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OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING  
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**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND)  
FOR THE YEAR 1933-34.**

**A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.**

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**1. SEASON.**

**Northern Division.**

The season of 1933-34 was on the whole satisfactory in the Gujarat districts of the division. The regular monsoon commenced in the third week of June.

In Ahmedabad, the sowing operations could not be started till July 16th for want of sufficient rain. After 16th July the rainfall gave a good start for sowing operations and the prospects of a good season were apparent. Before however the lands could be ready for paddy, a break in rain of three weeks followed and as a result thereof, the transplantation in South Daskroi and Dholka talukas was delayed and the seedlings were not healthy and strong. The continuous and heavy rain in August retarded the sowing operations of cotton to some extent and consequently in Dholka Taluka a larger area than usual was brought under wheat crop. Due to cold spell in January 1934, cotton crop in Sanand Mahal and Dholka Taluka suffered considerably. Relief in the form of remissions and suspensions of land revenue was given on this account wherever necessary.

In Kaira, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed until the end of July. The heavy rainfall in August caused some damage to standing crops in low-lying areas. As there was a complete break in the rain from the 4th week of September, all crops including the rabi crops were good. The cold spell in January 1934 caused damage to cotton and tobacco crops and also to other standing crops. As in the Ahmedabad District due relief was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed and the outturn of crops was good.

The heavy floods in the Nerbudda and Dhadhar rivers caused damage to the agriculturists in the coastal villages of Broach Sub-division. A public fund was raised to give necessary help in all deserving cases, Government contributing a substantial sum of Rs. 2,000 to the said fund.

In Surat District, the rainfall in the talukas of Chorasi, Olpad, Chikhli and Bulsar was above the average of last five years while in other talukas it was below the average. The rainfall on the whole was, however, seasonal and well distributed. Due to floods in the River Tapti during September 1933, crops in some fields situated on the river bank were damaged and a remission of Rs. 473 was granted in three villages of Chorasi Taluka. The cold spell in January caused some slight damage to cotton crops, the taluka most affected being Olpad but even there the damage was not very general a small measure of relief in the form of remissions and suspensions being required in some seven villages only. On the whole the outturn of crops was good throughout the district.

In Thana, the regular monsoon commenced in the third week of June and gave a good start for sowing operations. The rainfall in July was, however, deficient for transplantation of rice but the heavy showers thereafter made good the deficiency. The heavy downpour of rains in August caused some damage to standing crops in Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas and in the latter taluka where the damage was considerable, remission of Rs. 1,300 was granted. The season on the whole was satisfactory and the outturn of crops was good.

The rainfall in each district of the division during the year under report as compared with that during the last five years was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1933-34.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	39	03	27	92
Kaira .. .. .	36	31	33	87
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	42	52	38	57
Surat .. .. .	53	6	58	30
Thana .. .. .	98	12	90	45

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 6 to 10 annas, while in Kaira it ranged from 5 to 10 annas.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-division, the average outturn of crops was 7 to 10 annas while in Broach the outturn of cotton which is the main produce was estimated at 7 annas. In Surat, the average outturn of crops was 8 to 10 annas.

In Thana, the outturn of paddy was 10 to 11 annas.

*Water supply.*—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the division except in the ungle-putti villages of the Thana District where scarcity of water was, as usual, felt in the hot weather.

A grant of Rs. 27,500 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1933-34 and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	4,500
	+ 5,000 special grant for Bhal tract.
Kaira .. .. .	4,000
Panch Mahals .. .. .	4,500
	+ 2,500 special grant for relief work (G.R., G.D., No. P. 20 (c) (2), dated 25th July 1933),
Broach .. .. .	2,000
Surat .. .. .	2,000
Thana .. .. .	3,000
	<hr/>
	27,500

The amount spent by each District Local Board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	40,529
Kaira .. .. .	35,384
Panch Mahals .. .. .	21,019
Broach .. .. .	25,681
Surat .. .. .	11,910
Thana .. .. .	17,355

As some of the District Local Boards were not able to utilize fully the grant allotted to them during the year under report, they were permitted to utilize the unspent balances during the current year (1934-35).

*Cattle and Fodder.*—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all the districts of the division.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth diseases and haemorrhagic septicaemia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division. The veterinary

assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as under :—

Number of cattle attacked ..	6,072
Number of deaths ..	2,465
Number of cattle inoculated ..	8,785

*Public health.*—The public health was generally good except slight outbreaks of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Mortality from			
	Cholera.	Small-pox (including measles).	Plague.	Influenza.
Ahmedabad ..	....	302	....	....
Kaira ..	....	....	144	....
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	....	209	....	1
Surat ..	....	102	....	....
Thana ..	380	126	89	....

Cerebro-spinal meningitis broke out in the city of Ahmedabad and its suburbs, but did not affect the villages in any taluka; there were some deaths from this disease in villages, but they were all immigrants. This disease also appeared in Nadiad and Bilsar and the number of deaths were, respectively, six and one.

#### Central Division.

The agricultural season 1933-34 was on the whole normal. There was fairly good rain in the second half of May in the East Khandesh, Nashik, Poona and Satara districts which was useful in preparing lands for sowing. The monsoon commenced fairly vigorously in the middle of June and there was sufficient rain for kharif sowings all over the division except in the Sholapur District, where it was inadequate. There was a break in the beginning of July. But the rainfall in the latter part of that month was adequate. There being no rain in the middle of August, some anxiety was felt but it was removed by the rain that fell towards the end of August. Since then there was copious and well-distributed rainfall almost all over the division. It was excessive in September in some places and caused damage to standing kharif crops. As a result of heavy rains in September, the rivers Godavari, Pravara, Girna, Tapi and others were in flood and caused damage to property in some places. There was sufficient and timely rainfall in October and November and the rabi crops thrived. The cold wave in January, however, caused some damage to crops in certain places.

∴ The situation in each of the districts was as follows :-

*Ahmednagar.*—The monsoon commenced in June 1933 in all talukas and mahals of the district except Newasa, Ahmednagar and Rahuri talukas. During the period ending 15th July the rainfall was not sufficient in Ahmednagar, Rahuri and Kopergaon talukas and consequently sowings were not completed in all parts of these talukas. There was no rain in July anywhere in the district except a few cents in Newasa, Kopergaon, Sheogan and Rahuri talukas and in Pathardi and Jamkhed mahals. Since the beginning of August rain fell more or less everywhere in the district varying from 2 inches and 32 cents in Pathardi to 8 inches 9 cents in Akola Taluka. It was sufficient and beneficial to standing kharif crops in Akola, Sanganner, Sheogaon and Kopergaon talukas and Jamkhed Peta. In others it saved the withering crops and enabled the cultivators to complete kharif sowings which had been retarded for want of rain. There was no rain in the second and third weeks of August, but towards the end of that month and in the first week of September there was copious rain everywhere in the district. It was excessive in some parts. The rainfall in October and November was generally useful for both kharif and rabi crops. The cold wave in January damaged rabi crops in Newasa, Kopergaon, and Rahuri talukas, but the damage caused was negligible.

On the whole, the rainfall was both sufficient and useful with the result that kharif and rabi crops were quite satisfactory and the general annewari ranged from 6 to 10 annas for kharif and from 8 to 11 annas for rabi crops.

*East Khandesh.*—There were several heavy showers of rain during the second half of May and also on 3rd June. There was then a break until the 21st of June when the proper monsoon broke and the rain which continued until the 28th of June was sufficient all over the district for commencing sowing operations. There was again a long break up to 13th July and need of rain was felt everywhere as seedlings had germinated. In Pachora and Jamner talukas some damage was done to seedlings due to lack of rain. Rainfall strengthened as the month went on and although it was general and sufficient on the whole, more rain was needed in Amalner, Parola, Bhadgaon, Pachora, Jamner and Edlabad. During the first fortnight of August, rain was adequate throughout the district. There was a welcome break in the third week of August and it was beneficial to standing crops. In the last week of August the rainfall was general throughout the district and a break was needed. In September the rainfall was general and sufficient in the first half of the month and by the middle of the month it was excessive and caused damage to bajri crops in many places. In October the rainfall in the first and third weeks slightly damaged cotton and bajri crops in some parts. There was slight rain in November and December and rabi crops were good.

In brief, the season was on the whole good. The quantity of rain was sufficient but heavy rains in September caused damage to crops in some



parts. The Girna River also washed away crops on the river banks in Bhadgaon Peta.

The general annewari of both kharif and rabi crops was from 8 to 12 annas.

*West Khandesh.*—During the first week of June the monsoon was active only in Dhulia and Sakri talukas, but it was weak in other talukas. On the 19th June the monsoon proper set in and there were good showers all over the district, but shortly afterwards there was a spell of hot and cloudy weather throughout the district. There was a complete cessation of rain till 14th July and the people were getting very anxious. On 14th July there was good rain at Dhulia and it was of great use. Elsewhere in the district rain was insufficient and more was urgently needed. From the beginning of August the situation improved considerably and adequate rain was received. During August almost every taluka received rather more than the usual amount of rain for that month and in Nawapur it was exceptionally heavy. From 13th August the monsoon became weaker all over the district except in Dhulia Taluka. A break in the first week of September was beneficial to crops but after that there was copious rainfall all over the district and in some places it was excessive. Except in Taloda Taluka rainfall in October was much below the average. The monsoon came to an end towards the end of October, though a few heavy showers were received in some talukas in the third week of December and a few drizzles in January 1934.

The rainfall on the whole was distinctly above the average. It was generally well distributed and adequate in all the talukas. The agricultural season on the whole was satisfactory and the annewari both of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

*Nasik.*—The monsoon commenced in the third week of May in the Nasik Sub-division and in the first week of June in the Malegaon Sub-division. The rain was very opportune and well distributed everywhere, but there was a break till the third week of July and thereafter rain was copious and well distributed. In July and August rainfall was moderate and the kharif crops fared well till September. In the third week of September there was excessive rain in the whole district and the result was that kharif crops suffered in Baglan and Kalwan talukas and Chandor Mahal. The September rains, however, were beneficial to rabi crops. The condition of rabi crops in both bagait and jirayat lands continued to remain good till January when the cold wave which passed over the talukas of Nasik, Niphed, Kalwan and Chandor caused damage to crops. In deserving cases remission and suspension of land revenue and irrigation were granted according to the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2181/28, dated 28th February 1934, and Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 7317/27, dated 17th March 1934.

The anna valuation of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

**Poona.**—The rains commenced in the last week of May and lasted for about a week in the eastern parts of the district. The regular monsoon broke in the third week of June in the western part of the district and in the mawali part of the Purandhar Taluka. It was not useful to kharif sowings. In the eastern part there was not enough rain and kharif sowing could not be undertaken. Rain fell all over the western part from 25th July to 12th August 1933 and was most opportune and sufficient. In the Eastern Division the rainfall was sufficient in Purandhar and Sirur but in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas and Dhond Peta it was not adequate. In September the rainfall was general and sufficient all over the Western Division. It was somewhat severe in Khed and Junnar talukas. In the Eastern Division, being a rabi tract, the late rain was beneficial, timely and well distributed in all parts. It was in excess in Purandhar Taluka and Sirur Peta. The cold wave in January caused some damage to standing kharif and rabi crops in the Western Division, but the damage was not appreciable. On the whole, the outturn of kharif and rabi crops was normal, ranging from 6 to 12 annas.

**Satara.**—There was fairly good rain almost all over the district in the third week of May and it was very useful for preparing the lands for kharif sowing. From 5th of June there was not enough rain up to 21st. The showers received from 22nd June assisted the sowing of kharif crops throughout the district. From the beginning of July there was another break which retarded sowing in rich soils of Koregaon, Khatav, Walva, Karad, Tasgaon and Khanapur talukas. From the 15th July there were good showers which proved beneficial to crops. The partial break from the 11th to 19th August was welcome and opportune and in consequence agricultural operations which had been retarded were resumed and kharif sowings completed throughout the district. Some light and occasional showers in the third week of August greatly helped the growth of standing crops. The excessive rain during the second week of September checked the growth of kharif crops to some extent and affected the bajri crops in Koregaon, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and Man Mahal. Copious rains in October and November were beneficial to the growth of late kharif crops but adversely affected bajri.

The rainfall during the year under report though sometimes not seasonal was well distributed and sufficient all over the district. On the whole, the outturn of kharif and rabi crops in the western and northern parts of the district was good and in the eastern and southern parts was fair. The annewari of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 5 to 13 and 6 to 12 annas, respectively.

**Sholapur.**—The rains in June and July tended to be insufficient in most parts of the district, so that kharif sowings were delayed in many places in the district, while, where they were undertaken, the crops almost failed for want of rain. In Barsi, Pandharpur, Madha and Sholapur talukas, however, there were good rains in the second week of the month and to these areas fared better. The rainfall in August

also tended to be generally insufficient. The rainfall in September was sufficient in all parts of the district and greatly improved the condition of standing crops. Some crops in Pandharpur were damaged by the heavy rains and the agriculturists had to resow in some parts. The October and November rains helped the growth of rabi crops throughout the district and their outturn was satisfactory. The annewari of crops was nowhere less than 5 annas.

**Cattle and Fodder.**—The condition of cattle was on the whole good. Cattle diseases such as foot and mouth disease, black quarter and haemorrhagic septicæmia occurred in all the districts. These epizootics, however, were not so serious as materially to hamper agricultural operations. Besides, preventive measures were promptly taken to check them. The number of deaths from all diseases was 7,248 as against 17,562 in the preceding year. The total number of attacks and deaths from all districts was as follows :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar	6,287	736
East Khandesh	9,384	1,348
West Khandesh	8,999	1,032
Nasik	12,464	1,489
Poona	5,617	1,241
Satara	2,247	959
Sholapur	2,952	449
Total	46,950	7,248

The fodder supply was adequate in all districts except in Dhulia and Sakri talukas of West Khandesh and in Kalwan taluka of the Nasik District.

**Water Supply.**—The supply of drinking water was sufficient everywhere except in a few villages in Igatpuri Taluka and Peint Mahal of Nasik District and in mawali parts of Khed and Mawal talukas and Mulshi Peta of Poona District, where shortage of water was felt during the hot weather. The deficiency was also felt in Satara City owing to shortage of water supply in Khas Tank. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in second class bandharas in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Niphad talukas where it was inadequate.

**Public Health.**—Public Health was generally good except where the following epidemics broke out:—

District.	Mortality from		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	659	281	96
East Khandesh .. .. .	1,606	93	....
West Khandesh .. .. .	448	34	1
Nasik .. .. .	808	973	....
Poona .. .. .	1,014	478	2,484
Satara .. .. .	1,262	553	1,740
Sholapur .. .. .	354	160	1,550
Total .. .. .	6,429	2,592	5,860

Cholera broke out in all the districts except in a few talukas of the West Khandesh and Poona districts, Mahableshwar Mahal of the Satara District and Raver and Chopda talukas and Edlabad Peta of the East Khandesh District. The usual anti-cholera measures were promptly adopted to check the spread of the disease. Small-pox also prevailed in Ahmednagar, Nasik, East Khandesh and Sholapur districts and in some talukas of West Khandesh, Poona and Satara districts, but it was not serious. Plague appeared in Jamkhed Mahal of the Ahmednagar District, the whole of Satara District excepting Wai and Javli talukas and Mahableshwar Mahal and in almost all the talukas of the Poona and Sholapur districts. It was virulent in Khanspur, Tasgaon and Walwa talukas. In Poona city and its suburbs it continued much longer than was expected and the outbreak was severe. Prompt measures were taken to check the spread of the epidemic by appointing special medical officers for inoculating the inhabitants of infected areas.

There were also a few cases of cerebral meningitis in Poona city, in Yeola Taluka of the Nasik District, Pathardi Peta of the Ahmednagar District and Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

A special medical officer on anti-malarial duty was appointed for Shirpur and Sakri talukas and Nawapur Mahal of the West Khandesh District.

#### Southern Division.

The season was on the whole not quite satisfactory. Though the rainfall was normal in quantity and in some parts even exceeded the normal, it was not well distributed as torrential rains occurred at abnormal times. The public health was also not good on account of the virulent outbreak of plague and of other epidemics. Cattle also suffered from epizootics.

**Belgaum.**—The premonsoon showers of April and May 1883 facilitated preliminary agricultural operations. The monsoon began as usual in June but it was not well distributed. July brought in good showers and helped the completion of kharif sowing. The rainfall during the month of August was excessive and it delayed the transplantation of tobacco in the Chikodi Taluka and weeding operations in Khanapur. The partial dry weather in the following month improved the condition of the standing crops but the abnormal fall during October affected kharif crops and retarded rabi sowing where it had not already been undertaken. The chilli crops suffered the most. The cotton crop which fared well in the beginning was damaged to a certain extent by the untimely rains during the picking season. The annewari of crops, both kharif and rabi, ranged between 7 and 10 annas.

**Bijapur.**—The monsoon opened in the last week of June and the rainfall during the next two months being sufficient and well distributed helped kharif sowing. The timely rains of September improved the condition of the standing crops and facilitated rabi sowing; but the unusually heavy fall during the month of October marred the prospects of a good harvest. November also brought more rain with the result that the wheat crop suffered on account of excessive moisture and became affected with rust. The condition of this crop was further worsened by unseasonable showers in December and by the unfavourable wind in the following month. Rabi jowari was affected with the gum disease and the budding of cotton was delayed on the same account. The prospects of the latter crop were further impaired by the rainfall during the picking season. The outturn of the kharif crops was normal and that of rabi poor.

**Dharwar.**—The characteristics of the season did not materially differ from those in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The season opened with favourable showers, though late in some parts. The sowing of kharif crops was almost completed in good time and the crops thrived well in the beginning. The heavy rainfall in September and October rendered weeding operations impossible. Chilli and groundnut crops suffered the most. Kharif jowari was affected later with the "Hari" pest as a result of which its outturn was only 5 annas. The yield of rice crops was normal. Though wheat improved with the advent of winter, it was affected by "rust" in January. The cotton crop which was already late and stunted was caught in the unwelcome showers of April and May. As a consequence the outturn of wheat was only 2 annas and that of cotton 6 annas as against 8 and 7 annas, respectively, in the previous year. In consequence of continuous abnormally heavy rainfall, the fallows in the district increased by 55,700 acres. An additional cause was no doubt the fall in prices.

Out of the three below-ghat districts, Kanara did not fare well.

The rainfall was quite seasonable and well distributed in Ratnagiri and the yield of crops was almost normal.

The season was erratic in Kolaba. The rainfall in June was insufficient and even gave cause for anxiety but the situation improved with

the timely rains during the next month. The excessive rainfall during the last week of July and the first week of August, however, caused serious damage to salt rice lands and those on the banks of creeks. The outturn of paddy and warkas crops was 8 to 12 annas and in the case of a few "khari" lands it was below 8 annas.

The rainfall in the major portion of the Kanara District was much in excess of the normal and it fell in torrents when it was not needed. As a result, the rice crop was damaged in some parts. As in some cases, the seeds sown were washed away more than once and the lands remained practically unsown, land revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,838 had to be remitted in some villages in the Haliyal, Karwar and Ankola talukas and Mundgod Petha. Of garden crops, betel nut suffered from "koleroga" pest. An allotment of Rs. 11,350 was sanctioned for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals to combat the pest and remission of assessment to the extent of Rs. 514 was granted. Wild elephants also did some damage to the standing crops in the Sirsi Taluka and remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 70-12-0 was given on that account. The outturn of crops ranged from 7 to 10 annas.

*Fodder and water supply.*—Fodder supply and the supply of water for irrigation purposes was sufficient. Potable water was available in sufficient quantities except in a few villages in the Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba districts.

*Epidemics and Epizootics.*—Cattle diseases chiefly rinderpest, and foot and mouth disease appeared in a virulent form throughout the Southern Division and in spite of the prompt measures taken by the Veterinary Department to check their spread 2,389 cattle succumbed in the Ratnagiri District alone. Inoculation of cattle is becoming more and more popular in the Bijapur District where 8,000 cattle were inoculated during the season.

Plague broke out in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara during the year. The spread of the disease in the first three districts was not brought under control for several months despite the measures adopted by the local authorities and the Public Health Department. The outbreak was more virulent in rural areas than in towns. The epidemic exacted a heavy toll, especially in the Bijapur District where the mortality was 8,200, though the number of inoculations performed in that district was as large as 1,78,895. The total mortality from this disease in the Southern Division was 17,275 as shown below :—

Belgaum	..	..	..	4,974
Bijapur	..	..	..	8,200
Dharwar	..	..	..	3,917
Kanara	..	..	..	184
				17,275

Cholera and small-pox which also appeared were responsible for 1,675 deaths. Quinine was distributed in the malarial parts of the Kanara District. A special medical officer toured in the Karjat Taluka of the

Kolaba District during the malaria season. The Belgaum Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society maintained two travelling dispensaries, one in each of the districts of Belgaum and Kanara.

### Bombay Suburban District.

The monsoon started in the first week of June and sowing operations were undertaken immediately. The work of transplantation was however somewhat delayed owing to insufficient rain afterwards. The rainfall during August was uneven and had the effect of weakening the rice crop but the rainfall in September and October saved the situation. The outturn of crops was 10 annas on an average. The total rainfall during the year under report in South Salsette was 90 inches and 58 cents as against 78 inches and 35 cents during the preceding year and that in Ambernath 133 inches and 12 cents as against 107 inches and 24 cents during the preceding year.

