grouping to some degree of order and uniformity. These proposals have been for the most part approved by the Collector and accepted by Mr. Seddon in his dual capacity of Settlement Commissioner and Commissioner, C. D. The orders of Government on the proposals for each taluka are contained in the following paragraphs.

### 1.—Proposals for the Igatpuri taluka.

3. Igatpuri is a purely Dangi taluka which was originally assessed on a uniform maximum rate, but sub-divided into three groups at the first revision. Mr. Garrett proposes to combine the first two groups into one, with the addition of five of the better placed villages of the third group and the removal of two poor villages from existing group II to the lower of the two new groups. His proposal, which is accepted by the Commissioner, is approved.

4. Mr. Garrett proposes to raise the maximum dry crop rate for his first group to Rs. 2 from Rs. 1.10 and Rs. 1.8 (the respective maxima for the existing first two groups) and for his second group from Rs. 1.6 to Rs. 1.12. The rates proposed are higher than the existing or proposed rates of adjacent talukas, which are somewhat less prosperous. The Collector thinks that the enhancement is inadequate and suggests a guarantee of ten years only. The Commissioner objects to this on principle and recommends the adoption of Mr. Garrett's proposals, with the usual guarantee for thirty years. The following maximum dry crop and rice rates are sanctioned:—

	Dry crop.	Rice.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Group I ...	... 2 0	10 0
Group II ...	... 1 12	9 8

5. The revised rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

### 2.—Proposals for the Dindori taluka.

6. Dindori taluka has never previously been settled as a whole. The soil varies from the "mal" of the Dangi tracts in the north-west to the "kali" of the "deshi" lands in the south-east. The former portion of the taluka is backward, the latter well developed. Both grouping and rating reflect this difference. Land values are lower in this taluka than in the adjacent talukas of Nasik and Igatpuri and it is proposed to keep the assessment lower accordingly. The total increase suggested by Mr. Garrett works out at 20.09 per cent., compared with an average of 24.9 for the whole tract under revision. The existing groups I and II are purely "deshi". These Mr. Garrett proposes to amalgamate, although the sale and lease statistics of present group II are inferior to those of present group I. He also proposes to raise the isolated village of Shindvad from old group III to new group I. The remaining four groups of Dangi villages Mr. Garrett reconstructs into three groups. The proposed maximum rates for dry crops are shown in a table on page 44 of the combined reports. The Collector accepts the grouping, but considers the proposed maxima to be too low for the first group, which is raised by Mr. Garrett from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 2.1 or three annas in the rupee in the case of 13 villages, from Rs. 1.8 to Rs. 2.1 or six annas in the case of 12 villages, and from Rs. 1.6 to Rs. 2.1 or eight annas a rupee in the case of

one village. Mr. Baker proposes a maximum of Rs. 2-4 which is equivalent to an increase of 28 per cent. for the 13 villages, and 50 per cent. for the 12 villages and 63½ per cent. for the remaining village of Shindvad. He bases his enhancement upon the great increase in prices and the fact that the Dindori "desh" is the most prosperous part of the whole district. He would also raise the second group from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 1-14. Mr. Seddon would leave the latter at Rs. 1-12, but adopt a middle course for Mr. Garrett's first group, dividing it into two portions, with respective maxima of Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2. In paragraph 19 of his letter he says that the Dindori villages bordering on Násik and Niphád should be rated not lower than Rs. 2-4. The maximum rate proposed for the adjacent villages in Násik is Rs. 2-12 and in Niphád Rs. 2-8. The Commissioner's proposals therefore appear more consistent than those of the Settlement Officer. The Commissioner would however assess the Dindori villages on the Chándor border at Rs. 2 instead of Rs. 2-1, in order to bring them into line with the adjoining Chándor villages. The net results of the Commissioner's proposals would be to raise 13 villages by 28½ per cent., seven by 50 per cent., five by 33 per cent. and one by 45 per cent.