*Cattle and Fodder.*—The condition of the cattle was on the whole satisfactory and the fodder supply was adequate. There was no epizootic disease which interfered with the agricultural operations.

*Water supply.*—Supply of water for drinking and other purposes was sufficient. There is no irrigation in this district.

*Public Health.*—There was an outbreak of small-pox in some villages in South Salsette and a few persons succumbed to the disease. Free vaccination, however, checked the spread of the disease. There was no other epidemic during the year under report.

## 2. LAND REVENUE.

### Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue, demand, collections, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	8,49,187	29,378	24,41,017	32,19,690	4,64,897
Kaira ..	89,021	11,078	22,06,091	23,06,185	1,99,465
Broach and Panch Mahals.	27,456	12,945	27,97,148	28,07,528	58,111
Gujrat ..	1,37,800	1,571	20,89,844	23,28,715	4,438
Thana ..	2,50,246	98	12,60,476	22,10,820	....
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>14,53,139</b>	<b>55,063</b>	<b>1,18,64,871</b>	<b>1,33,72,773</b>	<b>7,26,906</b>

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over collections.	Arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	8,01,699	19,35,278	96,874	15,972	21,766
Kahn.	1,09,919	19,09,072	21,022	1,805	1,804
Brooch and Panch Mahals.	45,875	26,02,214	13,707	4,122	3,421
Surat	1,04,023	24,60,119	7,922	.....	159
Thana	5,27,248	14,83,572	19,508	.....	.....
Total	16,16,964	1,09,46,266	2,19,908	22,029	27,189

## Central Division.

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, balance, etc. :-

District.	Past arrears.		Current year's consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Un-authorized balance.
	Authorized.	Un-authorized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	93,664	8,751	24,80,158	25,87,778	25,642	4,008	25,58,215	4,907
East Khandesh ..	64,352	1,241	40,97,324	41,65,927	8,000	5,448	41,47,846	1,628
West Khandesh ..	270	..	29,48,848	29,49,518	468	1,622	28,41,466	..
Nasik ..	8,787	..	21,59,057	21,62,894	40,730	27,547	20,94,117	..
Poona ..	1,30,256	144	19,45,946	19,78,046	44,901	21,723	19,08,671	1,261
Satara ..	55,970	78	29,47,080	30,03,148	2,104	28,022	29,72,783	1,339
Bholapur ..	..	49	16,24,861	16,25,010	..	787	16,24,278	..
Total ..	3,58,449	13,254	1,79,92,158	1,80,68,871	1,21,421	90,922	1,78,41,808	9,225



## Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Un-authorized remissions.
	Authorised.	Un-authorized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balgaon ..	4,21,879	5,808	21,42,354	26,14,033	1,41,749	4,45,268	20,20,247	5,759
Bijapur ..	4,92,100	84	23,22,283	23,54,500	2,22,000	2,22,000	22,00,205	15
Dharwar ..	9,69,912	6,700	31,92,220	31,49,332	78,087	11,41,200	23,12,394	2,154
Kannur ..	71,824	2,922	26,72,422	26,92,306	48,900	11,530	26,20,800	..
Kolaba ..	4,92,000	822	18,07,628	23,00,850	7,80,125	6,425	15,62,990	753
Ratnagiri ..	1,27,124	..	10,81,959	11,56,083	1,21,200	60,000	9,77,711	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>25,22,159</b>	<b>14,131</b>	<b>1,11,21,022</b>	<b>1,24,45,208</b>	<b>12,92,922</b>	<b>19,02,220</b>	<b>1,04,00,255</b>	<b>14,823</b>

## Bombay Suburban District.

The audit of the last year's accounts of South Salsette Taluka was made by the Deputy Collector, while that of Ambernath was made by the Collector.

The following table shows the figures of the land revenue demand and collections for the current year compared with those for the last year :—

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Gross fixed revenue in column 3 (Appendix No. 1) ..	2,76,440	2,71,089	+5,351
2. Deduct—Columns 4 to 7 ..	87,134	87,140	—5
3. Remaining net gross revenue ..	1,89,306	1,82,949	+6,357
(a) Agricultural (columns 8 and 9) ..	82,808	82,808	—17
(b) Non-agricultural (column 10) ..	96,418	91,044	+5,374
4. Additional miscellaneous land revenue (column 11) ..	49,811	1,02,000	—52,189
5. Local fund (column 12) ..	40,781	42,345	—1,564
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,95,898</b>	<b>3,35,297</b>	<b>—41,899</b>

Item.	Current year.	Past year.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Deduct collections in past years (column 24)	25,312	11,550	+13,432
7. Demand for the current year (column 13)	2,68,066	2,22,417	-55,331
8. Total demand with last year's arrears (column 21)	4,37,229	4,35,464	+ 1,765
9. Deduct remissions and suspensions (columns 22 and 23)	1,18,223	1,27,821	- 9,598
10. Revenue for collections	3,19,006	3,07,643	+11,363
11. Deduct collections (column 25)	2,27,157	2,56,609	-29,452
12. Arrears unauthorized (column 27)	91,849	51,094	+40,815

### 3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net increase of Rs. 28,094 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 34,533
Kaira	+ 581
Broach and Panch Mahals	- 734
Surat	- 7,098
Thana	+ 822
	+ 28,094

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to increase of non-agricultural assessment. The decrease in Surat was mainly due to reclassification of lands. The variations in other districts are small and call for no remarks.

#### Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,33,06,616 as against Rs. 1,32,96,525, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 10,091 over the

figure of the last year. The increase was distributed among the several districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	+ 1,090
East Khandesh .. .. .	+ 1,343
West Khandesh .. .. .	+ 1,415
Nasik .. .. .	+ 345
Poona .. .. .	+ 2,215
Satara .. .. .	+ 402
Sholapur .. .. .	+ 3,281
	<hr/>
	+10,091

The increase was mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural and building purposes and the grants of unassessed waste and forest land for cultivation.

#### Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 9,544 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum .. .. .	— 980
Bijapur .. .. .	+ 775
Dharwar .. .. .	— 5,755
Kanara .. .. .	— 155
Kolaba .. .. .	+ 2,712
Ratnagiri .. .. .	— 6,141
	<hr/>
	— 9,544

The increase in Bijapur is mainly due to the imposition of non-agricultural assessment and to the assessment imposed newly on alluvial and forest lands released for cultivation; and that in Kolaba is owing to the correction of errors in compilation and also to non-agricultural assessment levied newly according to the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1831/24, dated 18th March 1932, and to the fixing of assessment under section 52, Land Revenue Code, in Sardar Bivalkar's villages which have lapsed to Government.

The decrease in Belgaum, Dharwar and Ratnagiri is due to the errors in compilation which have been corrected this year; that in Kanara, which is comparatively very small, calls for no remarks.

**Bombay Suburban District.**

The gross fixed revenue of the district shows a net increase of Rs. 5,351, which is mainly due to the conversion of more agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes.

**4. ALIENATIONS.**

*(Column 5 of Appendix I.)*

**Northern Division.**

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,044 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 137
Kaira	— 457
Broach and Panch Mahals	— 71
Surat	— 2,527
Thana	— 852
	<hr/>
	— 4,044

The decreases in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat were mainly due to resumption and forfeiture of alienated lands.

In Thana, the decrease of revenue was mainly due to restoration of the inam village Mulgaon.

**Central Division.**

The amount of alienations was Rs. 28,62,770 and showed a net increase of Rs. 1,362 over the figure of the last year as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 1,596
East Khandesh	— 121
West Khandesh	— 132
Nasik	— 24
Poona	+ 1,141
Satara	+ 2,177
Sholapur	— 83
	<hr/>
	+ 3,318
	— 1,956
	} + 1,362 net increase.

The increase in the Poona District was due to grant of the village Vinzar as inam to the Bhor State, while that in the Satara District was

due to grant of khalsa land in Wing village in the Wai Taluka as inam to the same State. The decrease in the remaining districts was due to the levy of full assessment on alienated lands, increase in scale judi and forfeitures of inam lands.

#### Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 613 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum .. .. .	+ 277
Bijapur .. .. .	- 109
Dharwar .. .. .	-1,066
Kanara .. .. .	+ 42
Kolaba .. .. .	+1,519
Ratnagiri .. .. .	- 50
	<hr/>
	+ 613

The increase in Belgaum is mainly due to the relinquishment of Government rights to certain sanadi lands in the Here Jaghir in favour of the Jaghirdar and consequent reduction of judi on them; that in Kolaba is due to correction of errors in compilation, while the small increase in Kanara is due to revenue-free grants sanctioned.

The decrease in Dharwar is due to the resumption of Deshpande inam lands owing to failure to pay the mahal judi, that in Bijapur is due to resumption of inam lands for breach of conditions, while that in Ratnagiri is small and calls for no special remarks.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 3 which is partly due to the acquisition of some alienated land for the salt department and partly to survey corrections.

### 5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 45,774 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	+ 39,845
Kaira .. .. .	+ 681
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	+ 4,594
Surat .. .. .	- 1,014
Thana .. .. .	+ 1,668
	<hr/>
	+ 45,774

The increase in Ahmedabad was mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment while in Kaira it was mainly due to increase in fixed revenue in Wasna Bujrag.

In Broach and Panch Mahals, the increase was mainly due to revision of jama and the increase of assessment on lands granted on new and old tenure.

In Thana, the increase was mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

The decrease in Surat was mainly due to the reclassification of lands.

#### Central Division.

The fixed revenue for collection amounted to Rs. 1,52,53,817 as against Rs. 1,52,46,385, thus showing a net increase of Rs. 7,432, which is shared by all districts except Satara as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	+ 2,637
East Khandesh .. .. .	+ 861
West Khandesh .. .. .	+ 409
Nasik .. .. .	+ 724
Poona .. .. .	+ 971
Sholapur .. .. .	+ 3,553
	<hr/>
Satara .. .. .	+ 9,155
	- 1,723
	<hr/>
Net .. .. .	+ 7,432

The large increase in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts was due to grants of assessed waste and forest lands for cultivation, levy of non-agricultural assessment and increase in judi. In the remaining districts the increase was not appreciable. The decrease in the Satara district was due to the treatment of khalsa land in village Wing as inam owing to its transfer to the Bhor State.

#### Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 10,094 in the fixed revenue of the division as shown below:—

	Rs.
Belgaum .. .. .	- 1,379
Bijapur .. .. .	+ 744
Dharwar .. .. .	- 4,546
Kanara .. .. .	- 6,803
Kolaba .. .. .	+ 425
Ratnagiri .. .. .	+ 1,468
	<hr/>
	- 10,094

The increase in Bijapur is partly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and partly to grants of waste lands for cultivation, while the increase in Kolaba is mainly due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment; that in Ratnagiri is due to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and grant of waste lands for cultivation.

The decrease in Dharwar is mainly due to correction of errors in compilation, while that in Kanara is on account of forfeitures and relinquishments; the decrease in Belgaum is owing to correction of errors in compilation.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

The net increase of Rs. 5,357 in the fixed revenue is mainly due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment.

### 6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 11 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,54,348 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	— 1,40,673
Kaira .. .. .	— 17,687
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	+ 597
Surat .. .. .	— 3,544
Thana .. .. .	+ 11,959
	— 1,54,348

The decrease in Ahmedabad was mainly due to less realisation on account of occupancy price from the sale of Government waste lands, while in Kaira it was due to the fact that in the previous year a large amount was realised as occupancy price from the sales of forfeited lands of Ras.

In Surat, the decrease was due to less realisation from sale of Government waste lands and trees, fruits, etc.

The increase in Thana was due to increased realisations from the sale of grass and waste lands and also from non-agricultural assessment on lands allowed to be used for temporary non-agricultural purposes. The increase in Broach and Panch Mahals is small and calls for no remarks.

## Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,09,529 under this head and it was shared by all districts, except Poona and it was distributed as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	+ 89,265
East Khandesh .. .. .	+ 84,664
West Khandesh .. .. .	+ 32,318
Nasik .. .. .	+ 7,314
Satara .. .. .	+ 1,468
Sholapur .. .. .	+ 4,199
	<hr/>
	+ 1,19,228
Poona .. .. .	- 9,699
	<hr/>
Net .. .. .	+ 1,09,529

The increases shown above were mainly due to larger receipts of occupancy price of building sites and assessed waste lands, notice fees, non-agricultural assessment and water cess. The decrease in the Poona District is due to lesser receipts on account of occupancy price of lands.

## Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 17,481 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum .. .. .	- 11,385
Bijapur .. .. .	- 4,571
Dharwar .. .. .	+ 1,887
Kanara .. .. .	+ 12,496
Kolaba .. .. .	- 1,350
Ratnagiri .. .. .	- 14,558
	<hr/>
	- 17,481

The increase in Dharwar was due to levy of past dues on account of the water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and grant of waste lands on temporary leases; the large increase in Kanara is due to the



realisations from sale of forfeited lands in Siddapur and Ankola talukas and from occupancy price on non-agricultural lands and gaothana plots.

The large fall in Belgaum is ascribed to the fact that last year's figures included the levy of water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and the leasing out of Government waste lands for grazing, there being no such cases during the year. The decrease in Bijapur was due to the fact that the disposal of Government waste lands and consequent realizations of occupancy price, etc., were less this year owing to lack of demand. That in Kolaba is attributable to the fact that in the previous year there was a large recovery of arrears of assessment fixed by the Survey Department on lands given out on reclamation leases. The large fall in Ratnagiri was partly due to the fact that in the preceding year non-agricultural assessment in the City Survey area of Malwan for the past years was recovered, while no such realisations were made this year.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 45,692 in the miscellaneous land revenue. There is no particular reason for this decrease. This revenue is of a changeable character.

### 7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 16,48,403, as against Rs. 12,11,929 during the previous year:—

#### Class (A).

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlement and suspension of settlements .. .. .	74,604
Adjustment made against jama recoverable from the Talukdars of Limbdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals Sub-division on account of opium compensation .. .. .	1,200
Remission on account of water-logging in Surat District .. .. .	24,911
	<hr/>
	1,00,715

*Class (B).*

District.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamity (frost, etc.)	Special remissions in Thana District (G.R., B.D., No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934).	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	7,03,765	4,105	21,101	....	7,29,971
Kaira ..	82,403	..	25,785	....	1,08,188
Brosch and Panch Mahals ..	21,463	..	4,579	....	26,042
Surat ..	1,23,607	442	1,920	....	1,35,969
Thana ..	....	..	1,917	5,24,607	5,26,524
					<hr/> 15,25,694

*Class (C).*

Written off as irrecoverable .. ..	Rs.	550
Remissions of arrears on forfeited lands .. ..	3,141.	
Remissions on account of water-logging .. ..	1,512	
Remissions on account of diluvion .. ..	3,816	
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes .. ..	378	
Demand cancelled .. ..	11,423	
Miscellaneous .. ..	1,174	
	<hr/> 21,994	
Total Class (A) .. ..	1,00,715	
Total Class (B) .. ..	15,25,694	
Total Class (C) .. ..	21,994	
	<hr/> 16,48,403	

*Central Division.*

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 90,922 as against Rs. 18,141 in the previous year. Of the total amount of remissions, Rs. 44,913 represent automatic remissions. No remissions were granted on account of the slump in prices. A statement in the form

prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the details of remissions is enclosed :—

District.	Class (a).	Class (b).			
	Remissions on account of revision of settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Ahmednagar ..	....	238	....	....	3,415
East Khandesh ..	....	565	....	1,904	....
West Khandesh ..	95	....	....	746	....
Nasik ..	....	....	5,892	20,662	....
Poona ..	....	18,522	9	162	....
Satara ..	....	25,588	1,239	....	25
Sholapur ..	....	....	....	....	35
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>44,913</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>23,564</b>	<b>3,475</b>

District.	Class (c).				Special remissions on account of slump in prices.	Total.
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water-logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.		
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
Ahmednagar ..	202	53	..	..	..	4,008
East Khandesh ..	4,066	..	..	1,818	..	8,443
West Khandesh ..	681	..	..	..	..	1,522
Nasik ..	67	313	614	..	..	27,547
Poona ..	65	2,033	952	..	NIL	21,743
Satara ..	..	..	70	..	..	26,922
Sholapur ..	21	..	..	681	..	737
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,202</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>2,499</b>		<b>90,922</b>

#### Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Ra. 13,39,992 as against Ra. 60,225 during the previous year. Statements in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the required details are attached.



Class C<sub>i</sub>

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears of forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Special remission as per G.R., R.D., No. 1308/33-Confil., dated 19th October 1933.	Total.	Total of Classes A, B and C.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	120	..	305	21	..	446	1,41,749
Bijapur ..	118	..	..	31	..	149	2,21,498
Dharwar ..	..	3,498	10	198	..	3,704	78,407
Kanara ..	..	6,613	..	175	10,845	17,633	46,850
Kolaba ..	94	..	..	30	..	124	7,20,185
Ratnagiri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,21,303
Total ..	332	10,111	315	455	10,845	22,056	13,39,992

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, remissions as detailed below were granted in talukas where the revision settlements were recent, on account of the slump in prices :—

(i) the special suspensions of the past two years at 3 annas in the rupee in Kolaba and 2 annas in Ratnagiri granted in rice tracts were remitted ;

(ii) so also a special remission at the same rates was sanctioned in respect of the demand of the year ; and

(iii) in Kanara the suspended arrears of 1930-31 were remitted.

A special remission of Rs. 10,845 in the Siddapur Taluka (Kanara District) on account of the authorised arrears of 1930-31 was announced by His Excellency the Governor in the Darbar held at Siddapur in November 1933 (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1308/33-Confil., dated 19th October 1933).

#### Bombay Suburban District.

The remissions for the year amounted to Rs. 78,585 as against Rs. 17,008 during the previous year. There is an increase of Rs. 61,577 over the last year's figure. This is due to the remission granted in 1933-34 as well as the remission of suspended arrears of the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934.

#### 8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,26,906 as against Rs. 14,53,155 at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules and also under the orders in Government Resolutions, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, and 2181/28, dated 23rd February 1934 and 26th February 1934, on account of slump in prices and cold spell.

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	3,20,683	1,44,214	4,64,897
Kaira .. .. .	1,90,336	9,130	1,99,466
Brosch and Panch Mahals .. .. .	82,142	5,969	88,111
Suret .. .. .	740	3,693	4,433
Thana .. .. .	.....	.....	.....
Total .. .. .	5,63,900	1,63,008	7,26,908

#### Central Division.

The total amount of suspensions during the year under report was Rs. 1,21,421, as against Rs. 3,58,450 in the previous year. Of the total suspensions, Rs. 4,023 represent suspensions on account of slump in prices. The details of suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount resuspended.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar .. .. .	29	25,614	25,643	*Out of this Rs. 3,067 were on account of slump in prices.
East Khandesh .. .. .	280	7,800*	8,080	
West Khandesh .. .. .	283†	211	493	†Out of this Rs. 55 were resuspended on account of slump in prices.
Nasik .. .. .	32,742	7,988	40,730	
Poona .. .. .	833	43,558	44,391	
Satara .. .. .	12	2,002	2,104	
Sholapur .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	
Total .. .. .	34,168	87,263	1,21,421	

## Southern Division.

The total suspended revenue including resuspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,02,239 as against Rs. 25,27,018 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by Government under Government Resolutions, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, and 7115/28, dated 10th July 1934. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925.

District.	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Amount resuspended.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	18,818	1,19,411	2,80,398	49,168	1,66,727	2,79,556	4,46,383
Bijapur ..	..	84,766	1,51,714	..	84,766	1,51,714	2,36,480
Dharwar ..	8,18,837	..	8,17,249	6,182	8,19,837	8,22,481	11,41,268
Kanara ..	8,424	..	..	9,112	8,424	9,112	11,536
Kolaba ..	..	..	..	8,425	..	8,425	8,425
Katangi ..	..	5,871	..	9,892	5,871	9,892	15,763
Total ..	8,40,837	2,44,848	11,89,361	78,769	5,84,825	18,73,199	18,97,755

Add suspensions of non-agricultural assessment due to injunction from the Civil Court in Bijapur District .. .. . 179

Add suspensions of land revenue on account of Japti expenses of attached khori villages in the Katangi District .. .. . 64,306

Total .. 19,02,239

Under the ordinary suspension and remission rules, suspensions were granted in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara districts owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. In Belgaum District owing to this cause and also on account of the slump in prices the land revenue instalments had to be postponed in the talukas of Belgaum (including Chandgad Mahal), Gokak and Samppaon. In Athni, 33 kharif villages were converted into rabi villages.

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, the suspensions detailed below were granted on account of slump in prices:—

(a) *Belgaum*.—A suspension of 4 annas in a rupee was granted in the case of 26 rice villages of Sampgaon Taluka.

(b) In the rest of the Belgaum District and in Hungund, Badami and Bagalkot talukas including Bilgi Petha of the Bijapur District, the usual annewari limits of 4 and 6 annas were raised to 5 and 7 annas, respectively. As regards recovery of suspended arrears in these areas and in the rest of the Bijapur District, the usual annewari limit of 6 annas and under 8 annas was also raised to 8 annas and under 10 annas, and in cases where the annewari was 10 annas and above, the recovery was limited to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  assessments only. In Dharwar District not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  assessments were ordered to be collected even in cases where the annewari was 11 annas and above. In Kanara, the recovery was limited only to the current year's land revenue, and as regards past arrears those of 1931-32 and 1932-33 were resuspended.

A special suspension of Rs. 6,425 was granted to the Kasu estate, under unavoidable circumstances under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7115/28, dated 10th July 1934.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

The amount of suspensions during the year was Rs. 39,638 as against Rs. 1,10,813 in the past year. There is thus a decrease of Rs. 71,175 which is mainly due to the fact that no assessment was ordered to be suspended at the rate of 3 annas in the rupee as in the case of the last two years.

### 9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

*(Column 21 minus columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.)*

#### Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,97,464 as against Rs. 1,14,93,967 during the previous year.

#### Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection including local fund cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,78,51,528 as against Rs. 1,83,72,588 in the previous year.

#### Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,04,23,137 during the year as against Rs. 1,05,11,424 in the preceding year.



### Bombay Suburban District.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 3,19,006 as against Rs. 3,07,643 during the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes and the fact that no assessment was suspended at the rate of annas 3 in the rupee as in the case of the last two years.

#### 10. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

##### Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,09,97,464 mentioned above Rs. 1,09,44,246 were collected, the percentage of collection being 99·5 as in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under:—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad	98·07
Kaira	99·8
Broach and Panch Mahals	99·5
Surat	99·9
Thana	100·0

##### Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,78,42,303, the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under:—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	99·8
East Khandesh	99·8
West Khandesh	100
Nasik	100
Poona	99·9
Satara	99·9
Sholapur	100

##### Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,04,08,455 and give a percentage of 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under:—

	Per cent.
Belgaum	99·7
Bijapur	99·9
Dharwar	99·7
Kanara	100
Kolaba	99·9
Ratnagiri	100

### Bombay Suburban District.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 8,19,006, Rs. 2,27,157 were collected, the percentage of collection on net demand being 71 as against 83 per cent. of the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to small collections of non-agricultural assessment from Bandra and Danda villages.

### II. BALANCES.

(Column 23 "suspended" and column 27 "unauthorised" of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 7,80,124 (7,26,906 authorised *plus* Rs. 53,218 unauthorised) as against Rs. 15,08,219 at the end of the previous year.

#### Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,30,646 (authorised arrears Rs. 1,21,421 and unauthorised arrears Rs. 9,225), as against Rs. 3,71,714 in the previous year out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 9,225, Rs. 4,924 represent arrears out of the demand for the year under report and Rs. 4,301 on account of previous years, as against Rs. 7,038 and Rs. 6,226, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1933.

#### Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 19,16,921 (authorised 19,02,239 *plus* unauthorised 14,682) as against Rs. 25,40,782 in the previous year (authorised Rs. 25,27,018 *plus* unauthorised 13,764).

### Bombay Suburban District.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,31,487 (authorised Rs. 39,638 and unauthorised Rs. 91,849) as against 1,61,847 on the 31st July 1933. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 91,849, Rs. 37,744 and Rs. 54,105 represent arrears on account of the current and past years, respectively, as against Rs. 29,684 and Rs. 21,350, respectively, outstanding on 31st July 1933. These figures cannot be taken as quite correct as many persons who have paid their assessment but who have not produced their receipts have been held to be in unauthorised arrears. These arrears will be reduced when the receipts referred to above are produced by their holders. Another reason for these unauthorised arrears is that a considerable number of people who have not paid their assessment were not traceable. The amounts due by these persons have remained unrealised.

## 13. TAKAVI.

## Northern Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1934 totalled Rs. 4,744 as against Rs. 19,301 during the preceding year.

No tagavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 48,42,611 (principal Rs. 42,78,709 plus interest Rs. 5,63,902).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Demand :—		
Principal ..	10,21,195	
Interest ..	4,85,736	
		15,06,931
Written off ..		43,612
Suspensions ..		4,24,167
Collections ..		8,70,178
Unauthorized balance ..		1,68,974

The unauthorized arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,08,884
Kaira ..	49,508
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	10,003
Thana ..	579

In Ahmedabad District, the unauthorized arrears are mostly of talukdari villages in Dholka and Virangam talukas. Steps are being taken to recover the arrears as much as possible. In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for the unauthorized arrears.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, Godhra and Jhalod are responsible for these arrears.

The arrears are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in tagavi at the time of flood in 1927 from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

The arrears in Thana are small and call for no remarks. Voluntary payments made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,920.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928-29 .. ..	77,978	18,25,505	1,79,793	1,151
1929-30 .. ..	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,832	837
1930-31 .. ..	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931-32 .. ..	12,559	11,98,099	5,18,936	25,849
1932-33 .. ..	19,301	8,24,448	3,48,993	1,699
1933-34 .. ..	4,744	6,03,906	3,66,272	43,612

Tagavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 1,475.

There were no cases of misappropriation.

There was a special establishment of 19 clerks at the beginning of the year. Out of these, two clerks have been discontinued—one from 1st December 1933 and the other from 27th May 1934.

#### Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIV of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year totalled Rs. 64,477, as against Rs. 56,154 in the previous year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 11,68,604 (principal Rs. 10,06,326 and interest Rs. 1,62,278).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., for the year under report :—

	Rs.
Demand—	
Principal .. ..	3,20,422
Interest .. ..	1,56,551
Written off .. ..	9,804
Suspended .. ..	15,201
Recovered .. ..	3,33,390
Unauthorised arrears .. ..	1,36,500

The unauthorised arrears by districts are as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. ..	1,21,114
East Khandesh .. ..	1,239
West Khandesh .. ..	1,689
Nasik .. ..	275
Poona .. ..	12,153
Satara .. ..	....
Sholapur .. ..	30

There were no cases of misappropriation of tagai loans noticed during the year.

The subjoined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year, under report and in the preceding 5 years:—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928-29	69,761	6,94,565	2,13,495	8,717
1929-30	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930-31	79,504	2,01,131	1,11,460	760
1931-32	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932-33	56,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933-34	64,477	2,29,025	1,04,365	9,304

In Ahmednagar District, some difficulty was experienced in recovering the demand owing to economic depression and minor and major coercive processes had to be resorted to in some cases. In individual cases of hardship, relief was given by reducing the normal capacity of the borrowers.

Information required by paragraph 8 of Government Circular No. 5762, dated 1st October 1931, is blank.

#### Southern Division.

I. The enclosed statements show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1934. The amount collected represents 16.84 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 15.86 per cent. in the previous year. This shows a satisfactory increase in the percentage of collections in spite of the continued economic depression.

During the year, Dharwar District again continued to be the largest field for tagavi operations as an advance of Rs. 38,165 was made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. The amount suspended is also the heaviest in this district, being Rs. 8,754-6-0 against Rs. 1,669-10-0 of the previous year. These suspensions have been granted in Dharwar, Bankapur, Hangal, Gadag and Navalgund talukas owing obviously to the failure of crops though the Collector does not explicitly state this.

Kanara District comes next with an amount of Rs. 10,000

II. In connection with the tagavi Administration for the year, the following special points may be mentioned :—

(i) *Scheme to combat Koleroga in certain talukas of Kanara District.*—In their Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24-XIV, dated 22nd March 1934, Government have sanctioned a scheme of advancing tagavi for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals in order to combat the Koleroga disease in about 4,000 acres of betelnut gardens in the Siddapur Taluka. Outside this area similar work was in progress in Sirai, Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur talukas. Rs. 11,350 were allotted for this purpose. Out of this, Rs. 4,994 were advanced to gardeners.

(ii) *Help to sufferers in Gersappa owing to disastrous fire there.*—There was an accidental fire at Gersappa village in the Honavar Taluka which destroyed a large number of houses and much other property. In order to help the villagers to construct their houses, etc., Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 6,000 free of interest (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2018/33, dated 14th May 1934). Out of this Rs. 5,500 were advanced to the really needy.

(iii) *Tractor ploughing by the Burmah Shell Company.*—The scheme of tractor ploughing by the Burmah Shell Company was in operation as in the last year. The operations were started in Gadag Taluka and Mundargi Petha of the Dharwar District and in one village in Dharwar Taluka. A sum of Rs. 6,560 has been advanced to landholders for this purpose and the Company was able to plough an area of 437 acres 10 gunthas during this period. The Collector of Dharwar reports that the people have found the tractor ploughing scheme to be advantageous and expects to see better results in future.

(iv) In Kolaba District, an amount of Rs. 165 was advanced to people whose houses were destroyed by fire.

III. In Bijapur, the unauthorised arrears, remaining uncollected at the end of the year, are heavy, amounting to Rs. 79,685 principal and Rs. 40,428 interest and the Collector reports that this is due to the inability of defaulters to pay up the dues, more on account of the economic depression and the fall in the prices of agricultural products, than because of an unsatisfactory season. But on the whole the recovery work was vigorous as Rs. 3,31,683 (Rs. 2,18,507 principal plus Rs. 1,13,176 interest) out of a total demand of Rs. 4,51,797 were recovered during the year. In this district the amount written off as irrecoverable is also large (Rs. 912 principal plus Rs. 177 interest). This was due to the reasons such as :—want of bids for lands sold, the insolvency of the debtors, etc. In the former cases the lands are entered as Government waste and they will really fetch some price in the end.

IV. The subjoined table shows the number of tagavi works in progress and those inspected :—

Serial No.	District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected, including old ones, by				
			Collector.	Prant officers or Personal Assistants	Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris.	Special head clerks or Revenue Inspectors.	Circle Inspectors.
1	Belgaum	47	..	7	42	13	63
2	Bijapur	205	..	..	100	2	122
3	Dharwar	21	..	3	13	1	15
4	Kanara	9	..	..	2	..	2
5	Kolaba	3	..	1	2	..	2
6	Ratnagiri	1	..	..	..	..	..

V. No cases are reported of misapplication of tagavi advances in any of the districts.

In Dharwar and Bijapur districts, summary recovery had to be resorted to in 22 and 52 cases, respectively, as the borrowers failed to fulfil the terms of the agreement, etc. In Kanara District, coercive measures had to be resorted to in the case of unauthorised arrears. In the case of one Mr. V. V. Nilekani of Sirsi, however, Government in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1071/33, dated 25th August 1934, were pleased to grant him time till December 1934.

VI. As to the heavy unauthorised arrears in Belgaum and Dharwar (in addition to those in Bijapur and Kanara noted above) they are no doubt due as suggested by the Collectors rather to the trade depression and the fall in the prices of agricultural products, than to an unsatisfactory season.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

No tagavi was advanced to cultivators during the year under report since there was no demand for it. There are no arrears outstanding.

### 13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net increase of 4,678 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	+ 965
Kaira .. .. .	74
Panch Mahals and Broach .. .. .	+1,026
Surat .. .. .	+2,355
Thans .. .. .	+ 400
<b>Net .. .. .</b>	<b>+4,678</b>

The increases in Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat and Dhara were mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation. In Kaira the decrease is too small to call for any remarks.

#### Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division was 16,732,243 as against 16,719,186 acres, thus showing a net increase of 13,057 acres. Increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	+ 414
Nasik	+ 1,428
Poona	+ 9,724
Satara	+ 289
Sholapur	+ 2,770
	<hr/>
	+14,625
East Khandesh	— 382
West Khandesh	— 1,186
	<hr/>
	— 1,568
Net increase	+13,057

The increase in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts was due to forest or waste lands being granted on old or restricted tenure for cultivation. The decrease in the East and West Khandesh districts was mainly due to forfeiture of lands either for non-payment of dues or breach of the conditions attached to grants made on restricted tenure.

#### Southern Division.

In the year under report, there was a net increase of 2,392 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in this Division as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	— 220
Bijapur	+2,058
Dharwar	+4,058
Kanara	—3,293
Kolaba	— 143
Ratnagiri	— 68
	<hr/>
	+2,392



The increase in Bijapur was mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation and that in Dharwar was due to errors noticed in accounting for the areas in inam villages now corrected.

The decrease in Belgaum was due to the correction of errors in compilation and to rajinamas and forfeitures; that in Kanara was due to the latter two causes only; while that in Kolaba was on account of forfeitures and transfers to the head of non-agricultural purposes. The decrease in Ratnagiri being small calls for no remarks.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

The net decrease of 9 acres under occupied assessed land was due to survey corrections on account of conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural purposes.

### 14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

#### (Appendix IV.)

#### Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year:—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1933-34	8,347	217	61	4	61	..
1932-33	9,790	823	182	5	809	..

Out of 217 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana were responsible for 111, 25 and 67 cases, respectively. Forfeiture of land had to be

resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters more or less in all the districts of the division as noted below :—

District.	Number of cases.	Area forfeited.
		Acres.
Ahmedabad	32	400
Kaira	8	204
Broach and Panch Mahals	10	35
Surat	19	91
Thana	17	274
	86	1,004

Out of 61 cases of distraint and sale of moveable properties, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana were responsible for 11, 16 and 33 cases, respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to in cases of contumacious defaulters.

The khatedars seem to have realised the disadvantages of recalcitrancy in payment of Government dues and the number of cases in different forms of coercive processes has decreased considerably during the year under report as compared to that in the previous year.

#### Central Division.

The following table shows the extent to which coercive measures in different forms were resorted to during the year under report and the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property, section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than the land in respect of which arrears were due, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
			Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.
1933-34	8,301	276	472	....	293	....
1932-33	8,996	517	502	1	94	....

Out of the 8,301 notices of demand issued, Poona District alone was responsible for 3,224 notices. In Sholapur, only 2 notices were issued. There were 472 cases of distraint of moveable property as against 502 in the previous year. Ahmednagar and East Khandesh are mainly responsible for action under section 153, Land Revenue Code. The figures for the year 1933-34 show that though prices were not favourable the agriculturists paid their dues without much pressure.

#### Southern Division.

The subjoined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year:

Year.	Number of notices of demand, section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property, section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1933-34	2,229	1,021	462	2	522
1932-33	2,022	851	595	2	533

The decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152 was shared by all districts except Dharwar, which showed a large increase over previous year's figures, the number issued in that district being 1,306 as against 773 of the previous year.

There was a marked increase in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 in Ratnagiri and also in Bijapur; but a striking fall in Dharwar and Kanara.

The fall in the number of cases of distraint of moveables was mainly contributed by Kanara, though there was an increase in the remaining districts except

The decrease shared by Belg increase.

### Bombay Suburban District.

The following table compares the extent of coercive processes in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demands under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of khatjedars.	Number of khatjedars.		
1933-34	2,153	1	....	....	....
1932-33	1,548	5	1	....	....

The majority of the khatjedars were reluctant to make payments on due dates, and so coercive measures were taken against them.

## 15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

### Northern Division.

There were 99 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1933, and one new mill was added during the year. The number at the end of the year stood at 100. The working condition in the mills was good, and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad has maintained its position.

Labour conditions have been steady.

The New Shorrock Mill at Nadiad continued to work and it is in a flourishing condition.

There are 37 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District and most of them are situated in the Thasra and Anand talukas. Of these, one at Mehmedabad and three at Thasra did not work due to reduced yield of cotton on account of cold spell and depression in trade. There are at present 476 hand-loom in Borsad Taluka, and 14 hand-loom factories in Nadiad Taluka. There is one glass factory and five soap factories at Kapadvanj. There are 70 pumping plants in Anand and 120 in Borsad Taluka. They are used for irrigation purposes.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the principal trade is in timber and grain. The working of the factories and presses was steady. Dohad continued, as usual, to be the important grain market.

The manganese ore industry at Shivrajpur and Bamankuwa is at a standstill owing to the general depression in the manganese market.

In Broach Sub-division, cotton is the chief product and constitutes the important trade of the Sub-division. There were 29 ginning factories and 12 presses, out of which only one factory at Jambusar did not work.

Out of the three mills in Broach, one did not work while the remaining two worked during the year. The one that had remained closed has since been reopened from August last. The river-borne trade of the ports of Kavi and Tankari showed a noticeable increase in import compared with the import of 1932-33, and that of the port of Dehej a slight decrease. The export from Tankari and Kavi showed a decrease while that from Dehej showed a noticeable increase.

In Surat, cotton is the principal produce, and two cotton mills, 32 ginning factories and 13 cotton presses worked during the year.

The local silk and embroidery business is not doing well owing to the general depression in trade.

The chief exports of the district are grass, firewood, timber, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice and cotton. Grass and firewood are exported to Bombay from Chikhli and Bulsar talukas as usual. Bulsar as a port for export-trade (particularly in timber) with Kathiawar and other Gujarat States has dwindled in importance on account of the development of the Billimora port by the Baroda State.

In Thana, rice (which is the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rs. 25 lakhs was exported exclusive of paddy which was exported to the extent of Rs. 19 lakhs.

Other articles of exports in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, dry and fresh fish, vegetables, plantains, betel leaves, sarries and woollen cloth. Timber worth about 24½ lakhs, charcoal worth about Rs. 6 lakhs, bricks worth about Rs. 4 lakhs, plantains worth about Rs. 6½ lakhs, betel leaves worth about Rs. 12 lakhs and grass worth about Rs. 12½ lakhs were exported to Bombay and other places during the year.

The iron workshop at Bhiwandi which manufactures machinery and other accessories for rice mills continued to work as usual. There are other four iron workshops in Daharu Taluka from which machinery, etc., are exported. The number of hand-looms and the number of workmen at Bhiwandi continued to remain at 2,000 and 5,000, respectively. In addition to these, there are two factories with 38 power-looms.

The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana worked with some interruption and employed about 477 workmen during the year. Woollen cloth, etc., worth about Rs. 9½ lakhs was exported to Bombay and other places during the year. The woollen carpet factory at Shahpur continued to work during the year. The match factory at Thana worked for the most part of the year but was closed for some time as a protest against

the levy of excise duty on matches. Matches worth about Rs. 5½ lakhs were exported during the year, as against Rs. 4½ lakhs in the preceding year. There are three ice factories, one each at Kalyan, Thana and Bhirwandi. The bone-mill at Thana employed 75 workmen and exported materials worth about Rs. 16 thousands. The bone-mill at Kelva remained closed during the year.

#### Central Division.

The general trade depression continued during the year under report. The chief industry of the division is agriculture and trade is mostly confined to the export of agricultural products. The principal articles of trade are grain, cotton and oil seeds, the most important of the last being groundnut, which grows in abundance in East Khandesh and parts of the Satara District. The prices of food grains were generally low though they were slightly higher than in the previous year. Jaggery is the most important article of trade in the irrigated tracts of the Ahmednagar and Poona districts and though the price of jaggery had slightly gone up during the year under report, the irrigators themselves derived no profit as they had already sold their produce before the rise.

The commodity which concerns the people of Khandesh most is cotton. Trade and a great deal of employment depend on cotton. The cotton crop owing to the constant and heavy rains in September 1933 was very fair, being between 8 to 12 annas. Unfortunately, however, cotton prices kept low and trade continued to be dull throughout the year. There was not enough work to offer employment to all the gins and presses. Owing to fall in prices of cotton, the area under cotton has been diminishing in Khandesh and groundnut is becoming a favourite crop at present for the reasons already pointed out in last year's report. It is, however, doubtful whether this temporary popularity will be maintained. During the year under report, there was a slight increase in the area under cotton and a corresponding decrease under groundnut in the eastern part of the East Khandesh district, but this does not give any definite indications that the agriculturists are reverting to cotton cultivation, but might be due to the unsteady condition of the market.

The area under cotton and groundnut during the 4 years ending 1933-34 in East Khandesh was as follows :—

—		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Cotton	..	6,68,076	6,51,988	5,89,527	6,37,600
Groundnut	..	3,63,553	3,61,601	4,21,929	3,37,550

In the Satara District, the area under groundnut was smaller than usual and the outturn of the crop for the year under report was also poor, with the result that groundnut was not exported to Bombay as largely as usual.

*Manufacture of cotton and yarns.*—There are five spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in Poona and West Khandesh and 7 in Sholapur District. There are besides 3 spinning mills in the Sholapur District. All these mills are in a fairly prosperous condition. There is also a large number of ginning and cotton pressing factories in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur districts. Cotton and silk weaving on hand-loom is carried on on a large scale at Malegaon, Sinnar and Yeola in the Nasik District. This industry is, however, rapidly declining as the hand-loom product cannot compete with cheap mill-made cloth. There are 350 hand-loom in Sinnar. The Government weaving class in Sinnar has proved to be of utility, as the local weavers have been trained to work by improved method of fly shuttle looms, which is expected to increase their efficiency and output.

A fire causing damage to the extent of about a lakh of Rupees occurred in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills in Poona during the year under report.