7. The Commissioner's modifications of Mr. Garrett's proposals are accepted, and the following maximum dry crop rates are sanctioned :—

		Rs. a.
Group I	...	2 4
Group II	...	2 0
Group III	...	1 12 (mál Re. 0-8-9)
Group IV	...	1 8 (mál Re. 0-8-3)
Group V	...	1 5 (mál Re. 0-7-0)

8. The rice rates do not correspond with the dry crop rates and appear to have been fixed on no settled principle. They vary at present from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3. Mr. Garrett, after comparing the value of rice lands in Násik and Igatpuri, proposes the following maximum rates :—

		Rs. a.
Groups I and II	...	5 8
Group III	...	5 0
Group IV	...	4 8

The Collector agrees. The Commissioner discusses the rice rates in paragraphs 13 to 15 of his letter and accepts Mr. Garrett's proposals. The following maximum rice rates are sanctioned :—

		Rs. a.
Groups I, II and III	...	5 8
Group IV	...	5 0
Group V	...	4 8

9. Mr. Garrett's pátasthal proposals, which involve a moderate increase of just under 22 per cent., are approved.

10. The new rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

### 3.—Proposals for the Násik táluka.

11. The Násik táluka is half Dángi and half "desh". Mr. Garrett has not been able to make any reduction in the number of groups, namely, seven, although he proposes a good many alterations in most of them. Roughly speaking, he places the entire western half of the táluka in two Dángi groups at the bottom of the scale and the greater portion of the eastern half in three "deshi" groups at the other end of the scale with two buffer groups in the centre. The arrangement is summarized in paragraph 24 of the Commissioner's letter.

12. Mr. Garrett has mainly arranged his groups on considerations of climate, markets and communications, tested by sale and rental statistics. A comparison with neighbouring tálukas shows that Násik has been lightly assessed in

respect of the "deshi" lands, but less so in respect of the Dángi tracts. His proposed enhancements are therefore on a higher scale for the former than for the latter. The Collector has proposed certain modifications of Mr. Garrett's grouping. He would place the villages of Bhágur and Sansari in group I, with an increase of 38·8 per cent. instead of group II, with a rise of only 22 per cent., and the villages of Ambái, Amboli, Velunja and Kachurli in the sixth instead of the seventh group, with an increase of 40 per cent. instead of 20 in the case of the first named and of 27 per cent. instead of 9 per cent. in the case of the other three. It appears to Government that Bhágur and Sansari fall naturally into the same group as Deoláli and the inám villages of Vihitgaon and Belatgavhán, all three of which are in the first group. The Collector's modification, which is strongly supported by the Commissioner, is therefore accepted. The removal of the four abovementioned villages from group VII to group VI, which is also supported by the Commissioner, is approved.

13. With these exceptions, Mr. Garrett's proposed groups and maximum dry crop rates are sanctioned, viz.—

	Rs.	a.
Group I	...	3 2
Group II	...	2 12
Group III	...	2 8
Group IV	...	2 4
Group V	...	1 14 (mál Re. 0-9-3)
Group VI	...	1 12 (mál Re. 0-8-9)
Group VII	...	1 8 (mál Re. 0-8-3)

14. The rice rates proposed by Mr. Garrett are approved. The calculation of the detailed assessments should be made in the manner proposed by the Commissioner in paragraph 23 of his letter.

15. Mr. Garrett proposes to increase the pátasthal assessment by 25 per cent., except in the special cases noted in his list. The Collector, who knows the district well, concurs and the Commissioner recommends the proposals, which are approved.

16. The new rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

#### 4.—Proposals for the Niphád táluka.

17. Niphád presents few problems. It is a very prosperous "deshi" tract, with good soil, a large proportion of irrigated land, many cattle and excellent communications. Except in the east, the rainfall is regular and good. Owing to the former revision settlement having been carried out at different times, the existing grouping is irregular and in some cases anomalous. Mr. Garrett proposes to reduce the six groups to three, with an isolated village, geographically belonging to another táluka, in a group of its own. He has removed the anomalies, but not the irregularities, for which he gives sound reasons at the end of his paragraph 24. The Collector accepts both his groups and rates, with some doubt, however, as to the inclusion of Devgaon and other riverain villages of the dry belt in group II. The Commissioner recommends the adoption of the groups and rates proposed. The groups are approved and the following maximum dry crop rates are sanctioned :—

	Rs.	a.
Group I	...	2 8
Group II	...	2 4
Group III	...	2 0
Sángvi village	...	1 12

There are no rice lands in this táluka.