As regards the mill industry of Sholapur the Collector observes as follows :—

“ The ruling prices for yarn and cloth were mostly uneconomic and the uncertainty of the cotton market only added to the nervousness of dealers, making forward business extremely difficult. The amount of cloth available for consumption in this country is more than the consumer requires, which is evident from the fact that though the mills at Bombay and Sholapur were closed for a long period, prices were hardly affected. The main cause of the depression is Japanese competition. Owing to the general depression in trade and the difficulty experienced by the local mills in meeting competition, the local mills had to effect a cut in wages of 12½ per cent. The world trade depression is, however, showing signs of improvement and the general level of prices appears to show an upward tendency. If this lasts long it is bound to react favourably on the Indian Mill Industry. ”

*Sugar Factories.*—In Ahmednagar District, the sugar factory at Harigaon of the Belapur syndicate is in a prosperous condition, as there is a demand for Indian sugar in the market. The three small factories in the Rahuri Taluka at Belapur Khurd, Umbergaon, and Satral, which were opened last year are carrying on in a small way. A new sugar factory has been started at Ranjankhol near Belapur Road Station by the Maharashtra Sugar Mills.

In Nasik District, the sugar factory at Ravalgaon in the Malegaon Taluka belonging to Messrs. Walchand Hirachand & Co. produces about 125 bags of sugar per day in the season.

In Poona District, 3 new sugar factories have been started at Shirol, Nirawagaz and Hol in Bhimthadi Taluka. The Kalam factory continued to work successfully.

In Satara District, a new sugar factory has been started at Kole in Karad Taluka by Mr. Annappa Narayan Kalyani, President of the District Local Board, Satara.

The sugar factory at Akluj in the Sholapur District, which was started last year, has recently commenced working.

*Miscellaneous Industries.*—At Kendal in Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, the Roman Catholic Mission conducts a factory which manufactures woollen carpets. These products are chiefly exported.

The production of the Chalisgaon Match Factory was on a large scale. Owing to the passing of the new Act, the factory stopped its work, but has again started recently.

The ice factories at Jalgaon and Bhusawal and the leather works at Bhusawal and Ahmednagar continued to work.

In Nasik District, viticulture is carried on extensively in Nasik and Niphad talukas and grapes are exported in large quantities to Bombay, Calcutta, Indore and other places in the Presidency and outside it. Onions are also exported on a big scale from this district.

The paper mill at Mundhawa, the Dapodi Iron Works, the Glass factory at Talegaon and the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavi continued to work successfully.

The Cooper Engineering Works near the Satara Road Station which manufactures agricultural implements, the Industrial Factory of Phadke Brothers at Karad, which manufactures ploughs, sugar-cane crushers, cots, etc., the Kirloskarwadi Iron Works and the Ogalewadi Glass Factory also continued to do well.

In Sholapur District, the textile factory and metal works at Tikkarwadi were working but owing to trade depression did not make any profit. Kunku is manufactured on a large scale at Kem and exported to all parts of the Presidency. Udbattis (scented sticks) and Bukka (black incense powder) are produced in Pandharpur in large quantities and exported to Bombay and other places.

Rosha Oil is extracted from Rosha grass, which is abundantly grown in Baglan and Kalwan talukas of the Nasik District. The oil is expensive and is used for medicinal purposes. The product is exported to Bombay.

#### Southern Division.

The principal articles of export from the Southern Division were the same as in the last year, viz., cotton, jowari, wheat, jaggery, chillies, groundnut, spices and timber from the Karnatak districts and salt, rice and fish from the Konkan districts. Trade was not in a flourishing condition owing to the general slump in prices.



The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts had not sufficient work. Hand-loom weaving which is conducted on an extensive scale in these and the Dharwar District did not fare well.

The Sanikatta salt-works in Kanara and the Shiroda salt-works in Ratnagiri together produced 1,86,147 maunds of salt against 1,58,303 maunds in the previous year. The salt manufacturers in Pen, Panvel and Uran in Kolaba had also a good year.

The copper and brass industry which is conducted on a large scale at Hubli (Dharwar), Roha, Mahad and Mangaon (Kolaba) had a lean year. Of the five aluminium factories at Vijayadurg (Ratnagiri), only four worked during the year and their total outturn amounted to Rs. 47,500 against Rs. 32,000 in the preceding year. There are two nib factories at Malvan (Ratnagiri) but one remained idle throughout the year and the other turned out nibs worth only Rs. 1,400 as against Rs. 5,400 during the previous year.

The two tile factories at Khanapur did not work profitably; but the one at Manki (Kanara) did fairly well. The Bharat Tile Works at Mora which manufacture coloured and patterned tiles and export them to Bombay were in a flourishing condition; the outturn during the year under report is estimated at Rs. 1,60,000.

The Bijapur Soap Factory did a fair amount of business. The Soap Factory at Goregaon (Kolaba) produced soap just enough to meet the local demand.

The trade in spices and betelnut in the Kanara District suffered considerably owing to the general fall in prices, and the ebony, sandalwood and ivory craft work in the Kumta and Sirsi talukas did not prosper for want of a good market.

The patent medicines of the Dhutpapeshwar Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) had an extensive sale throughout India, as usual, and the Pharmacy paid more than Rs. 20,000 in the shape of income-tax. The cashewnut baking factories at Malvan and Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District which import raw cashewnuts from Goa and East Africa and export roasted and graded nuts to London and New York had a lean year, their total turnover showing a decline of over 21 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The fishing industry in Kolaba was in a good condition.

Electric energy continued to be supplied to Bombay from the three Tata Power Houses at Bhivapur, Campoli and Bhira in the Kolaba District. The bangle industry at Ghodgeri (Belgaum) did not show any progress.

The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute of Bijapur has taken up the Village Improvement Scheme, one of its main objects being the revival of cottage industries in villages.

### Bombay Suburban District.

There was no appreciable change in the condition of trade which owing to the general depression was not flourishing. No new factories came into existence in the year under report. The Match (Excise) Duty Act, XVI of 1934, came into operation with effect from 1st April 1934, and licenses under that Act have been issued to 8 Match factories in this district. The match factories at Jogeshwari and the National Match Works at Ghatkopar were closed. The Western India Match Company at Ambernath was closed from 1st April to 18th June 1934, but some workers were employed for the manufacture of semi-products during that period. The Ambernath Chemical Company was working during the year. The Textile Mill at Kurla which was closed for some time owing to the strike of workers is now working as usual.

Building operations were in progress on a larger scale and business in building materials was better than the last year. The fishing industry proceeded as before. The employment of the labouring classes was satisfactory.

### 16. PRICES.

#### Northern Division.

Prices continued to be low and there was no appreciable change in the prices compared with those of the preceding year.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 85 to Rs. 115 per "bhar" as against Rs. 70 to 100 per bhar in the preceding year.

In view of the slump in prices, Government in their Resolution No. 5710/28, dated 12th February 1934, ordered that in no district should more than one year's assessment be levied during the year except in cases where the arrears were unauthorised. Besides this, Government also ordered remission of the special suspensions granted during the last two years and further ordered that in rice tracts, viz., in Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Murbad and Bhiwandi, where rice is the principal crop and where the second revision settlement has been introduced, a further concession by way of remission of 3 annas in the rupee should be granted. The prices of garden produce showed no appreciable change except in case of plantains which showed a decrease of 50 per cent.

#### Central Division.

Prices of foodstuffs generally ruled low : but those of bajri and jowari were higher than those of the previous year. In East Khandesh, the price of cotton, the principal product of the district, rose slightly, but unfortunately this rise occurred a little too late, i.e., after the agriculturists had sold their stock and could not derive any advantage. In Poona, the agriculturists had to sell their jaggery, when the prices were low, for the payment of irrigation and other Government dues. The

rates subsequently went up, the benefit of which was derived by the merchants.

2. A statement showing the prices of the principal staple food grains in the headquarter town of each of the district for seven different periods is attached for facility of reference :-

*Statement of Prices.*

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable for rupee on							
	15th July 1931.		31st December 1931.		30th July 1932.		31st December 1932.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar.	25 4	17 6	22 12	21 12	18 14	17 2	21 12	15 11
Jalgaon ..	18 13	15 9	17 15	14 10	15 5	13 13	17 14	12 4
Dhulia ..	18 4	14 13	18 4	14 13	13 8	13 8	15 1	13 8
Nasik ..	..	14 3	..	15 9	..	11 11	..	13 3
Poona ..	21 10	15 0	20 2	14 6	15 12	13 3	15 12	13 3
Satara ..	18 8	17 6	19 9	18 14	16 6	15 4	15 11	13 14
Sholapur ..	2 9	21 2	23 5	24 11	19 11	15 8	21 7	18 2

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable for rupee on					
	31st July 1933.		30th December 1933.		28th July 1934.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ahmednagar.	19 3	13 4	20 10	14 12	17 6	13 4
Jalgaon ..	15 11	12 11	18 4	12 11	18 4	14 8
Dhulia ..	14 2	10 6	16 1	11 6	16 7	11 9
Nasik ..	..	12 0	..	8 8	..	10 8
Poona ..	14 6	10 11	15 10	11 14	14 4	10 10
Satara ..	15 15	12 8	15 15	13 14	12 15	12 2
Sholapur ..	19 13	15 1	23 6	15 1	15 5	11 11

**Southern Division.**

The price of staple food grains and other commodities did not show any marked improvement.

The price of rice remained stationary throughout the year in Belgaum though other foodstuffs showed an upward tendency after December 1933. Jaggery and chillies commanded good prices.

The price of jowari in Bijapur showed a slight rise as compared to bajri which remained steady and wheat and rice which showed a downward tendency. Cotton, the chief money crop grown in the district,

showed slight variations. Groundnut, though grown on an extensive scale this year, did not fetch good prices for want of demand.

There was a fall in the price of rice in the Dharwar District also. The prices of jowari and wheat remained stationary up to the end of March but considerably improved thereafter. The prices of these articles prevailing on 1st May 1934 are compared below with those for the corresponding period of the previous year:—

	1934.		1933.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Jowari	14	12	19	0
Wheat	10	7	15	3

The agriculturist, however, was not benefited to any appreciable extent by this rise in prices owing to the poor outturn of these crops. There was a partial recovery in the prices of cotton.

In Kanara, prices were more or less steady, but there was a big drop in the price of cocoanuts, and a smaller fall in that of betelnuts and cardamoms.

In Kolaba, the wholesale rates for paddy continued to be poor, viz., Rs. 20-35 per khandi. There was little demand for this article from outside and the local market was flooded with Burma rice which was imported in large quantities. Owing to a scanty stock of rice straw, it was sold at Rs. 8 per 100 bundles at the end of the fair season against the usual rate of Rs. 1-8-0.

Ratnagiri experienced a general fall in the prices of all commodities and the Collector reports that a similar slump in prices has not been experienced during the last 25 years.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

Rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the Bombay Suburban District. The rate of cleaned rice per rupee in the market during the year under report was as under:—

	S.	Ch.
From 1st August 1933 to 31st December 1933	7	13
From 1st January 1934 to 30th April 1934	9	2
From 1st May 1934 to 31st July 1934	9	4

Last year the rates were as under:—

From 1st August 1932 to 30th November 1932	6	8
From 1st December 1932 to 31st March 1933	7	2
From 1st April 1933 to 31st July 1933	7	13

The above figures will show that the fall in prices still continues.  
The prices of other articles were as follows:—

Name of article.	May to June 1933.	May to July 1934.	Prices.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		Per cent.
Wheat	7 15	8 2	..	2
Turdal	6 10	6 12	..	2
Gram	7 12	7 15	..	2
Udid	7 13	7 15	..	2
Cocoanuts	Rs. 6 per hundred.	Rs. 5 per hundred.	..	17

Wheat, tur, gram and udid are not grown in this district.

## 17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

### Northern Division.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour showed no appreciable change in the Gujarat districts. There was some unemployment in Surat District on account of depression in trade.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary and the economic condition of the labouring classes was generally satisfactory. The district being in close proximity to Bombay, the unskilled and skilled labourers especially from Kalyan and Bassein found, as usual, employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally. The rice mills in Kalyan, Bhiwandi, Shahpur, the match factories at Thana and Ambernath, the Railway Power House at Chola, the Raymond Woollen Mill and the Bone-Mills at Thana, etc., provided sufficient work for both the skilled and unskilled labourers.

### Central Division.

There was sufficient demand both for skilled and unskilled labourers and the rates of their wages remained almost unchanged during the year under report. The condition of unskilled labourers was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year as there had been practically no decrease in their wages proportionate to the slight reduction in the prices of staple food grains. The railway workshop at Bhunasawal the spinning and weaving mills in the two Khandesh and Sholapur districts, the numerous ginning and cotton pressing factories scattered

through the Khandesh districts, the Kirkee Ammunition Factory and the Dapodi Work-shop offered employment to labourers. In Mawal Taluka of the Poona District, the Tata Hydraulic Works, Talegaon Glass Factory, the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press gave employment to a number of labourers. A considerable number of persons found employment in the sugar factories established in the Poona and Sholapur districts. Poona is a developing city and there was in consequence a great demand for labour for the constructions of roads, drainage, buildings, etc.

Timber traffic called "Kabada" gave employment as usual to a large number of Bhils and allied castes in Nawapur - Peta and Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

As the wages of mill-hands were reduced by 12½ per cent. on account of trade depression, there was a strike during the year under report in some of the mills at Sholapur and one mill at Barsi. The strike at Sholapur lasted for about 3 months and at Barsi for about 10 days. Both the strikes were fanned by outside professional agitators. The strikes ended in the mill-hands returning to work unconditionally.

Due to unemployment consequent on the strike in the Chalisgaon Spinning and Weaving Mills, many mill-hands from Chalisgaon and some from Amalner left the place in search of employment outside the district. There was also immigration from the Deccan districts for seasonal labour in the Khandesh ginning and pressing factories. As a result of the strike in the New Pratap Mills at Dhulia nearly 300 outsiders had to come from Bombay to work in the Mills. Sholapur and Barsi being large industrial centres as usual attracted a large number of employees from H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. The majority of them consisted of weavers and were employed in the mills and hand-loom factories.

The Collector of East Khandesh has passed the following remarks about the economic condition of labourers :—

"The mill labourer on fixed wages, with food at cheap rates, does not suffer to the same extent as the farmer who cannot get fair prices for his money crops. The condition of other labouring classes was fairly satisfactory."

#### Southern Division.

There was sufficient demand for unskilled labour throughout the Southern Division though this was not everywhere the case with skilled labour. The condition of both the classes, however, remained satisfactory and the wages earned by them did not show a material fall, notwithstanding the general economic depression and the resultant slump in prices.

*Belgaum.*—The supply of labour was equal to the demand and field labourers got employment in the cotton ginning and pressing factories

during the off season. The Gokak Falls Mills employed as usual, throughout the year, skilled and unskilled labour to the number of 4,000. The Khanapur Taluka provided labour for a large number of labourers of both the classes in its tile factories, rice mills and forest and railway works. The rates of wages for skilled labour remained stationary throughout the district except in Hukeri Taluka where they are reported to have fallen from Rs. 1-0-0 to 10 annas per day owing to insufficient demand.

*Bijapur.*—Field labourers got sufficient employment. The demand for skilled labour was not keen as a result of the general depression but in spite of this the wages of both the classes remained steady.

*Dharwar.*—The labouring classes had sufficient work and wages were stationary. The condition of labourers was satisfactory.

*Kanara.*—The wages for skilled and unskilled labour remained stationary in spite of the low prices of food grains.

*Kolaba.*—Employment was available for both skilled and unskilled labour but the rate of wages declined as a consequence of the general trade depression in Bombay where labourers from this district find employment. The Tata Company's power-houses at Bhira, Campoli and Bhivpuri continued to provide employment for a limited number of workers.

*Ratnagiri.*—Owing to the influx of mill-hands from Bombay and the continued slump in prices, there was a slight decline in the rates of wages; but the drop was in no way proportionate to the fall in the price of food-stuffs and other necessaries of life. The condition of the labouring classes must on the whole be regarded to be satisfactory. The relations between labour and capital were good.

*Emigration and Immigration.*—Emigration to neighbouring tracts in search of employment during the harvests continued as usual in the districts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Similarly, labourers from the Portuguese territory emigrated to the adjoining parts of the Kanara District during the fair season but returned to their homes before the monsoon. Owing to the uncertainty of obtaining employment emigration from Kolaba to Bombay was on a smaller scale than usual. A few muhammadans from the Mahad and Mangaon talukas of the Kolaba District took their families to South Africa. Emigration certificates to Africa were issued to five persons from the Dapoli Taluka of the Ratnagiri District and four persons returned to their homes in that taluka from Africa.

The Uran Petha in the Kolaba District provided employment for a number of immigrant labourers from Gujrat on its salt pans.

#### Bombay Suburban District.

Building activities continued even to a larger extent than last year as the fall in the prices of building material also continued. There was,

however, a further decline in wages as the prices of food-stuffs went down still lower than the previous year.

Rates of wages were as under:—

	South Salsette.	Ambernath.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled Labour .. ..	1 8 0	1 8 0
	to	to
	2 0 0	1 12 0
Ordinary Labour—		
Man .. ..	0 12 0	0 10 0
Woman .. ..	0 9 0	0 6 0
Child .. ..	0 6 0	0 4 0

## 18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

### Northern Division.

Unquestionably the most important event of the year was the inauguration of the Village Improvement movement by the late Governor Sir Frederic Sykes. The darbar which he held at Surat in October 1933 was attended by representatives from all districts of the division and was received with marked enthusiasm. All officers of Government have taken up the work most readily and have been assisted by the local bodies and private individuals.

In other directions the year was unusually free from incident.

*Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.*—A grant of Rs. 2,870 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division during the year 1933-34 and it was distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
Panch Mahals Sub-division of the Broach Panch Mahals District ..	285
Surat .. ..	2,585
	<hr/> 2,870

The grant was fully spent in both the districts during the year.

In Surat 25 tanks were repaired. The works were carried out partly departmentally and partly through contractors. In view of the need for rigid economy only urgent works were carried out during the year.



## Central Division.

(1) *Grazing Fees.*—In the Nasik District, the agriculturists resented the levy of fees for their cattle on the scale laid down for "non-village" cattle. The grievance of the agriculturists has since been removed.

(2) *Taluka Development Associations.*—The Taluka Development Associations in West Khandesh are reported to be carrying on very useful propaganda for popularising the result of the research work on improved methods of cultivation conducted by the Agricultural Department. Their financial condition was satisfactory.

(3) *Village Improvement Committees.*—The most notable feature of the year was the starting of the Village Improvement Scheme throughout the division. District Executive Committees have been formed in all districts and they have been doing very useful work. Taluka Committees have also been established in most talukas and are in the process of being formed in others. In this connection the Collector of Ahmednagar remarks :—

"Though much progress has not yet been made in this direction, a serious beginning has been made and work has been started very recently on some lines by the District Village Improvement Committee. It is assured that if these efforts are maintained, and there seems no reason why they should not be, tangible results will automatically make themselves apparent."

Ahmednagar was the last district to take up work seriously.

The District Executive Committee of West Khandesh resolved to frame rules and select centres for starting the work on the following lines :—

(a) improvement of village communications and water supply with the help of local labour, as far as possible ;

(b) popularising agricultural improvements and the organization of "Better Living Societies", systematic storage of farm yard manure, etc. ;

(c) promotion of sanitary measures like the provision of trench latrines, etc. ; and

(d) public health activities like quinine distribution, purification and disinfection of wells, closure of step wells, and rendering medical assistance to villagers wherever possible ; also encouragement of propaganda in favour of establishing panchayats, sanitary committees (where necessary), temperance, scouting and such other beneficent activities.

The Satara District Executive Committee has undertaken the following important improvements :—

(1) removal of prickly pear by spreading cochineal insects ;

(2) selection of good seed by using sieves supplied by the Agricultural Development Association ; and

(3) propoganda, inculcating self-help and co-operation.

The Sholapur Committee held short time classes in some talukas and they were found to be successful and beneficial to the villagers.

The Village Improvement Committees have taken up the question of establishing more village panchayats with appreciable results.

(4) *Patils' Darbar.*—The most important event of the year was the Patils' Darbar held by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Ex-Governor of Bombay at Ahmednagar on 31st October 1933. The Darbar was attended by over 3,000 patils, other officials and prominent gentlemen from all the districts in the Central Division and also from Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts of the Southern Division. The Darbar was a great success.

(5) *Agricultural and Cattle Shows.*—An agricultural and cattle show was held at Mulegaon in the Sholapur District. It was attended by a large number of agriculturists and prominent gentlemen in the district. At this show certificates and medals were awarded for the best exhibits, etc., sent by the agriculturists.

Another agricultural exhibition accompanied by a cattle show on a large scale was held at Vaduj in the Satara District.

A third agricultural and cattle show was held from 27th to 29th March 1934 at Saswad in the Poona District by the Purandhar Taluka Peace Association under the Presidentship of the Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I., Revenue and Finance Member to the Government of Bombay, when opportunity was taken to impart knowledge to the agriculturists by the various experts of the Agricultural Department.

#### Southern Division.

(1) In September 1933, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, held a darbar at Belgaum which was very largely attended by patels, representatives of local bodies and other persons of rank and position in the Karnatak. His Excellency made an inaugural speech on Village Improvement and impressed upon the audience the importance of self-help and co-operation. The speech was very much appreciated by the public. His Excellency also paid a visit to Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur, Sirsi and Siddapur and held another darbar at the last named place. His Excellency was given a hearty reception at all the places visited and his visit to Siddapur marked the end of the civil disobedience movement in that taluka. His Excellency Lord Brabourne visited Alibag in February last where he was accorded a cordial welcome.

(2) The Cooperative Fencing Society at Kunnur in the Bankapur Taluka of the Dharwar District has, by its success, given an impetus to schemes of fencing on co-operative lines. The residents of the

neighbouring village Advi-Somapur have already started work on similar lines and the question of forming a fencing society at Tadas, another neighbouring village, is being considered by the villagers.

(3) The five Village Aid Scheme dispensaries in the Dharwar Taluka which are conducted by the village school masters are doing useful work; and the experiment of destroying prickly pear by means of cochineal insects has met with complete success in the I Division of the Dharwar District and elsewhere.

(4) During his Harijan Tour Mr. Gandhi visited Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag and some other places. His visits were marked by huge crowds but popular interest in the uplift of the depressed classes was only transitory, as will be seen from several instances in which the depressed classes boys are refused admission to schools which are held in temple premises.

(5) Twenty five muslim youths from villages adjoining the Jaigad and Dabhol Creeks in the Ratnagiri District were recruited during the year for the Royal Indian Marine. People of these localities were greatly pleased at the recommencement of recruiting which had practically ceased during the past six years.

(6) The Chiplun Taluka Development Association in the Ratnagiri District has proved by actual experiment in its own farm that tobacco, onions, chillies, tomatoes and cabbages can be grown with reasonable success in the Konkan.

Agricultural demonstrations were held in all the talukas of the southern division of the Ratnagiri District with the help of the Agricultural Department. The Civil Surgeon spoke on sanitation and public health at a demonstration organised on the Shirsagon Farm and the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Ratnagiri, exhibited improved methods of castration of bulls, with the result that 88 bulls and buffaloes were offered for castration soon after.

(7) The Southern Division was immune from any organised propaganda against the Government's land revenue policy. The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute at Bijapur is taking keen interest in the Village Uplift Work.

*Grant of lands on Impartible Tenure.*—The sub-joined table gives the areas of waste lands granted on impartible tenure in each district:—

District.	Area.	
	A.	g.
Belgaum .. .. .	297	0
Bijapur .. .. .	2,447	0
Dharwar .. .. .	502	6
Kanara .. .. .	1,007	0
Kolaba .. .. .	92	3½
Ratnagiri .. .. .	17	12½
Total .. .. .	4,362	22½

The Collector of Belgaum reports that the people are not eager to take up Government waste lands for cultivation owing to the present depression, whereas the Collector of Dharwar reports that the people do not object to this tenure.

It is, however, satisfactory to note that the area given out on this tenure is increasing.

### 19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1933-34.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1933-34. The arrears are due, as in the preceding year, to adverse trade conditions.

*Statement showing the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1933-34.*

Scheme No.	Demand for 1932-33 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1932-33.	Arrears.	Demand for 1933-34 including arrears.	Recoveries in 1933-34.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I ..	5,505 2 0	4,177 6 0	1,327 12 0	4,517 2 0	3,679 12 0	837 7 0
II ..	11,391 2 0	4,066 6 0	6,422 12 0	10,401 6 0	2,302 0 0	7,998 2 0
III ..	2,220 2 0	5,483 14 0	2,765 19 2	10,976 12 0	6,440 2 2	4,336 2 0
VI ..	545 2 0	552 2 0	12 0 0	722 0 0	240 2 0	212 0 0
VII ..	6,147 0 0	5,359 2 0	237 2 0	5,757 4 0	5,276 12 0	1,480 2 0
VIII ..	31 2 0	22 2 0	2 0 0	45 2 0	25 2 0	10 0 0
X ..	3,090 12 0	2,717 0 0	278 12 0	4,326 11 0	2,809 10 0	517 1 0
XV ..	24,001 12 6	15,774 11 0	9,227 4 0	12,156 0 2	9,015 5 1	9,140 11 2
XVII ..	7,622 11 0	4,266 0 0	2,690 2 0	7,024 2 0	5,067 15 1	2,026 2 0
XVIII ..	1,307 0 0	1,120 0 0	177 0 0	1,312 0 0	927 0 0	225 0 0
Imperial Airship Scheme.	200 0 0	200 0 0	.....	201 0 0	201 0 0	.....
Kurt's Diversion Road.	1,022 12 0	201 0 0	271 12 0	1,022 12 0	612 12 0	472 0 0
Kandivli Quarry Buildings.	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....
Total ..	71,669 2 2	47,510 2 6	24,168 10 2	66,127 6 3	32,720 6 4	24,456 15 11

## 20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

(c) (i) During the year under report the disposals of land in the Suburban Schemes were as follows :—

Suburban Scheme No.	Area in square yards.	Value.		
		Rs.	s.	p.
III Chembur Sector "A"	29,136	35,374	0	0
III Chembur Sector "B"	22,420	14,012	8	0
III Chembur Sector "C"	578	289	0	0
VI Danda	2,737	18,446	0	0
VII Khar Sector "A"	6,037	50,607	0	0
VII Khar Sector "B"	7,703	59,453	8	0
VII Khar Sector "C" and "D"	4,650	24,608	8	0
VIII Chapel Road, Bandra	1,240	6,820	0	0
XVII Central Salsette Tramway	45,964	18,680	8	0
Total	1,20,465	2,28,291	0	0

(ii) The disposal of 1,20,465 square yards valued at Rs. 2,28,291 is far greater than the last year's disposal. It is due to the sale of the plots in Khar Scheme No. VII at the reduced rates and to the unexpected sales of the lands in Chembur and Suburban Scheme No. XVII—Central Salsette Tramway.

(b) *Town Planning Schemes.*—(i) Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme No. II was sanctioned by Government in December 1933 with instructions to vary the scheme. The Ghatkopar Municipality having published its intention to vary the scheme, Government sanctioned the making of the scheme. The draft scheme has not yet been submitted by the Municipality for Government sanction.

(ii) Andhari Town Planning Scheme No. VI which was finally submitted to Government for sanction has been approved by Government and the scheme papers are being printed in book form. An area of 49·77 acres will be opened up for development purposes.

(iii) Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III is still in the arbitration stage.

(iv) The award in respect of Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. IV was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

(v) No orders of Government have been received to proceed with the arbitration proceedings in respect of Santacruz Town Planning Scheme No. V.

(vi) Town Planning Schemes Nos. III and IV, Bandra, and V, Santacruz, were, in compliance with Government orders, transferred to the Consulting Surveyor to Government in May 1934.

(c) *State-aided Building Schemes.*—During the year under report greater advantage was taken of the Scheme than last year. Land loans granted to private individuals amounted to Rs. 85,457-15-0 as compared with Rs. 61,331-2-0 of last year, and there was an increase of Rs. 48,000 in the amount of building loans. Two Government servants availed themselves of the benefits of the scheme.

There was a decrease in the amount of recoveries from private individuals owing to financial depression and hence the increase in the outstanding arrears. As a result of persistent defaults, six properties have been taken over by Government. Recoveries from Government servants increased as some of them paid substantial sums towards the repayment of loans. The recoveries from co-operative societies have been satisfactory and the fall in this year's figures, as compared with those of last year, is due to the fact that three loans were fully repaid last year resulting in an additional recovery of about Rs. 20,000.

It is proposed to extend this scheme to Andheri Sector of Shahar (S. S. XVI) and the final layout of the scheme has been submitted to Government.

Statements showing loans granted, recoveries effected and arrears outstanding are given below.

*Statement showing loans sanctioned by Government towards land and buildings in the Suburban Schemes during the year ending 31st July 1934.*

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.		Government servants.		Co-operative societies.	
	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.	Land.	Building.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III ..	7,034 4 0	24,025 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. VI ..	6,875 1 0	12,006 0 0	7,979 6 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. VII ..	70,948 10 0	82,410 0 0	4,518 0 0	171 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
.. VIII ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. XXIV ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>85,457 15 0</b>	<b>1,19,341 0 0</b>	<b>12,497 6 0</b>	<b>171 0 0</b>	<b>Nil.</b>	<b>Nil.</b>

*Statement showing the recoveries made towards the advances during  
the year ending 31st July 1934.*

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III .. .. .	6,479 2 0	5,848 12 0	} 23,200 9 0
" VI .. .. .	89,594 11 0	11,633 10 0	
" VII .. .. .	2,34,310 15 0	44,149 4 0	
" VIII .. .. .	5,449 4 0	4,599 5 0	
" XXIV .. .. .	Nil.	913 0 0	
Total .. .. .	3,35,834 0 0	67,142 15 0	23,200 9 0

*Statement showing the arrears of recoveries on 31st July 1934.*

Suburban Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S. S. III .. .. .	403 8 0	Nil.	Nil.
" VI .. .. .	4,494 15 0	Nil.	Nil.
" VII .. .. .	34,638 5 0	Nil.	308 0 0
" VIII .. .. .	1,440 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
" XXIV .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.	594 0 0
Total .. .. .	40,974 12 0	Nil.	900 0 0

APPENDICES.



## APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of  
Suburban District for the Revenue Year 1983-84.

District.	No. of villages.		Gross area revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khasra.	Taluka.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total taxes (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially tenanted.
1.	2a.	2b.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
<i>Northern Division.</i>							
Ahmedabad	283	50	24,57,328	20,371	6,25,478	1,29,557	8,11,478
Kaira	561	25	25,53,508	45,120	7,12,637	22,023	72,923
Broach and Panch Mahals	1,015	31	26,75,011	45,450	6,52,722	57,222	2,02,222
Surat	513	26	22,72,800	44,820	2,52,120	22,022	12,022

No. 1.

*the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1934.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (94).
Agricultural,		Building and other non-agricultural assets (including judi- in Class VII).	Fictitious miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government owned land including un- fully reduced.	Allocated lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,63,811	1,34,508	1,24,946	5,04,500	2,15,627	20,43,392
					Remissions ... .. 26,022
					Suspensions ... .. 2,22,628
					Collections ... .. 19,08,539
					Unauthorized ... .. 15,973
14,55,439	5,20,029	12,187	76,707	1,53,217	21,03,581
					Remissions ... .. 26,242
					Suspensions ... .. 1,20,628
					Collections ... .. 19,57,545
					Unauthorized ... .. 1,265
21,21,058	2,64,380	14,725	1,20,761	2,02,687	27,23,611
					Remissions ... .. 22,217
					Suspensions ... .. 22,122
					Collections ... .. 25,28,092
					Unauthorized ... .. 4,108
22,20,243	1,42,565	25,515	1,27,008	1,81,527	25,00,861
					Remissions ... .. 20,412
					Suspensions ... .. 760
					Collections ... .. 23,28,289
					Unauthorized ... ..



No. I—contd.

The Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay and balances outstanding on 31st July 1934—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
32,19,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,236
..	8,04,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4,04,697	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	48,800	29,12,928	94,546	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	37,715	..	..
32,05,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,708
..	1,02,919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7,09,465	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	15,688	10,03,072	21,622	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,728	..	..
32,07,623	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,158
..	65,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	58,111	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4,438	25,22,214	22,707	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11,623	..	..
715	..	..	..	715	..	..	..	..
32,22,715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,253
..	1,84,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4,438	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	17,951	25,60,110	7,521	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..

The difference of Rs. 10 (minus Rs. 20) is due to adjustment of account.

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalas.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total inam (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1.	2a.	2b.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Thana	1,528	58	Rs. 16,90,647	Rs. 47	Rs. 79,238	Rs. 3,309	Rs. 2,197
Divisional Total for 1932-33	4,749	323	1,42,31,036	1,46,637	21,79,328	2,54,000	11,03,219
Extra territorial (Panch Mahals).	---	---	715	---	---	---	---
Total for 1932-33	4,749	323	1,43,02,751	1,46,637	21,79,328	2,56,305	11,13,184
Extra Territorial	---	---	715	---	---	---	---

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including fund in Class VII).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,06,268	41,847	21,941	1,17,947	9,14,730	16,00,473
					Remissions ... .. 1,77,002
					Suspensions ... ..
					Collections ... .. 16,22,475
					Unauthorized ... ..
88,98,869	10,93,936	2,55,815	7,55,812	2,72,258	2,18,64,471
					Remissions ... .. 5,53,509
					Suspensions ... .. 5,63,900
					Collections ... .. 2,09,26,140
					Unauthorized ... .. 22,029
715	..	..	..	..	
88,96,688	10,98,799	2,19,948	9,40,166	9,03,835	1,19,11,586
					Remissions ... .. 1,40,806
					Suspensions ... .. 2,26,302
					Collections ... .. 1,14,06,214
					Unauthorized ... .. 29,565
715	..	..	..	..	







## APPENDIX

District	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khalas.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Division.</i>							
Ahmednagar	1,334	136	24,58,071	236	2,12,233	18,126	05
East Khandesh	1,735	56	40,19,477	475	2,64,970	24,125	1,512
West Khandesh	1,445	42	24,47,066	0	2,17,000	24,226	9
Nasik	1,332	162	22,47,140	18	2,01,755	25,242	90
Poona	1,001	192	20,78,151	1,044	4,25,094	7,562	693

## No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).		
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including judgment in Class VII).	11	12					13
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).								
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
{ A. 10,36,665 B. 1 C. 168 }	1,77,711	7,701	2,10,302	1,54,922	24,80,158				
					Remissions	...	971		
					Suspensions	...	29		
					Collections	...	24,76,766		
					Balance	...	2,892		
{ A. 23,92,355 B. 224 C. 251 }	1,55,201	54,363	1,10,814	3,77,690	40,97,394				
					Remissions	...	5,894		
					Suspensions	...	260		
					Collections	...	40,90,040		
					Balance	...	1,200		
{ A. 20,58,344 B. 90 C. 1,336 }	51,104	34,370	1,61,774	2,36,952	25,43,243				
					Remissions	...	1,523		
					Suspensions	...	282		
					Collections	...	25,41,439		
					Balance	...	.....		
{ A. 17,67,438 B. 38 C. 9 }	1,30,068	21,886	90,204	1,42,079	21,53,657				
					Remissions	...	27,170		
					Suspensions	...	33,742		
					Collections	...	20,93,745		
					Balance	...	.....		
{ A. 14,14,215 B. 26 C. 3,070 }	1,39,935	85,606	80,098	1,33,937	18,45,640				
					Remissions	...	3,195		
					Suspensions	...	833		
					Collections	...	18,40,286		
					Balance	...	1,339		

## APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-33.
I	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	93,124		5,560	190			8,781
Remissions	507		2				2,428
Suspensions	21,624		1,969				
Collections	68,687		3,588	177			6,071
Balance	968			19			2,282
East Khandesh	25,928		23,925	79	810	1,328	2,532
Remissions	785		64			600	1,120
Suspensions			7,300				
Collections	24,854		21,561	79	806	527	1,120
Balance	8				4	201	282
West Khandesh				270			
Remissions							
Suspensions				211			
Collections				80			
Balance							
Nasik		128	7,328	646			
Remissions				577			
Suspensions			7,328				
Collections		128		269			
Balance							
Poona	98,222	9,714	26,454	660	81	6	107
Remissions	18,624	8	8	8			
Suspensions	11,622	9,644	22,728	174			
Collections	68,147	83	4,948	664	81	6	107
Balance	9						

No. I--contd.

1 Gross consolidated original demand.	2 Revised or demand cancelled or written off.	3 Suspended.	4 Less collections in 1942-1943 and earlier years.	5 Collected.	6 Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	7 Balance unauthorised.	8 Non-chargeable items.	9 Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,67,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,508	
..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	28,643	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	7,393	26,63,325	2,034	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,907	..	
41,65,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,630	
..	6,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	8,080	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2,534	41,67,545	14,315	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,638	..	
26,42,513	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,070	
..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	623	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	727	26,41,836	9,619	..	..	
21,92,204	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,368	
..	27,547	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	40,730	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	7,065	20,04,117	22,960	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20,76,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,145	
..	21,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	44,801	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	10,626	19,08,571	18,611	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,841	..	

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenues included in agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalas.	Inam.		Assessment of land reserved for special and public purposes including forest.	Net allocation of total Inam (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special by reduced.
1	Rs.	Rs.	2	3	4	5	6
Extra Territorial	---	---	Rs. 7,157	Rs. 6,422	Rs. 50	Rs. 21	Rs. 20
Satara	900	222	22,22,227	211	20,22,922	2,222	2,222
Extra Territorial	---	---	Rs. 12,922	Rs. 122	Rs. 1,762	---	Rs. 2
Sholapur	570	50	15,02,212	212	1,42,202	7,227	222
Extra Territorial	---	---	Rs. 1,222	---	---	---	---
Total for 1922-23	2,222	1,022	1,22,02,212	2,222	22,22,972	1,22,277	2,222
Total Extra Territorial 1922-23	---	---	Rs. 21,222	Rs. 2,222	Rs. 1,222	Rs. 22	Rs. 222
Total for 1923-24	2,222	1,022	1,22,02,222	2,222	22,22,202	1,22,202	2,222
Total Extra Territorial 1923-24	---	---	Rs. 21,227	Rs. 2,222	Rs. 1,222	Rs. 22	Rs. 222

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessments (including land in Class VII).	miscellaneous		
Government occupied lands including specially reserved.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).		Fluctuating revenue.	Local funds.	
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A. 32,62,425 B. 250 C. 240)	4,02,736	14,000	52,925	4,47,301	373 373 29,47,000
187	10,870	151	90	91	1,394 13
12,55,245	79,340	93,165	86,533	1,91,977	29,45,753 —
.....	1,615	...	988	...	20,997 16,84,321
(A. 1,32,47,307 B. 723 C. 5,195)	11,42,094	2,63,992	6,01,765	16,83,358	767 — 16,24,924
187	12,333	151	978	91	2,773 2,773
(A. 1,32,47,361 B. 1,854 C. 7,393)	11,40,979	2,47,900	6,03,936	16,77,600	1,76,02,169 40,339 34,135
187	12,855	151	1,013	93	1,76,19,868 4,984
					14,133 14,133
					1,74,74,410 15,504 2,483
					1,74,47,614 7,098
					14,168 14,168

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Extra Territorial	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sata	22,922		2,222	1,422			22
Remissions	22,922						
Suspensions			2,222				
Collections	22,924			127			72
Balance				1,295			
Extra Territorial							
Sholapur							49
Remissions							
Suspensions							
Collections							
Balance							49
Extra Territorial							
Total for 1932-34	2,74,076	9,817	71,019	3,227	241	1,404	11,319
Remissions	45,445	2	54	225		500	2,207
Suspensions	25,125	9,544	42,022	225			
Collections	1,92,122	125	28,927	1,425	227	622	5,422
Balance	222			1,222	1	222	2,222
Total Extra Territorial 1932-34							
Total for 1932-33	12,272	9,81,072	12,244	9,22,227	2,272	272	27,222
Total Extra Territorial 1932-33							

No. 1—contd.

1 Gross unliquidated original demand.	2 Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	3 Suspended.	4 Less collections in 1930-33 and earlier years.	5 Collected.	6 Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	7 Balance unauthorised.	8 Non-the-rev fund items.	9 Remarks
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
873				873				
20,08,148							20,126	
	26,000							
		9,104						
			15,966	29,79,783	14,440			
						1,589		
10,987			3	10,987				
18,26,010							18,737	
	787							
			1,760	16,24,873	3,899			
2,773				2,773				
1,80,68,871							2,08,480	
	20,900							
		1,21,421						
			48,783	1,78,48,308	80,719			
						9,236		
14,128			3	14,128				
1,87,49,179	18,141	3,68,480	1,41,811	1,83,69,394	56,988	13,884	1,55,644	
14,168			2	14,168	2			



## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inam (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaon	935	218	25,67,535	2,552	5,92,980	11,357	21
Bilapur	1,013	161	19,44,694	13	3,61,535	4,635	...
Dharwar	1,939	184	25,77,733	9,141	6,32,431	24,539	207
Kovara	1,417	—	20,78,354	—	5,362	22,004	2,370
Kolaba	1,541	86	18,02,703	12	1,03,673	6,039	2,435

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (B) to (D) minus (E).
Agricultural.			Fringing miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.		
Govt. owned occupied land including specially reduced.	Allocated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII).				
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,57,657	5,01,128	4,528	20,914	2,12,644	Demand ... 21,26,354 Remissions ... 675 Suspensions ... 1,26,739 Collections ... 20,16,925 U. A. balance ... 2,081	
12,22,422	2,30,524	14,508	25,956	2,44,958	Demand ... 12,52,493 Remissions ... 149 Suspensions ... 178 Collections ... 12,55,090 U. A. balance ... 12	
22,71,724	6,02,776	22,529	22,928	2,92,621	Demand ... 21,22,326 Remissions ... 2,267 Suspensions ... 2,12,237 Collections ... 22,22,122 U. A. balance ... 6,222	
9,70,322	2,079	2,266	21,224	21,228	Demand ... 10,72,412 Remissions ... 27,741 Suspensions ... 2,224 Collections ... 10,27,217 U. A. balance ...	
12,42,512	22,222	20,222	17,227	1,12,222	Demand ... 12,07,222 Remissions ... 2,42,420 Suspensions ... Collections ... 12,20,222 U. A. balance ... 222	



No. I—contd.