18. Mr. Garrett proposes no definite scale of increase for pátasthal, but has made separate recommendations for each bandhara on its merits after personal inspection. He proposes to remit permanently the rates on eight bandharas in

charge of the Irrigation Department which get remission almost every year. The Collector supports his proposals except that he suggests the reduction of the Niphád pát rate from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 2. The Commissioner supports Mr. Baker's proposals regarding this pát and suggests that separate orders be obtained about the eight bandharas recommended for remission. Apart from this Mr. Garrett's pátasthal proposals are approved, with the single modification suggested by Mr. Baker.

19. The new rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

20. The Collector of Násik should be asked to submit separate proposals for transferring the village of Súngvi from the Niphád to the Sinnar táluka.

#### 5.—Proposals for the Sinnar táluka.

21. Compared with the other tálukas under revision Sinnar has this peculiarity that alone of the eight tálukas its population showed a decrease at the last census. The local officers however hold this to be apparent rather than real and explain it by the fact that the táluka is entirely kharif and a large number of its population were temporarily absent on canal works and rabi harvesting elsewhere at the time of the census. Its agricultural resources have grown very considerably. Sale prices as well as rentals rule higher in this táluka than in any other part of the district. The proposed average increase of 24.59 per cent. is therefore fully justified.

22. The old grouping is full of anomalies and requires complete re-arrangement. The táluka is roughly divided into two portions by climate. Mr. Garrett brings the eastern portion, lying in the dry belt, into one main group and most of the western portion into another and superior main group. Above this comes Sinnar itself and its suburb Kundevadi, together with the prosperous villages on the Násik border. A small group of inaccessible villages in the south-west corner is placed by itself below the rest.

23. The grouping proposed by Mr. Garrett is approved, and the following maximum dry crop rates are sanctioned :—

		Rs.	a.
Group I	...	2	8
Group II	...	2	2 (mál Re. 0-10-6)
Group III	...	1	12
Group IV	...	1	8 (mál Re. 0-7-6)

24. The assessments according to these rates should be calculated in the method proposed by the Commissioner in paragraph 33 of his letter.

25. The proposal to increase the rice rates by 25 per cent., which is supported by the Collector and Commissioner, is approved.

26. Mr. Garrett proposes changes in pátasthal rates, involving an increase of nearly 25 per cent., based on considerations of water-supply and village grouping. His proposals are accepted by the Collector and Commissioner and are approved.

27. The new rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

#### 6.—Proposals for the Chándor táluka.

28. Chándor is a táluka of a homogeneous character, with rather an inferior quality of soil. It has however been lightly assessed in the past and its material prosperity has increased sufficiently to justify the proposed increase of 27.87 per cent. The whole táluka might be placed in a single group but for the fact that the eastern portion falls within the dry belt, excepting Manmád, and the villages in the extreme north and north-west are inaccessible and subject to malaria. Mr. Garrett re-arranges the villages into three groups accordingly and his proposals, which are accepted by the Collector and Commissioner, are approved.

29. The maximum dry crop rates proposed bring the táluka into line with the tálukas of Yeola, Niphád and Dindori, which adjoin. They are however lower

than those recently brought into force in the adjoining villages of the Málegaon táluka, which Mr. Garrett considers to be assessed highly relatively to Chándor. Both the Collector and Commissioner accept the proposed rates, except that the latter recommends that Anakwadi be rated at Rs. 1-14. This is the maximum rate proposed for the adjoining villages of the Nándgaon táluka, to which it is about to be transferred.

30. The following maximum dry crop rates are sanctioned :—

		Rs.	a.
Group I	...	2	0
Group II	...	1	12
Group III	...	1	8
Anakwadi	...	1	14

There are no rice lands in this táluka.

31. Mr. Garrett's pátasthal proposals, involving a slight increase of 5·72 per cent., which are approved by the Collector and Commissioner, are sanctioned.

32. The new rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

#### 7.—Proposals for the Yeola táluka.

33. Yeola, like Chándor, is a homogeneous táluka, which is at present divided into an excessive number of groups. Mr. Garrett proposes to reduce them from 8 to 4. This grouping, which is supported by the Collector and Commissioner, is approved.