17 Gross consolidated original demand.	18 Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	19 Suspended.	20 Less collections in 1955-1956 and earlier years.	21 Collected.	22 Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	23 Balance unauthorised.	24 Non-charitable items.	25 Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,14,088	1,41,748	4,44,928	25,011	20,90,927	14,185	5,759	5,759	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
23,54,087	3,31,428	2,28,928	6,364	18,96,596	3,350	15	14,970	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
41,40,933	78,407	11,41,328	42,079	28,12,104	10,860	2,154	6,084	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
23,26,204	64,289	11,326	2,212	20,58,003	5,403		3,010	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
29,00,323	7,30,185	5,428	20,463	15,63,080	11,083	752	2,254	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

## APPENDIX

District	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total income (Class I to VII).	Deduct.	
	Khalsa.	Jnam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special by produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Patna	1,939	88	10,30,944	25	98,105	1,000	2,805
Total for 1933-34	7,434	717	1,90,17,079	11,265	18,96,498	1,21,614	8,579
Extra Territorial—							
Bikaner	—	—	24,139	—	2,100	—	—
Bilapur	—	—	1,545	—	620	—	—
Dharwar	—	—	6,793	—	75	—	1,597
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	—	—	31,477	—	2,795	—	1,597
Total for 1933-35	7,434	716	1,90,36,628	11,265	18,98,845	1,21,306	17,802
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-35.	—	—	31,477	—	2,795	—	1,597

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (9) to (12), minus (14).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	II		
Governor's land occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,45,977	29,798	4,914	22,867	67,478	Demand ... 29,21,000 Remissions ... 69,770 Suspensions ... 14,674 Collections ... 2,74,618 U. A. balance ...	
84,88,630	14,97,100	78,518	1,68,782	10,99,147	Demand ... 2,11,21,000 Remissions ... 8,21,250 Suspensions ... 5,08,941 Collections ... 2,1,08,88,536 U. A. balance ... 8,500	
2,628	12,210	..	69	..	48,021	
6,186	1,185	..	..	..	1,158	
	90	..	..	..	4,198	
6,808	19,621	..	69	..	26,278	
84,77,405	14,88,823	78,649	1,68,968	10,99,930	7,11,88,921	
4,081	19,621	..	..	..	29,637	



No. I—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1938-39 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unaccounted.	Non-theretoward items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11,80,000	1,81,804	80,000	12,750	2,77,710	16,801	..	7,800	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net allocation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.</b>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>NAMES of TALUKA.</b>							
South Salsette	38	48	2,87,801	315	71,976	1,940	14,103
Ambernath	7	...	9,239	...	22	77	...
<b>Total for 1933-34</b>	45	48	2,97,040	315	71,998	1,947	14,103
<b>Total for 1932-33</b>	45	48	2,71,080	315	71,801	1,480	14,103
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-34.</b>	90,214	9,064	4,49,81,175	1,61,716	72,30,149	5,71,088	11,80,665
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33.</b>	90,212	9,062	4,47,97,161	1,61,916	72,32,221	5,64,089	11,49,016

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including fuel in Class VIII)	Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI)				
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
82,078 1,480	2,262	24,206	62,231	22,501	1,62,022
6,990 25	2	2,128	250	1,180	20,027
89,068 1,505	2,264	26,334	62,481	23,681	1,62,022
80,924					
					Remissions ... 14,117
					Suspensions ... 11,927
					Collections ... 2,04,222
					Unauthorized balance ... 27,724
89,122 1,520	2,227	27,044	1,02,023	42,345	2,22,417
80,978					
2,12,00,824	27,25,422	6,21,222	12,12,272	27,23,244	4,02,42,227
2,12,12,221	27,25,224	6,21,441	12,27,222	27,22,222	4,02,42,224

## APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	Other years.	1931-32.	1932-33.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>BOMBAY SUB-DIVISION DISTRICTS.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>NAME OF TALUKA.</b>							
South Salsette ...	7,168	11,938	22,116	60,424	7,874	22,061	32,978
Remissions ...	...	761	21,225	25,935	...	...	5,495
Suspensions ...	2,126	1,370	2,069	21,226	...	...	...
Collections ...	1,979	4,581	25	2,616	945	...	10,968
Unauthorized balance.	2,068	4,585	6,069	...	6,719	12,061	20,625
Ambernath ...	...	...	1,393	2,563	16	...	2
Remissions ...	...	...	1,393	1,363	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	...	1,175	...	...	2
Unauthorized balance.	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
<b>Total for 1929-34 ...</b>	<b>7,168</b>	<b>11,938</b>	<b>22,409</b>	<b>60,922</b>	<b>7,890</b>	<b>22,061</b>	<b>32,980</b>
Remissions ...	...	761	21,225	25,935	...	...	5,495
Suspensions ...	2,126	1,370	2,069	21,226	...	...	...
Collections ...	1,979	4,581	25	2,701	945	...	10,968
Unauthorized balance.	2,068	4,585	6,069	...	6,725	12,061	20,625
<b>Total for 1929-32 ...</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>12,973</b>	<b>22,924</b>	<b>11,425</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>22,923</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-34.</b>	<b>17,62,611</b>	<b>12,77,631</b>	<b>10,46,878</b>	...	<b>21,427</b>	<b>21,412</b>	<b>27,620</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1929-32.</b>	<b>2,70,226</b>	<b>24,44,217</b>	<b>22,57,645</b>	<b>22,62,522</b>	<b>45,472</b>	<b>47,028</b>	<b>1,22,272</b>

No. 1—contd.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1929-30 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-theatrical items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,37,323	71,605	39,638	24,719	2,27,941	25,044	24,539	1,413	
13,000	3,300		500	2,700	500	150	15	
4,37,323	75,505	39,638	25,219	2,27,147	25,004	24,689	1,413	
	75,505							
		39,638						
			25,219	2,27,147	25,004		1,413	
						21,849		
4,36,464	17,008	1,10,813	11,380	2,36,609	25,943	51,034	2,734	
4,64,39,961	21,57,308	27,30,004	2,24,628	2,24,22,142	2,00,409	1,60,374	2,12,071	
4,64,42,261	12,07,308	44,49,636	2,71,628	4,25,22,425	4,26,028	1,26,126	2,41,945	

## APPENDIX

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX

*Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances*

1. Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
		₹	₹	₹	₹
1	Ahmedabad	16,44,197	.....	1,85,949	25,794
2	Kaira	18,57,688	789	3,61,680	58
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	7,55,577	1,365	81,164	.....
4	Surat	9,470	.....	870	.....
5	Thane	11,979	2,715	5,088	.....
	Total	42,76,709	4,744	5,08,606	25,792

## NO. II.

## —PRINCIPAL.

*for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1933-34.*

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29,447	69,497	14,63,924	7,981	*The opening balance is less by Rs. 7,728 than the closing balance of last year. The difference is due to Rs. 7,524 on account of overcollection not included in column 5 of last year's return and also due to a mistake of Rs. 20 in the account.
71,866	59,458	14,96,607	10,881	
1,81,314	7,433	6,76,678	25,534	
		8,800	678	
50	68	9,856	3	
2,82,077	1,09,493	26,63,765	34,477	

## APPENDIX

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX

1 Serial Number.	District	Balance on 1st October 1932.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refund).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	5,06,972*	78,285	1,61,608	17,215
2	Kaira	1,61,160	1,08,778	1,08,128	18
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	1,06,029	22,228	54,324	.....
4	Surat	14†	659	672	.....
5	Thana	521†	970	974	.....
	Total	5,68,902	2,02,212	2,66,972	17,580

No. II—contd.

## —INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1924.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,200	66,987	2,62,579	1,022	* The opening balance is less by Rs. 5,855 than the closing balance of last year. The difference is due to Rs. 5,325 on account of overcollection of last year not included in column 5 of the last year's statement and due to a mistake of Rs. 530 in figures.
22,921	10,070	1,46,739	427	
22,860	2,970	20,829	44	
				† The increase of Rs. 8 and Rs. 19 in Surat and Thana districts, respectively, are due to adjustment of accounts.
	617	617		
1,42,000	69,644	5,02,008	1,493	



## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

*Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1933-34.*

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 8.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-allocations).	Written off or committed.	Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	5,38,701	15,511	1,11,567	1,551	190	71,634	4,41,954	...	
2	East Khandesh ...	36,177	14,308	18,574	1,307	569	1,108	30,992	...	
3	West Khandesh ...	*30,935	30,847	32,448	768	6,128	1,339	142,145	...	
4	Nasik ...	83,796	11,825	16,636	...	54	130	75,094	61	
5	Poona ...	2,12,744	6,770	33,913	2,526	239	7,342	1,73,070	1,361	
6	Satara ...	*51,716	1,379	12,238	67	5,900	...	50,610	...	
7	Bholapur ...	*23,957	1,350	7,180	568	124	...	17,109	...	
	Total ...	10,06,595	71,448	2,20,028	6,607	15,515	82,241	8,42,185	1,842	

\* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

† This figure is included in column 5.

‡ Total of columns (3+5)-(4+6) comes to Rs. 42,102. Out of the difference of Rs. 42, Rs. 38 in column 5 are included in column 6. The remaining difference of Rs. 4 is on account of interest in Demand and errors corrected.

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Overcollections.	Remarks.
			Debits not (in-cluding refunds)	Cash credits (in-cluding over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Ahmednagar	1,01,724	22,637	22,522	1,521	...	22,960	24,571		
2	East Khandesh...	930	2,722	2,621	421	22	121	522		
3	West Khandesh...	1,222	2,722	2,722	2	1,272	222	1,222		
4	Nasik	4,522	2,222	2,222	...	2	22	2,442		
5	Poona	22,222	17,222	21,222	2,222	122	1,222	22,222		
6	Satara	2,222	2,222	2,222	2	22	...	2,222		
7	Sholapur	1,747	1,222	2,222	...	122	22	1,222		
	Total	1,22,272	22,222	1,04,222	2,222	1,222	22,222	1,22,222		

\* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1933-34.

1 Serial No.	2 District.	3 Balance on 1st October 1933.	4 In this year.		
			4 Debits (including refunds).	5 Cash credits (including over-collections).	6 Written off or remitted.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	1,21,225 4 8	20,150 8 9	22,722 15 0	.....
2	Bijapur	4,28,225 2 5	11,722 12 8	2,12,207 2 2	222 2 6
3	Dharwar	1,42,220 4 2	22,222 0 0	22,222 12 5	.....
4	Kolaba	4,220 0 0	1,015 0 0	1,222 2 0	.....
5	Kanara	22,025 12 0	12,222 0 0	17,127 5 0	222 0 0
6	Betnagiri	225 10 0	200 0 0	720 5 0	.....
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,15,220 0 11</b>	<b>21,212 14 0</b>	<b>2,10,221 25 2</b>	<b>1,222 2 6</b>
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	71,00,225 0 11	1,57,205 14 0	11,42,222 15 2	22,222 2 6
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	24,11,221 0 0	1,72,705 0 0	14,72,212 0 0	2,112 0 0

1 Serial No.	2 District.	3 Demands overdue.		4 Balance at the end of September 1934.	5 Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 2.	6 Remarks.
		7 Suspended.	8 Un-authorized.			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	7,222 0 0	2,222 5 0	1,22,222 7 0	22,012 2 0	
2	Bijapur	20,215 2 0	72,222 5 0	12,10,222 12 0	4,722 0 0	
3	Dharwar	2,722 0 0	14,772 5 0	1,41,222 5 0	222 0 0	
4	Kolaba	.....	.....	4,222 2 0	20 0 0	
5	Kanara	1,200 0 0	5,122 0 0	22,422 7 0	.....	
6	Betnagiri	.....	.....	222 2 0	.....	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,127 12 0</b>	<b>1,02,102 15 0</b>	<b>15,22,422 12 2</b>	<b>71,222 2 0</b>	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	2,22,722 12 0	2,27,722 12 0	20,21,422 12 2	1,22,222 2 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	2,70,212 0 0	2,22,222 0 0	71,02,202 0 0	21,222 0 0	

\* Rs. 6 added to the closing balance of last year as per A. O's No. Loans 216, dated 22nd November 1932.

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1933.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum	Rs. a. p. 4,826 10 8	Rs. a. p. 16,128 12 0	Rs. a. p. 12,644 0 8	Rs. a. p. .....
2	Bijapur	49,638 14 10	1,16,956 9 0	1,12,176 12 11	177 12 0
3	Dharwar	9,088 14 8	12,459 7 0	14,458 2 0*	.....
4	Kolaba	179 11 0†	225 9 0	212 15 0	.....
5	Kanara	4,188 10 0	2,124 11 10	4,542 12 5	59 1 0
6	Batnagiri	.....	81 11 0	81 11 0	.....
	Total	62,828 12 7	1,27,165 12 10	1,29,922 7 10	226 14 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	7,94,212 12 7	4,50,976 12 10	4,12,827 7 10	21,223 14 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	8,54,471 0 0	5,71,780 0 0	6,22,562 0 0	2,716 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands over and above.		Balance at the end of September 1934.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belgaum	Rs. a. p. 226 14 0	Rs. a. p. 2,194 12 0	Rs. a. p. 4,124 7 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0	
2	Bijapur	3,160 14 0	49,428 11 2	52,228 12 11	60 7 0	
3	Dharwar	74 3 0	4,120 2 0	7,072 2 2	12 1 0	
4	Kolaba	.....	20 7 0	122 2 0	.....	
5	Kanara	1,291 14 0	1,122 9 0	2,722 7 5	.....	
6	Batnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	5,072 12 0	47,947 7 2	62,212 2 7	64 0 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	1,42,242 12 0	1,21,747 7 2	7,04,522 2 7	1,557 0 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1932-33	1,01,780 0 0	1,52,168 0 0	2,00,521 0 0	5,625 0 0	

\* In addition to this figure Rs. 70-7-0 wrongly credited to interest instead of in principal is to be adjusted.

† The difference of 0-3-0 is due to wrong calculation of interest last year corrected this year.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of the Suburban District

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Uncultivated land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NORTHERN DIVISION.</b>					
1	Ahmedabad (In former Gujarat)	24,71,225	6,619	2,92,222	2,92,722
2	Kaira	10,22,530	908	52,506	24,010
3	Broach and Fanch Mahals	12,22,205	1,12,022	1,22,222	Others Forest
					92,000 2,02,222
4	Surat	12,22,210	22,222	22,070	Others Forest
					22,222 42,222
5	Tbana	21,21,272	47,222	1,27,222	Others Forest
					22,222 2,12,212
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27,22,222</b>	<b>2,22,222</b>	<b>2,22,222</b>	Others Forest
					2,22,222 2,22,222
<b>CENTRAL DIVISION.</b>					
1	Ahmednagar	4,22,222	11,707	22,222	Others Forest
					22,222 22,222
2	East Khandesh	2,22,222	10,222	22,222	Others Forest
					22,222 22,222
3	West Khandesh	2,22,222	12,222	22,222	Others Forest
					22,222 22,222
4	Nasik	2,22,222	12,222	22,222	Others Forest
					22,222 22,222
5	Poona	2,22,222	222	22,222	Others Forest
					22,222 22,222
6	Satara	2,22,222	2,222	22,222	Others Forest
					22,222 22,222
7	Bholsapur	2,22,222	2,222	22,222	Others Forest
					22,222 22,222
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,22,222</b>	<b>22,222</b>	<b>2,22,222</b>	Forest Others
					2,22,222 2,22,222

## No. III.

*Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay for 1933-34.*

Auct			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
Use for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village sites or city survey.					
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,023	78,861	9,00,188	4,58,688	1,08,478	4,06,884
458	15,059	81,048	8,88,778	81,888	8,40,161
819	88,614	2,04,984	5,18,948	2,88,884	8,68,188
808	14,811	8,880	5,88,881	88,888	1,04,888
4,050	8,118	801	8,88,884	8,481	1,18,881
7,988	1,78,888	11,78,181	22,48,871	4,88,847	18,88,888
568	87,448	88	2,888,888	18,488	884,188
2,148	88,888	1,087	1,781,101	87,188	884,188
880	170,888	8	1,081,140	878,887	141,888
1,381	88,710	848	1,088,407	88,414	408,888
88,216	14,788	884	1,888,788	17,488	888,881
1,878	18,888	1,848	1,417,888	7,888	878,488
1,888	81,888	88	1,087,841	84,888	878,778
41,488	874,880	8,788	12,770,847	608,881	8,888,888

## APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Land not available for		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>SOUTHERN DIVISION.</b>		<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>
1	Belgaum	2,825,653	21,939	53,972	Others Forest ... 125,712 ... 415,830 <b>541,542</b>
2	Bijapur	3,652,012	18,521	121,418	Others Forest ... 79,241 ... 170,246 <b>249,487</b>
3	Dharwar	2,948,055	12,022	64,351	Others Forest ... 122,700 ... 225,126 <b>347,826</b>
4	Kanara	2,226,969	444	49,473	Others Forest ... 22,654 ... 2,025,028 <b>2,047,682</b>
5	Kolaba	1,225,930	17,156	124,126	Others Forest ... 25,206 ... 229,021 <b>254,227</b>
6	Ratnagiri	2,654,255	7,922	764,529	Others Forest ... 12,622 ... 12,622 <b>25,244</b>
	Extra Territorial	6,725	.....	68	<b>68</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,950,269</b>	<b>97,144</b>	<b>1,224,690</b>	Others Forest ... 428,222 ... 3,257,803 <b>3,686,025</b>
<b>BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT.</b>					
<b>NAMES OF THE TALUKA.</b>					
1	South Salsette	92,022	12,549	6,944	Others Forest ... 12,024 ... 2,520 <b>14,544</b>
2	Ambernath	7,110	1,422	426	Others Forest ... 322 ... 1,500 <b>1,822</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>99,132</b>	<b>13,971</b>	<b>7,370</b>	Others Forest ... 17,246 ... 3,519 <b>20,765</b>
	<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34</b>	<b>45,625,521</b>	<b>425,122</b>	<b>4,223,029</b>	<b>3,212,627</b>
	<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1922-23</b>	<b>42,525,722</b>	<b>226,722</b>	<b>4,223,022</b>	<b>2,621,622</b>

No. III—contd.

Cultivable assessed land.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
Cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Allotment.
	Unoccupied.	Trees or specially reserved.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,738	22,180	160	1,125,711	2,301	224,528
821	21,027	.....	2,125,925	22,222	1,054,222
1,527	21,722	834	1,505,524	17,320	602,424
520	22,222	1,222	222,222	2,222	2,222
2,222	2,222	210	724,717	104	77,242
222	1,422	2,174	1,222,222	4,124	212,222
.....	.....	.....	2,222	.....	2,122
7,222	122,222	2,222	7,222,222	22,222	2,122,222
2,222	722	117	12,112	12	22,722
2	22	.....	2,222	17	2
2,222	722	117	22,222	22	22,722
22,222	222,222	1,122,222	22,222,222	1,122,222	1,222,222
22,222	222,222	1,122,222	22,222,222	1,122,222	1,222,222



## APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts  
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedar.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Northern Division.</b>						
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad ... ..	1,575	68,905 0 0	1,333 0 0	111	7,609 0 0	1,148 0 0
Kaira ... ..	700	14,369 0 0	681 0 0	7	1,504 0 0	199 0 0
Broach and Panch Mahals...	1,908	22,012 0 0	1,536 0 0	25	683 0 0	154 0 0
Surat ... ..	230	8,186 0 0	194 0 0	7	622 0 0	122 0 0
Thana ... ..	3,281	1,28,777 0 0	3,616 0 0	67	2,811 0 0	266 0 0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>2,41,549 0 0</b>	<b>7,362 0 0</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>14,829 0 0</b>	<b>2,197 0 0</b>
<b>Central Division.</b>						
Ahmednagar ... ..	1,155	33,022 0 0	1,068 0 0	66	1,738 0 0	232 0 0
East Khandesh ... ..	1,428	32,709 0 0	1,360 0 0	44	1,425 0 0	342 0 0
West Khandesh ... ..	72	1,242 0 0	67 0 0			
Nasik ... ..	1,238	41,739 0 0	1,161 0 0	31	740 0 0	170 0 0
Poona ... ..	3,234	52,129 0 0	2,760 0 0	122	4,321 0 0	466 0 0
Satara ... ..	1,155	25,442 0 0	1,068 0 0	11	207 0 0	78 0 0
Sholapur ... ..	2	78 0 0	9 0 0	2	44 0 0	11 0 0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,801</b>	<b>1,91,678 0 0</b>	<b>7,464 0 0</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>8,795 0 0</b>	<b>1,342 0 0</b>

No. IV.