34. The maximum rates proposed are not high; but, as in the case of Chándor, land has a lower selling and letting value than in most of the other Násik tálukas. The táluka however has been assessed with undue leniency in the past and the high prices justify the proposed increase of 30·88 per cent. The following maximum dry crop rates, which are accepted by the Collector and Commissioner, are sanctioned :—

		Rs.	a.
Group I	...	2	2
Group II	...	1	14
Group III	...	1	12
Group IV	...	1	6

35. The Settlement Officer calls attention to the fact that 16 villages of this táluka have assessments calculated on a different system from the rest, with the result that in the case of four villages, viz., Rájápur, Yeola, Thangaon and Patode, there is an increase of respectively 17, 14, 9 and 6 per cent. over what would be the assessment if calculated in the same way as in the other villages. He would therefore allow a permanent remission of two annas in the rupee of assessment for Rájápur and Yeola as an equalising measure. Government approve of the Commissioner's suggestion that it would be better to apply the old method of calculation to these four villages. There are no rice lands in this táluka.

36. Mr. Garrett proposes no pátasthal rates, but suggests that the Collector should impose annual rates under section 55, Land Revenue Code, in those villages where pátasthal has not been abolished. This proposal is approved by the Collector and Commissioner and is sanctioned.

37. The new rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

#### 8.—Proposals for the Nándgaon táluka.

38. The case of Nándgaon is complicated owing to the táluka having been settled on two different principles. Mr. Baker stigmatizes the existing settlement as bad and adds that there are anomalies in grouping. The Commissioner agrees that the present grouping cannot be justified owing to the piecemeal character of the settlement, but says that it cannot be completely rectified without either excessive reductions or increases. Mr. Garrett has discussed the

present methods of assessment at length in paragraph 27 of his report. Starting with the assumption that the original classification was unduly low, he points out that it was revised in 27 villages, while in the rest of the taluka it was not altered. Having regard to this fact, he proposes to forego any attempt at uniformity in maximum rates and to make a rough approximation in rates based on actual averages, with the result that the maximum rates for his first three groups, comprising the bulk of the villages with the original classification, are relatively much higher than those for the two last groups in which the standard of classification was raised at the time of the former revision. Inasmuch however as certain villages falling geographically in the second and third groups were reclassified at the former revision, he thinks that they cannot bear the same enhancement as the other villages of their respective groups. He therefore forms three small sub-groups of these reclassified villages called groups II-A, II-B and III-A. The Commissioner has criticized these proposals in paragraphs 44 to 47 of his letter.

39. Mr. Seddon is not prepared to accept Mr. Garrett's assumption that the classification in the 54 villages referred to in paragraph 4 of Mr. Seddon's letter is really on a lower scale than that in the 27 villages where classification was revised. He is of opinion, as the result of a test examination of a hundred numbers taken at random from the 27 reclassified villages, that the rise was much less than Mr. Garrett supposes. He, therefore, proposes to group according to maximum rates, although he actually suggests very few alterations in Mr. Garrett's grouping and rates. The latter are summarized in paragraph 47 of Mr. Seddon's letter and the alterations are detailed in paragraph 48. Mr. Garrett's proposals are as follows :—

		Rs.	a.
Group I	...	3	4
Group II	...	2	13
Group II-A	...	1	14
Group II-B	...	2	2
Group III	...	2	8
Group III-A	...	1	10
Group IV	...	1	13
Group V	...	1	10

These are accepted by the Collector, except that he would raise 12 of the group V villages to group IV; for reasons given in paragraph 4 of his remarks on the Nándgaon proposals.

40. Mr. Seddon's proposals to raise the rate of group IV to Rs. 1-14 so as to avoid having a 14th group in the district and to lower that of group II to Rs. 2-12 to avoid an odd rate of Rs. 2-13 are approved.

41. As regards the 12 villages proposed by the Collector to be raised from group V to group IV, Mr. Seddon remarks that the proposed modification would enhance group IV beyond the 33 per cent. limit, and that eight of the twelve villages are already raised over 43½ per cent. even with the rate of Rs. 1-10. Mr. Garrett's proposals for group V are therefore accepted.