*of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1934.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 150.						
Number of habitation.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. & p.	A. g. a.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11	62	1,451	23	1,393 9 0	400 0 0	719	—	—	—
1	11	15	3	1,323 0 0	304 0 0	324	—	—	—
16	551	147	10	595 0 0	85 0 0	172	5	15	47
			19	551 0 0	91 0 0	459	26	456	2,607
23	555	100	17	502 0 0	372 0 0	572	22	123	715
51	1,501	1,723	31	4,423 0 0	1,004 0 0	2,555	142	595	3,429
227	5,217	1,001	357	2,405 0 0	931 0 0	841	—	—	—
24	940	412	123	2,253 0 0	1,597 0 0	2,851	—	—	—
2	80	80	49	511 0 0	387 0 0	551	—	—	—
80	2,202	599	14	177 0 0	125 0 0	156	—	—	—
63	2,082	297	15	214 0 0	143 0 0	198	—	—	—
31	1,143	577	1	32 0 0	15 0 0	129	—	—	—
55	1,714	42	9	31 0 0	122 0 0	19	—	—	—
472	12,920	2,222	293	4,255 2 0	2,225 0 0	4,202	—	—	—

## APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts  
Suburban District in the revenue*

District	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 158—contd.			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<b>Northern Division.</b>	<b>A. g. a.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>A. g. a.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Ahmedabad	.....	.....	400 0 0	719
Kaira	.....	.....	304 0 0	534
Broach and Panch Mahals	.....	.....	32 0 0	158
Surat	.....	.....	5 0 0	12
Thana	168 0 0	405	55 0 0	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>168 0 0</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>896 0 0</b>	<b>1,566</b>
<b>Central Division.</b>				
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Khandesh	8 0 0	9 0 0	1,529 0 0	2,309
West Khandesh	.....	.....	630 0 0 153 acres	486
Nasik	.....	.....	196 0 0	156
Poona	.....	.....	9 0 0	57
Satara	.....	.....	15 0 0	187
Sholapur	.....	.....	122 0 0	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 0 0</b>	<b>9 0 0</b>	<b>2,510 0 0</b>	<b>3,025</b>



## APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of  
Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of khaljedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Southern Division.</b>						
Belgaum ... ..	641	14,489	578	41	951	154
Bijapur ... ..	79	1,305	61	127	3,972	308
Dharwar ... ..	1,308	35,443	1,300	16	637	142
Kanara ... ..	613	10,959	468	352	3,330	317
Kolaba ... ..	192	19,001	173	.....	.....	.....
Rahmagiri ... ..	.....	.....	.....	473	4,415	534
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>89,615</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>11,285</b>	<b>2,253</b>
<b>Bombay Suburban District.</b>						
<b>Name of the Taluka—</b>						
South Salsette ... ..	1,112	42,084	1,015	1	220	50
Ambernath ... ..	41	909	22	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>42,993</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...</b>	<b>20,680</b>	<b>5,58,990</b>	<b>12,907</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>22,827</b>	<b>5,643</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1932-33 ...</b>	<b>24,151</b>	<b>7,41,421</b>	<b>22,422</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>53,495</b>	<b>2,953</b>

## No. IV—contd.

*the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1984—contd.*

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of haberdars.	For how much arrears.	Sales proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
11	878	68	84	748	825	714	2	2	600
23	1,428	587	4	85	89	77			
25	572	183	185	5,388	4,028	3,688			
29	608	397	240	10,758	4,860	10,849	848	1,572	2,889
35	2,652	132	18	850	742	289			
305	8,176	536							
							Sale proceedings are not completed.		
422	14,075	1,989	822	18,928	7,268	14,925	844	1,554	2,889
1,015	29,036	6,928	886	26,770	12,225	21,004	935	2,179	6,928
1,210	49,141	12,680	1,268	55,194	12,286	34,454	2,182	10,615	40,489

## APPENDIX.

*Returns of major and minor coercive processes in the  
Bombay Suburban District in the*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 133—contd.				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Acreage.	Area.
	Area.	Assess- ment.	Area.	Assess- ment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Southern Division.</b>	Acrea.	Rs.	Acrea.	Rs.		Acra.	
Belgaum	---	---	120	127	---	---	---
Bijapur	---	---	78	78	1	67	25
Dharwar	---	---	1,401	2,160	---	---	---
Kanara	1,266	5,814	3,368	4,060	1	24	0 8 3
Kolaba	---	---	---	---	1*	1,307	Khote share
Reimgiri	---	---	---	---	11*	569	Khote share 0 0 10 A. S. R. 10 0 0 land
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>5,814</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>7,388</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>A. S. R. 24 1 0 plus 0 0 20 Khote share</b>
<b>Bombay Suburban District.</b>							
<b>Name of the Taluka—</b>							
South Salsette	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ambernath	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1832-34</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>4,998</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>11,928</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>28 4 10</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1834-35</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>15,285</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>28 0 0</b>

No. IV—concl'd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1935—concl'd.*

property, Sec. 155.					Arrears and Imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acreg.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	28	12	200	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	0 8 8	1	11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
128	Khoti share 0 0 10	219	475	...	...	* Arrears recovered before sale.
151	A. E. S. 28 4 0 plus 0 0 10 Khoti share	138	585	...	...	* In 10 cases arrears recovered before sale.
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
200	28 4 20	157	2,930	...	...	
655	26	645	2,921	...	...	



## LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

### B—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

#### 1. SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole satisfactory. The Bukkur gauge reached 10·7 feet on 1st June 1933. Thereafter it continued to rise steadily and attained a maximum height of 16·8 feet on the 12th August 1933. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet was first reached on the 17th July 1933. This level of 13 feet and over continued till 8th September, i.e., for 54 days, as compared with 43 days in 1932, 27 days in 1931, 50 days in 1930 and 40 days the average of last three years. With the Barrage in operation, the Bukkur gauge has become inoperative and the Sarhad gauge is used as a reference gauge for the inundation canals in Upper Sind. The fair irrigating level of 11·0 feet on that gauge was first obtained on the 30th June and continued up to 9th September 1933 with the exception of three days—8th to 10th July 1933, i.e., it lasted for 69 days against 49 days during the previous year. The maximum reading obtained on that gauge was 13·9 on the 31st August 1933. On the Kotri gauge, the fair irrigating level of 17 feet was first reached on 2nd July 1933. This or a higher level lasted for a period of 92 days against 51 days in 1932.

The highest reading in the year was 16·8 feet on 12th August 1933 at Bukkur, 24·95 feet on 7th September at Kotri compared with 16·7 on 11th August 1932 at Bukkur and 21·6 feet on 1st September 1932 at Kotri and the maximum levels of 17·9 and 24·1 feet ever previously recorded on the two gauges.

This was the second year of the working of the Barrage canals and there the water supply was better this year on account of improvements carried out in water-courses. In the Dadu District, there were complaints regarding insufficiency of supply in the beginning of kharif. The Collector called a conference of the Public Works Department and Revenue Officers to remedy the defect, but the water-supply was somewhat delayed. In the Larkana District complaints were received about deficiency of water in the Northern Dadu Canal, North-Western Canal and the Warah Branch, though the gross figures of cultivation on those canals showed an excess over the forecast, which indicates a defect in distribution rather than supply. In the Nawabshah District, the kharif cultivation specially the cotton crop suffered in the Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas on account of drought as the water-supply was cut off early in June owing to serious damage to the Chanesar Regulator. The inundation canals in the Karachi District flowed a little late but with the timely rise in the river which maintained a good level up to the end of September, the inundation as a whole was excellent and complaints on that score few.

Floods occurred in the Hyderabad, Dadu and Karachi districts. In the Hyderabad District on account of unprecedented rise of water in the Indus between 3rd and 8th September 1933, the unprotected area between the old and the new Fuleli Canal was flooded and crops in about half a dozen dehs of the Hyderabad Taluka were damaged. The breaches in the river bund were promptly closed. Gratuitous relief from the Sind Flood Relief Fund to the extent of Rs. 1,000 was distributed among the sufferers from the floods. In the Dadu District, the hill torrents caused some anxiety and trouble in the Kakar and Johi talukas but did little damage to the crops. In the Kakar Taluka flood water was drained off by the Public Works Department and a considerable area was released for rabi cultivation. Rain-floods in parts of the Karachi Taluka caused considerable damage to wells, bunds, houses and crops. The rains proved beneficial in the Barani tracts of the Karachi and Tatta talukas and in the areas where transplantation had been completed. To give some relief to the flood-stricken people, a flood relief committee was formed to provide building materials and other necessities of life to the sufferers. Takavi was also advanced for the reconstruction of wells and in some cases it was advanced in kind by supplying potato seeds.

The heavy rainfall caused some damage to kharif crops of the Larkana and Sukkur districts. In the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, it proved beneficial to the crops, helped the growth of fodder and enabled the agriculturists to undertake Barani cultivation. In the Desert Division of the Thar Parkar District, it resulted in the reduction of remission of land revenue from Rs. 71,659 in the preceding year to Rs. 381 in the year under report. The rainfall was, however, inadequate in the Nawabshah District, Mirpurkhas Division and desert part of the Nara Valley Division of the Thar Parkar District and in the hilly tracts of the Dadu District except Mahal Kohistan. The rabi crop in the Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts was damaged by frost. In the Sukkur District winds were also responsible for some damage to the crops. In the Karachi District, the Kharif crops in all the talukas of the Shah-Bunder Division except Shahbunder Taluka suffered from "Ruro" and rats and a sum of Rs. 1,300 was spent on rat-destruction. The Agricultural Department rendered valuable assistance to zamindars by means of demonstrations and propaganda in controlling "Ruro". The Province was, however, entirely free from any visitation of locusts throughout the year under report. Agricultural prices showed no improvement and with a view to affording some relief to zamindars, Government sanctioned special remission ranging from 12½ per cent. to 25 per cent. for both rabi and kharif crops in the non-Barrage areas. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas as the settlements there had been revised only recently and the fall in prices thereafter had not been so serious as to call for any general remissions.

The state of public health continued to be satisfactory in the year under review. Malaria prevailed as usual throughout the Province

but in a mild form. Touring medical officers afforded considerable relief in various talukas. Quinine was distributed freely as usual. Cerebro-spinal fever made its appearance for the first time in the Larkana and Nawabshah districts but precautionary measures were taken instantly and the number of cases was accordingly small. There were three deaths on that account in the Nawabshah District. The number of deaths due to Pneumonia in Thar Parkar District was 675 against 884 during the previous year. Small-pox appeared in all districts and was severe in the Karachi District, the number of deaths there being 378. The Province was free from cholera or plague.

The condition of cattle was satisfactory on the whole. Fodder was everywhere adequate except in the Mirpurkhas Division and the desert portion of the Nara Valley Division of the Thar Parkar District. In the Nawabshah District its shortage was felt in some talukas only towards the end of the year. It is gratifying to note that the total mortality from contagious diseases is decreasing every year as is shown by the following figures of mortality during the last three years:—

1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
29,347	12,430	5,936

The decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of deaths from rinderpest among bovine cattle and other animals from 10,229 and 143 to 1,748 and 2, respectively. The number of deaths from hæmorrhagic-septicæmia, however, increased from 288 in the previous year to 415 in the year under report. Parasitic Gastritis appeared among bovine cattle in the Nawabshah, Sukkur and Dadu districts and among other cattle in all the districts except Thar Parkar and Larkana. The number of cases reported was 1,598 attacks and 984 deaths among bovine and 3,421 attacks and 2,421 deaths among sheep and goats. Most of the deaths among bovine cattle occurred in the Dadu District. The Services of Veterinary Surgeons were secured as usual. Preventive inoculations against rinderpest were carried out in the case of 43 outbreaks, the number of animals inoculated being 3,209 against 11,339 in 133 outbreaks in the previous year. The number of inoculations against Hæmorrhagic-septicæmia was 211.

## 2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 20·73 lacs over the previous year's figures. This increase was shared by all the districts except Karachi and Nawabshah and was due to the cultivation of a larger area of land with crops paying rates of assessment higher than the average rates. The decrease in the Karachi and Nawabshah districts is attributed to an increase in cultivation of crops paying rates of assessment lower than the average rates.

### 3. ALIENATIONS.

*(Column 5 of Appendix I.)*

Under this head, there is a net increase of Rs. 0·41 lac in the figures of the year under report compared with the preceding year. Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Dadu districts all contribute to this increase which is due to the revised rates of assessment and decreased cultivation in jagirs.

### 4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

*(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)*

There is a net increase of Rs. 17·87 lacs under this head over the figures of the previous year. This is contributed by all districts except Karachi. Taking the districts individually, Hyderabad shows the largest increase, viz., 6·74 lacs due to increased cultivation of crops paying higher rates of assessment and to the disposal of Government land on permanent and khas mokal tenures in the Barrage area. Next come Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Larkana, Dadu, Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts showing an increase of Rs. 5·38 lacs, 3·32 lacs, 1·68 lacs, ·69 lac, ·58 lac and ·39 lac, respectively, due to increase of cultivation on account of the perennial supply in the Barrage area and to the favourable inundation in the non-Barrage area. Karachi District was responsible for a decrease of Rs. ·91 lac on account of a large area cultivated in the previous year on khas mokal having remained fallow.

### 5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

*(Column 12 of Appendix I.)*

There is a net increase of Rs. 3·22 lacs over the past year's figures. It was shared by all the districts. The greatest enhancement in any district is that of ·96 lac in the Sukkur which was mainly attributable to the introduction of the system of levying lease-money on khas mokal grants, which approximately amounted to Rs. ·70 lac and to increased remokal fines amounting to Rs. ·20 lac. The same reasons accounted for an increase of Rs. ·41, ·36, ·27, and ·24 lac, respectively, in the districts of Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, Dadu and Hyderabad. The increase of Rs. ·47 lac in the Thar Parkar District was due to increased realizations from malkano for agricultural and non-agricultural lands and fines for unauthorized cultivation and that of Rs. ·19 lac in the Larkana District to levy of lease-money and enhancement in fines for unauthorized cultivation and malkano on agricultural lands. The increase of Rs. ·33 lac in the Karachi District was mainly due to larger receipts from malkano on agricultural and non-agricultural lands.

## 6. REMISSIONS.

*(Column 24 of Appendix I.)*

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year excluding special remissions which were granted on account of continued fall in prices and which amounted to Rs. 7·96 lacs, was Rs. 23·48 lacs against Rs. 18·70 lacs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 4·78 lacs is shared by all districts except those of Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. It is noticeable under all the headings excepting deficiency of water and adverse winds remissions of account of which fell from Rs. 10·96 and ·28 to 7·76 and ·04 lacs, respectively. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of floods, frost, locusts and other insects, writes-off and other causes rose from Rs. 1·59, ·09, 1·34, 0·24 and 3·49 lacs in the preceding year to Rs. 2·54, 4·94, 2·13, 1·20 and 4·27 lacs, respectively, during the year under report.

## 7. SUSPENSIONS.

*(Column 25 of Appendix I.)*

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 2·11 lacs against Rs. 8·80 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 1·23 lacs relate to the year under report and 0·88 lac the previous year. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

## 8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

*(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)*

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 163·11 lacs against Rs. 139·23 lacs in the previous year.

## 9. COLLECTIONS.

*(Column 26 of Appendix I.)*

The total collections amounted to Rs. 145·43 lacs or 89·16 per cent. of the net demand against 96·41 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district is as under :—

District.	Percentage.
Karachi .. .. .	83·55
Hyderabad .. .. .	79·12
Thar Parkar .. .. .	81·49
Nawabshah .. .. .	93·04
Dadu .. .. .	95·24
Larkana .. .. .	95·01
Sukkur .. .. .	96·26
Upper Sind, Frontier .. .. .	99·78

It will appear from the above that collections in all districts except Karachi, Hyderabad, and Thar Parkar were satisfactory. The main reasons for the low collections in these districts are:—

In Karachi District a succession of lean years, Hyderabad the same as Karachi District and Thar Parkar the overwhelming indebtedness of many zamindars. The figures for Upper Sind Frontier reflect great credit on the revenue staff and the zamindars, though liberal remission did help.

#### 10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 19.80 lacs against Rs. 13.81 lacs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 0.25 lac has since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 19.55 lacs, of which Rs. 10.11 lacs relate to former years and Rs. 9.44 lacs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under:—

Particulars	Current year.	Previous year.	Total.
	(Rs. in lacs.)	(Rs. in lacs.)	(Rs. in lacs.)
(a) Under suspensions	1.34	0.66	1.79
(b) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind	0.15	0.44	0.59
(c) Under legal process	8.16	9.02	17.17
(d) Under correspondence for remission			
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.44</b>	<b>10.11</b>	<b>19.55</b>

The figures under (a) show a net decrease of Rs. 6.47 lacs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show an increase from Rs. 0.57 lac to Rs. 0.59 lac. The unauthorized arrears under (c) amounted to Rs. 17.17 lacs compared with Rs. 4.72 lacs shown last year. The increase in the unauthorized arrears is shared by all the districts except Upper Sind Frontier. The greatest increase, viz., Rs. 6.58 lacs, was in the Thar Parkar District and was due to indebtedness of zamindars on account of economic depression and failure of crops on account of frost, adverse winds and untimely shower in June 1934, which damaged wheat lying in the fields. The increase of Rs. 2.82 and 1.31 lacs in the Hyderabad and Karachi districts, respectively, was due to succession of lean years. The increase of Rs. 1.40 lacs in the Nawabshah District was due to economic depression. The increase in the remaining three districts was small.

## 11. TAKAVI.

*(Appendix II.)*

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0.37 lac against Rs. 0.79 lac in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0.10 lac were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0.27 lac under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0.42 lac was shared by all the districts.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 58.83 lacs (column 4) against Rs. 63.00 lacs in the preceding year, Rs. 30.00 lacs were due for recovery during the year of which Rs. 5.10 lacs or 10.2 per cent. were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 44.90 lacs, which is accounted for as under :—

	Rs. in lacs.
Unauthorized arrears	40.20
Authorized arrears	3.33
Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind	1.37
Total	44.90

The unauthorized arrears this year as shown above amounted to Rs. 40.20 lacs against Rs. 38.54 lacs in the previous year. The increase is shared by all the districts except Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Dadu. It is greatest in the Thar Parkar District, which alone was responsible for more than 5 lacs and is due to the continued economic depression. The recovery in that district has, however, improved being 11.21 per cent. against 4.94 per cent. in the preceding year, as a result of the revised scheme of repayment of takavi loans sanctioned in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated the 15th March 1934. Suspensions decreased from Rs. 11.14 lacs to Rs. 3.33 lacs, the decrease being confined to all the districts except Karachi and Dadu. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind increased from Rs. 1.08 lacs to Rs. 1.37 lacs in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution, No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in statement A.

The inspection of takavi works by mukhtiankars was satisfactory except in the Nawabshah District. The inspection of improvement works by the Sub-divisional Officers was inadequate in the Nawabshah District. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection work.

In all two cases came to notice in which takavi loans were misapplied and were, therefore, recovered.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5752, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

## 12. COERCIVE PROCESSES:

*(Appendix III.)*

There was an increase in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code in all the districts of the Province excepting Karachi and Larkana districts, the highest increase, viz., 5,711 being in the Hyderabad District. The increase is mainly attributable to the low prices of agricultural products and the general economic depression on account of which most of the zamindars are not able to dispose of their produce in time to pay the land revenue dues before the fixed dates. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,12,381 against Rs. 1,02,793 in the preceding year.

Action under section 148, Land Revenue Code, was taken only in the Karachi and Dadu districts and the number of persons proceeded against was 36. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 223.

The number of cases of distraint of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code, decreased from 360 to 336 and that of forfeitures under section 153, Land Revenue Code, from 117 to 31.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in two cases against one in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 2,811. Action under section 157, Land Revenue Code, was resorted to in ten cases as in the preceding year.

## 13. AREA.

*(Appendix IV.)*

There is a net increase of 1,429 acres in the total area of the Province (column 3). The increase is spread over all the districts except Dadu and Nawabshah, the greatest increase, viz., 3,160 and 2,310, being recorded in Hyderabad and Larkana districts due to survey measurements. Karachi, Thar Parkar, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts showed an increase, respectively, of 1,638, 806, 332, and 29 acres owing to formation of alluvial lands and survey and bigoti measurements. Decrease of 5,518 and 1,328 acres in the Nawabshah and Dadu districts, respectively, was, due to bigoti measurement.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net decrease of 63,259 acres which is contributed by Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Larkana and Sukkur districts. The decrease is mostly confined to Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts and was due to the fact that a larger area was given out for cultivation from this class of land and to the transfer of land from this head to other heads. The increase of 12,309 acres in the Dadu District, 2,810 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier District and 1,061 acres in the Karachi District was mostly due to less cultivation and to certain lands having been desurveyed on account of loss of boundary marks.



Column 5 (unculturable land) shows a net increase of 3,408 acres and that has been contributed by all the districts except Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and Larkana where the aggregate decrease of 16,161 is due to survey measurements and more cultivation on khas mokal tenure. Taking the districts individually, the largest increase, viz. 7,179 acres, occurs in the Nawabshah District and is mostly attributable to land set apart for the Barrage Department for Project purposes. Next comes the Dadu District which shows an increase of 4,684 acres as a result of decreased khas mokal and unauthorized cultivation in this class of land. The districts of Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Karachi show, respectively, an increase of 3,082, 3,053 and 1,571 acres which is due to decrease in khas mokal and remokal cultivation, erosion of land and errors in the previous year's figures.