42. As regards Mr. Garrett's sub-groups II-A, II-B and III-A, Mr. Seddon accepts the proposed maximum rates of Rs. 1-14 for Jalgaon Khurd and Pokhi-Pátode (involving a 66 per cent. rise), but would place them in group IV (with the same rate) instead of in a small group of their own; he would raise Jalgaon Budruk from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 and include it in group III; and he would include Kasari and Pahi in group V. These proposals are approved. The following groups and maximum dry crop rates are sanctioned :—

		Rs.	a.
Group I	...	3	4
Group II	...	2	12
Group III	...	2	8
Group IV	...	1	14
Group V	...	1	13

There is no rice or pátasthal land in this taluka.

43. The new rates should be introduced in 1915-16, levied from 1916-17, and guaranteed for a period of thirty years.

*Proposals for the inám villages.*

44. There are 90 (not 92 as stated by the Commissioner) inám villages scattered among the eight tálukas to be dealt with. They have been treated by the Settlement Officer on the same lines as the Government villages and in most cases fit in with the general grouping of the respective tálukas to which they belong.

45. The seven villages of the Igatpuri táluka fall naturally into the first group and should be given the maximum rates for that group, viz., dry crop Rs. 2 and rice Rs. 10.

46. The seven villages of the Dindori táluka are rated on the same scale as the neighbouring Government villages in each case and the same rates should be fixed for them.

47. There are twenty-three inám villages of the Násik táluka for revision and three for original settlement. It is less easy to place them according to the groups of Government villages owing to the patch-work nature of the latter. Mr. Garrett has therefore carefully considered each village on its own merits. His proposals are approved, with the modification suggested by the Collector and accepted by the Commissioner, viz., the inclusion of Dári in group V at Rs. 1-14 instead of in group IV at Rs. 2-4.

48. Niphád has twelve villages for revision and three for first settlement. Mr. Garrett's proposals call for no remark, except in the case of three villages. Two of these, viz., Chandori and Shimpi Takli, he proposes to raise from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3, an enhancement of 20 per cent. They seem quite able to bear the increase, but the Collector objects on the ground that the proposed maximum rate is in excess of that proposed for the first group of Government villages. The Commissioner agrees with the Collector, whose modification is accepted. The village of Gorthan, now settled for the first time, is given a maximum rate of Rs. 2-12, which is four annas in excess of the rate for the first Government group, but it is necessary to save the inámdár from loss.

49. Sinnar contains five inám villages. The rates proposed for them correspond to those proposed for the adjacent Government villages and are sanctioned.

50. Mr. Garrett's proposals for the seven villages of the Chándor táluka are also sanctioned.

51. There is no difficulty in placing the eighteen inám villages in the Yeola táluka in their appropriate groups, and Mr. Garrett's proposals, which are approved by the Collector and Commissioner, are sanctioned. Mr. Garrett proposes to abolish pásthal in these villages, as it has been abolished in the rest of the táluka, but would permit the inámdár to levy an occasional rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code. The Commissioner considers that the pásthal ought not to be abolished, unless the inámdár has the right to levy an occasional cess, about which he is doubtful. This question has been decided in Government Order No. 11926, dated 11th November 1915, which lays down that the levy of such rates is justified by law, but inconvenient in practice. The better alternative is to impose a combined assessment and provide for remissions when necessary. The Collector should be asked to submit fresh proposals in the light of this Government Order for the three villages concerned.

52. Nándgaon has three inám villages for original and two for revision settlement. The latter, Mohegaon and Sálegaon, take the rates of the respective groups which they adjoin. The maximum rate proposed for the other three is Rs. 2 only as against Rs. 2-8 in the neighbouring Government villages and Sálegaon. Mr. Garrett bases his differential proposals in their case on his theory that the old classification was 30 per cent. lower than the modern, which is applied to these villages. The Commissioner has elsewhere rejected this theory,



but admits some difference in classification and supports the proposal, as the average increase is about 33 per cent. This proposal is approved.

53. The new rates for the inám villages should be guaranteed for the same period as those in the Government villages.

54. The appended statement shows the rates sanctioned by Government for the Government and inám villages.

55. The petitions of objections disclose no grounds which would lead Government to modify the orders now passed.

56. Government concur in Mr. Seddon's remarks in paragraph 53 of his letter regarding the soundness and thoroughness of Mr. Garrett's reports.

G. A. THOMAS,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 2059, R. D., dated 22nd February 1916.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Collector of Násik (with the petitions of  
 objections),  
 The Settlement Commissioner and Director of  
 Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.)  
 J. H. Garrett, Esq., I.C.S.,  
 The Government of India (by letter).

With the intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of selections from the records of Government and that when they are ready the usual number of copies of them will be forwarded to them.

No. of 1916.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Statement referred to in paragraph 54 of Government Resolution  
No. 2059 dated 22nd February 1916.

Táluka.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.		
			Dry crop.	Máí.	Rice.
			Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.
	(a) Government.				
Ígatpuri ...	I	92	2 0	...	10 0
	II	31	1 12	...	9 48
	Total ...	123			
	(b) Inám.				
	I	7	2 0	...	10 0
	Total ...	7			
	(a) Government.				
Dindori ...	I	20	2 4	...	5 8
	II	6	2 0	...	5 8
	III	26	1 12	0 8 9	5 8
	IV	44	1 8	0 8 3	5 0
	V	25	1 5	0 7 0	4 8
	Total ...	121			
	(b) Inám.				
	I	2	2 4	...	5 8
	III	2	1 12	0 8 9	5 8
	IV	3	1 8	0 8 3	5 0
	Total ...	7			
	(a) Government.				
Násik ...	I	4	3 2	...	7 3
	II	18	2 12	...	7 3
	III	21	2 8	...	7 3
	IV	6	2 4	...	7 3
	V	8	1 14	0 9 3	7 3
	VI	41	1 12	0 8 9	7 3
	VII	12	1 8	0 8 3	6 6
	Total ...	110			
	(b) Inám.				
	I	3	3 2	...	...
	II	4	2 12	...	...
	III	6	2 8	...	...
	IV	4	2 4	...	...
	V	4	1 14	...	7 3
	VI	4	1 12	0 8 9	7 3
Tiradshet.	1	1	1 10	...	...
	Total	26			

Táluka.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.		
			Dry crop.	M&L	Rice.
Niphád	<i>(a) Government.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
	I	38	2 8	...	...
	II	45	2 4	...	...
	III	23	2 0	...	...
	IV	1	1 12	...	...
	Total ...	107			
	<i>(b) Inám.</i>				
	Gorthan.	1	2 12	...	...
	I	11	2 8	...	...
	II	2	2 4	...	...
III	1	2 0	...	...	
Total ...	15				
Sinnar	<i>(a) Government.</i>				
	I	12	2 8	...	Rice rates increased by 25 per cent.
	II	59	2 2	0 10 6	
	III	24	1 12	...	
	IV	3	1 8	0 7 6	
	Total ...	98			
	<i>(b) Inám.</i>				
	II	2	2 2	...	...
	III	3	1 12	...	...
	Total ...	5			
Chándor	<i>(a) Government.</i>				
	I	45	2 0	...	...
	II	43	1 12	...	...
	III	15	1 8	...	...
	Anakwadi.	1	1 14	...	...
	Total ...	104			
	<i>(b) Inám.</i>				
	I	2	2 0	...	...
	II	5	1 12	...	...
	Total ...	7			
Yecla	<i>(a) Government.</i>				
	I	2	2 2	...	...
	II	7	1 14	...	...
	III	55	1 12	...	...
	IV	37	1 6	...	...
	Total ...	101			

Taluka.	Group.	Number of villages.	Maximum rates.		
			Dry crop.	Mal.	Rice.
Yeola—contd. ...	<i>(b) Indm.</i>		Rs. a.		
	II	2	1 14	...	...
	III	15	1 12	...	...
	IV	1	1 6	...	...
	Total ...	18			
Nándgaon ...	<i>(a) Government.</i>				
	I	2	3 4	...	...
	II	10	2 12	...	...
	III	31	2 8	...	...
	IV	6	1 14	...	...
	V	35	1 10	...	...
	Total ...	84			
	<i>(b) Indm.</i>				
	III	1	2 8	...	...
	V	1	1 10	...	...
Three villages.	3	2 0	...	...	
Total ...	5				