The table below shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total	Area relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi .. .. .	595	..	595	145
Hyderabad .. .. .	31,525	1,581	23,106	438
Thar Parkar .. .. .	49,668	1,806	51,174	507
Nawabshah .. .. .	37,935	2,001	39,936	..
Dadu .. .. .	3,011	907	3,918	..
Larkana .. .. .	6,629	3,768	10,397	2
Sukkur .. .. .	3,200	1	3,261	..
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	1,791	1,382	3,053	42
Total for 1933-34 .. .. .	1,24,414	11,026	1,35,440	1,134
Total for 1932-33 .. .. .	1,28,363	10,210	1,38,573	3,679

The decrease between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the previous year is apparently due to economic depression.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8294, dated 20th November 1898, is given in the following statement:—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by auctions.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi .. .. .	7	588	8,161		
Hyderabad .. .. .		23,106	6,39,598		
Thar Parkar .. .. .	10	38,590	27,55,824	12,574	6,07,277
Nawabshah .. .. .		2,607	39,109	37,329	28,92,877
Dadu .. .. .		3,861	2,94,066	87	6,652
Larkana .. .. .	356	10,037	6,05,579		
Sukkur .. .. .	323	3,038	1,35,830	4	700
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	67	2,996	23,648		
Total	663	84,813	44,98,844	49,964	35,07,566

The area of 663 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as under:—

	Acres.
Land granted to military pensioners—	
in the Larkana District .. .. .	356
in the Sukkur District .. .. .	183
Forfeited land regranted on payment of land revenue—	
in the Sukkur District .. .. .	2
in the Upper Sind Frontier District .. .. .	67
Land granted as compensation in the Sukkur District .. .. .	4
Land granted in exchange of an equal area of land relinquished—	
in the Karachi District .. .. .	7
in the Sukkur District .. .. .	34
Land granted in place of that erroneously resumed by Government as intestate property in Thar Parkar District .. .. .	10
Total .. .. .	663

The aggregate realizations from malkano and proceeds of auctions amounted to Rs. 80,04,410 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 59-6-0 as against Rs. 60-10-0 during the last year. The decrease is small and calls for no comment.

#### 14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. *General.*—During the year under report, the Province of Sind continued to struggle against the economic depression. The growth of economic nationalism in most countries and the measures adopted for its achievement, such as tariff barriers, exchange restrictions and other impediments to foreign trade again clogged the wheels of international trade, and the fluctuating currencies of many foreign countries coupled with the uncertainty of Indian tariff rates drove the traders to adopt the most hand-to-mouth methods of business. The Province had to face the boycott by Japan of its principal export, viz., cotton, from July to December 1933.

2. *Maritime trade.*—The aggregate value of both the foreign and coasting trade amounted to Rs. 42·39 crores as against Rs. 44·80 crores in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 2·41 crores or 5 per cent. Foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total or 28·47 crores.

Under foreign trade, the value of exports rose from 12·14 crores to 14·37 crores, i.e., by 18 per cent., while that of imports fell from 17·87 crores to 14·10 crores, i.e., by 21 per cent.

The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, wool and raw hides and skins. Shipments of cotton expanded by no less than 3·19 crores in value, on account of a good all-round demand and an excellent crop with which to meet it. The exchange ratio was also in favour of India as compared with other cotton producing countries. The largest purchaser was Japan, despite its boycott for a considerable portion of the year. There was no demand for Indian wheat from Europe as internal consumption continued to keep its price at a level well above world parity.

The decrease in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton piece-goods, woollen goods, sugar and artificial silk. Cotton piece-goods alone were responsible for a fall of 2·39 crores. Shipments of sugar fell from 89,105 tons valued at Rs. 0·93 crore to 61,688 tons valued at Rs. 0·63 crore. The drop in the import of sugar is attributable to the continued expansion of indigenous production stimulated by the high protective duties and the decreased consumption due to the low purchasing power of the people.

The outstanding event of the year in regard to India's trade was the conclusion of the Indo-Japanese Agreement, which ensures the export of a specified quantity of Indian cotton annually to Japan in exchange for a specified maximum quantity of cotton piece-goods, which that country may export to India.

The coasting trade suffered a further setback owing to fewer arrivals of Indian cotton piece-goods from Bombay and decreased shipments of wheat to Bombay, Calcutta and Burma, and gram to Madras. Its value fell from Rs. 14·78 crores to Rs. 13·92 crores showing a decrease of Rs. 0·86 crores. The new salt industry of Karachi continued to show progress, shipments to Calcutta having advanced from 33,505 tons to 34,517 tons.

Local trade showed no improvement on account of the economic depression.

3. *Trade of Sind elsewhere than Karachi.*—The traders of Sind dealing with foreign countries are chiefly the Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad, Bhatia merchants of Tatta in the Karachi District and the Shikarpuri merchants in the Sukkur District.

The Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad do business almost entirely outside India and, all round the world dealing in the Chinese silks, Japanese cotton, toys, curios and other articles of foreign manufacture. Their trade has suffered on account of the world-wide trade depression.

The Bhatia merchants of Tatta do business in Karachi and Bombay where they deal in pearls and other trades and have their agencies in Bahrein for buying pearls. Some of them retain their homes in Tatta but every year more and more are abandoning that place and settling permanently in Karachi and Bombay.

The trade of Shikarpuri merchants with Persia, Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan (Bokhara) has gradually disappeared and has virtually ceased to exist. The Shikarpuris are still successful bankers and prosper in Bombay, Madras and Burma.

4. *Raw materials.*—Burnt lime of good quality manufactured at Laki and Bholari stations and "Fuller's earth" excavated from the hills near Thano Bulakhan in Mahal Kohistan are exported in large quantities by rail to Karachi and other places in Sind.

5. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life of people. The number of cotton ginning factories, however, increased by 3—2 in the Hyderabad District and 1 in the Thar Parkar District, and some more factories are being opened in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts as a result of increased cotton cultivation due to Barrage irrigation. The output of the working factories in the Thar Parkar District increased from 856,000 maunds to 1,361,000 maunds as a result of extensive cultivation. The number of rice husking and flour mills rose from 19 to 23 in the Thar Parkar District but fell in the Larkana District from 144 to 143. A cane crushing factory financed by some Karachi and Hyderabad capitalists for a Sind Sugar Industry is being constructed at Pritamabad in the Sinjhoro Taluka of the Nawabshah District. A small sugar factory was started at Begarji in the Sukkur District but it soon had to close down as it could not get a good and adequate supply of cane. The two leather tanneries at Pano-Akil in the Sukkur District continue to work. The brass and copper industries at Khairpur Daharki, are financed by Hindu traders, the manufacturers being merely skilled labourers. A factory started at Sukkur combines the manufacture of brass and aluminium utensils, biscuits, lemon and other sweet drops. Another factory opened there is manufacturing cigarettes. Copra oil is prepared at Karachi and Sukkur on a large scale and exported to other parts of India.

The small indigenous cloth industry continued as usual. The number of silk cloth factories at Rohri increased from 2 to 3. The cloth prepared from these factories is exported to various stations in Sind but owing to the general trade depression there is not much demand from outside. The factory of Seth Gangaram Khushaldas of Gharibabad Quarter at Sukkur continues to manufacture sulphuric acid by the chamber process. The weaving school started at Hala in the Hyderabad District continues to be popular. One private technical school has also been opened at Daharki in the Sukkur District for weaving and metal work but lacks financial support. A demonstration class was started by the Industries Department at that place with a view to demonstrating the benefits of modern handlooms but no weaver is reported to have taken advantage of it.

Woolen carpets continue to be made at Nawabshah and at Bubak and Phulji of the Dadu District and in the Nara Valley Sub-division of the Thar Parkar District. They are generally disposed of locally. The business is not run on an organised system but is carried on as a handicraft. The dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthenware, "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as usual.

6. *Fisheries*.—Fisheries in Sind are conducted in :—

- (i) Sea,
- (ii) River,
- (iii) Canals,
- (iv) Lakes and other natural depressions.

(i) Sea fish are caught and cured at Shamspir and Ibrahim Hyderi near Karachi. The fish is sold extensively in Northern India. Sea-fishing is also being developed round the mouths of the Indus commencing from Sokhi in the Shahbunder Taluka of the Karachi District. Besides the above places the chief fishing grounds of the Karachi fishermen are off the coast of the Lashela state and along the coast of the Ghorabari Taluka of the Karachi District. The fish bone crushing factory at Malir which was faring reasonably well, has been removed as its situation proved dangerous to public health.

(ii) to (iv) The fisheries in the river Indus are disposed of in auction by the District Local Boards concerned, in the canals by the Public Works Department and in lakes and natural water-courses by the Revenue Department to local fishermen on payment of a reasonable rent.

In the Sukkur District the right of fishing within a portion of the river Indus near Sukkur and above the Barrage is enjoyed as a monopoly by the Sukkur and Rohri Pabas (fishermen) since time immemorial on payment of Rs. 20-0-0 and Rs. 38-2-0, respectively. Since the opening of the Barrage, however, the quantity of Pala fish in that district decreased very considerably because the fish migrate annually upstream and on reaching the Barrage gates are held up with the result that there is a great collection of Pala fish in the waters immediately below the Barrage. The aforesaid Pabas, therefore, suffered and the

District Local Board gained. The former represented their case and it has been tentatively decided that for one year 1934-35 the Fabas should be allowed to fish within 2 miles downstream leaving 1,600 feet below the Barrage gates. The question will be reviewed after the fishing season of 1934-35.

In the Dadu District the revenues from fisheries have decreased owing to the Barrage operations which have reduced the volume of water drained into the shallow lakes and natural water-courses. The local Mirbahars depending for livelihood on this business are, therefore, hardly able to make more than what is sufficient for their livelihood, but in some cases have been compensated with land grants by the Revenue Officer.

#### 15. PRICES.

There was a further fall in prices of all staple agricultural commodities except Bajri. The low prices are due to the world wide depression, the extension of cultivation as a result of the working of the Barrage canals and a lack of demand from foreign markets. The improvement in the price of Bajri is due to the demand from Marwar coupled with the decrease in the area of this crop. As in previous years, Government again afforded relief to the zamindars of the non-Barrage area in the shape of special remissions of land revenue ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent.

There was a further fall in the prices of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee showed a further decline on account of abundant pasture due to the heavy rainfall.

#### 16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained steady during the year except in the Nawabshah, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts. In these three districts there was a slight fall due to the fall in the prices. In the Nawabshah District, it was due also to the importation of foreign labour from Cutch, Marwar, the Punjab, etc. In Karachi, labour was, as usual, supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, Sind and other places specially the United Provinces, though on account of good rains in Cutch and Kathiawar a large number of persons returned to their native places to cultivate their fields, after a short stay of 6 months in Karachi.

There was no labour strike or other form of unrest in the Province. The relations between the zamindar and the Hari were normal.

#### 17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

##### *Grant Of Land On Impartible Tenure.*

The condition of impartibility continues to be applied to all survey numbers within the Barrage and non-Barrage areas in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702/24-III, dated the 6th October 1931.

The statement below shows the area given out on impartible tenure in each district:—

District.	Barrage area.		Non-Barrage area.	
	A.	S.	A.	S.
Karschl	..	..	1,247	30
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..
Thar Parkar	..	..	..	..
Nawabshah	..	..	..	..
Dadu	..	..	..	..
Larkana	..	..	..	..
Sukkur	..	..	1,232	33
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..

The construction of a Railway Line, Jhudo-Pithoro, has been sanctioned and the work is approaching completion. It is expected that the line will be opened for traffic in May 1935. Besides, another Branch Line from Hiral to Jhol, which is under contemplation, will, when introduced, facilitate the export of the enhanced agricultural produce consequent upon the functioning of the Barrage Canals in the remaining portion of the Nara Valley Sub-division.

**STATEMENT A.**

*Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1928-29 to 1932-33.*

Year.	Total amount of advance made under:			Balance of advances of previous years outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1928-29 ..	7,840	67,927	2,98,270	37,06,280	41,99,717	7,51,500	24,908	33,53,259	1,16,335
1929-30 ..	21,600	2,74,302	24,18,102	33,55,224	53,71,428	5,37,006	507	60,33,512	33,507
1930-31 ..	....	80,970	6,13,723	60,32,347	67,23,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	22,927
1931-32 ..	2,000	41,842	52,000	65,04,984	56,01,236	2,23,432	....	62,17,797	1,01,051
1932-33 ..	....	23,265	56,879	62,21,142	62,00,387	4,55,380	150	58,44,987	1,70,290



APPENDIX No. I.

## APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unallotted	Inam		Assessment on unoccupiable land	Net allotments of total inam	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
	Rs.	Ac.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	780*	6	25,93,327	5,22,905	1,02,328	20,72,923	584
Hyderabad	960	69	61,40,752	12,77,040	2,14,909	20,05,082	441
Thar Parkar	320*	2	1,11,12,972	22,22,227	1,70,240	24,05,013	216
Nawabshah	755	12	75,70,627	27,04,005	1,21,772	19,35,055	2,212
Dadu	421	12	51,15,000	12,20,924	2,22,720	22,25,252	22
Larkana	422†	12	22,24,524	7,22,222	2,22,722	2,22,722	222
Sukkur	623	22	25,12,022	12,12,222	1,12,222	22,02,072	1,742
Upper Sind Frontier	220	4	22,12,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,02,222	222
Total for 1922-1924	5,227	147	2,02,22,222	1,22,74,222	22,22,222	1,74,55,222	12,022
Total for 1922-1922	5,222	147	1,22,22,222	1,22,22,222	22,22,222	1,74,55,222	12,022

\* Decrease of 1 dch in the Karachi District is due to the wrong number shown last year and that of 2 dchs in the Thar Parkar District is due to the amalgamation of certain dchs owing to rectification survey.

† Increase of 1 dch in the Larkana District is due to one of the dchs having been split in two owing to introduction of block survey.

No. I.

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1934

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Trusts and miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less balance	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (9) to (13) minus (10), (14)
Government concessional land including specially induced	Alienated lands	Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Highway					
a	b	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
7,36,492	3,335	65,028	56,945	81,547	—	3,335	Remissions .....	9,53,000
							Suspensions .....	2,48,741
							Collections .....	1,197
							Unauthorized .....	6,37,715
								10,365
26,16,378	1,19,263	13,254	1,845	1,37,189	—	1,19,263	Remissions .....	26,37,639
							Suspensions .....	4,23,315
							Collections .....	24,075
							Unauthorized .....	19,78,858
								3,21,719
25,67,375	13,580	8,000	13,933	1,39,146	—	11,698	Remissions .....	27,77,947
							Suspensions .....	5,43,177
							Collections .....	37,328
							Unauthorized .....	31,02,630
								3,26,312
27,32,623	11,223	3,534	24,215	1,14,365	—	11,221	Remissions .....	28,37,335
							Suspensions .....	2,75,638
							Collections .....	15,327
							Unauthorized .....	24,22,115
								1,14,325
13,17,923	6,421	3,753	41,713	53,495	—	3,403	Remissions .....	14,18,937
							Suspensions .....	3,37,398
							Collections .....	1,308
							Unauthorized .....	11,51,669
								23,667
26,37,363	3,439	11,347	32,653	67,464	—	7,923	Remissions .....	27,40,043
							Suspensions .....	4,47,404
							Collections .....	16,173
							Unauthorized .....	26,16,879
								89,637
17,73,374	31,322	29,606	40,169	1,00,400	—	31,322	Remissions .....	18,04,699
							Suspensions .....	3,63,734
							Collections .....	5,373
							Unauthorized .....	15,13,541
								39,961
16,37,162	6,307	3,378	54,563	37,767	—	6,303	Remissions .....	18,31,329
							Suspensions .....	6,39,541
							Collections .....	11,373
							Unauthorized .....	11,30,805
								404
1,32,70,325	1,22,627	1,47,429	2,79,530	6,65,164	—	1,22,627	Remissions .....	1,32,92,957
							Suspensions .....	30,50,864
							Collections .....	1,32,559
							Unauthorized .....	1,43,73,613
								3,31,731
1,51,11,261	1,26,326	1,44,319	3,51,644	5,32,935	—	1,26,326	Remissions .....	1,51,37,586
							Suspensions .....	33,53,639
							Collections .....	2,33,123
							Unauthorized .....	1,33,33,633
								2,33,639

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1931-32	Year 1932-33	Other years	Year 1931-32	Year 1932-33
	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	1,00,004 60,389 8,977 8,448 71,361 6,907	43,643 15 2,913 4,125 25,525 2,657	25,255 928 1,157 4,730 12,725 5,452	5,558 2,704 1,425 2,409 71,024 754	2,222 527 202 222 22,222 1,222	10,541 2,222 1,222 222 1,21,222 2,722
Hydrabad	7,243 4,954 2,01,202	2,222 1,404 42,244	11,222 4,224 77,144	22,222 42,222 77,144	12,222 27,224 20	27,412 25,212 22,422
Thar Parkar	185 10,754 2,00,312 12,222	1,124 12,202 22,222 12,222	22,222 20,222 22,222 2,222	22,222 20,222 22,222 2,222	22,222 22,222 22,222 2,222	22,222 22,222 22,222 2,222
Mawababab	5,222 5,174 2,122 2,122	2,222 2,222 7,122 421	12,222 20,224 21,222 7,221	2,712 1,222 2,744 12,222	222 2,222 2,222 2,222	22,222 20,222 7,222 2,222
Dadu	1,122 210 4,222 222 222 2,222 2,222	27 274 7,207 412 2,222 2,222 1,222	2,224 2,722 22,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	212 12,222 1,222 1,222 1,222	222 1,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	1,222 2,222 41,222 2,222 2,222 2,222
Larkana	422 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	222 222 222 222 222	222 222 222 222 222	2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222
Sukkur	2,472 1,724 221 20,212	222 222 222 2,424	1,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	222 222 222 222	222 222 222 222	2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222
Upper Sind Frontier	27,104 2,222 1,222	222 2,222 222	124 2,222 2,222	222 222 222	222 222 222	2,222 2,222 2,222
Total for 1932-33	5,00,222 20,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222	1,22,122 2,222 14,444 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222	2,22,222 14,221 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222	2,22,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	2,22,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222	2,22,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222 2,222
Total for 1931-32	1,12,222 2,222 22,222 22,222 2,222	1,22,222 224 22,222 22,222 22,222	2,22,222 2,712 22,222 1,00,222 22,222	2,22,222 222 2,222 22,222 22,222	2,22,222 222 22,222 22,222 22,222	2,22,222 2,222 22,222 22,222 22,222

No. I—contd.

22	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Gross original demand	Admitted or demand cancelled	Responded	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorised	Non-chargeable items	Remarks
Rs. 11,21,943	Rs. 2,12,228	Rs. 15,032	Rs. 7,12,725	Rs. 20,024	Rs. 1,41,122	Rs. 22,617	
22,22,222	4,22,728	22,221	12,27,221	17,222	2,12,224	12,221	
42,22,222	2,22,728	22,222	22,22,221	11,224	7,12,127	4,222	
20,70,222	2,70,227	22,227	22,22,222	14,222	1,21,222	2,222	
14,22,224	2,22,222	1,222	21,27,222	22,222	27,222	2,222	
22,27,222	4,22,222	24,224	22,22,222	2,227	1,17,274	7,121	
22,21,222	2,22,272	12,222	12,22,722	12,122	22,722	2,221	
12,22,222	2,22,221	22,221	12,22,227	2,222	2,222	2,224	Difference of Rs. 12,222 in the total of column 27 to 29 of the return and of column 28 and 29 of the previous year's return is due to the mistake committed by the Collector of Larkana last year in reporting the same.
1,22,22,224	21,22,274	2,11,222	1,22,22,222*	1,22,172	17,22,222	22,221	
1,72,72,222	22,22,214	2,22,221	1,22,22,122	1,21,222	2,22,222	22,222	

\* Collections before 1st April 1924 — Rs. 25,22,222  
 Collections after 1st April 1924 — 2,22,227  
 Total — 1,42,22,222

† Collections before 1st April 1924 — Rs. 22,121  
 Collections after 1st April 1924 — 12,222  
 Total — 22,221

APPENDIX

Annual abstract of takavi advances, recoveries, etc., for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1933	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 2 and 3	Installments due during the year	Collections			
						Actual collections	Remitted.	Written off	Total
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karachi	Principal	Rs. (1) 8,91,003	8,580	8,99,583	8,93,608	22,997	..	..	22,997
	Interest	1,15,084	22,126	1,47,210	1,47,078	4,732	..	..	4,732
Hyderabad	Principal	11,87,811	..	11,87,811	7,00,926	22,726	..	..	22,726
	Interest	1,92,025	1,405	1,93,430	1,01,220	9,887	..	..	9,887
Thar Parkar	Principal	27,02,427	11,026	27,13,453	22,22,594	1,22,269	..	..	1,22,269
	Interest	7,41,221	1,27,945	8,69,166	2,01,720	1,12,726	..	..	1,12,726
Newabshah	Principal	4,92,900	22,040	5,14,940	2,52,222	27,271	..	..	27,271
	Interest	12,420	22,421	34,841	42,022	27,265	..	..	27,265
Dadu	Principal	1,22,725	726	1,23,451	1,22,220	17,726	..	..	17,726
	Interest	22,525	4,220	26,745	22,222	2,626	..	..	2,626
Larkana	Principal	1,20,027	80	1,20,107	1,42,227	12,227	..	..	12,227
	Interest	12,525	2,421	14,946	12,522	2,722	..	..	2,722
Sukkur	Principal	4,24,242	2,240	4,26,482	4,14,722	22,022	..	..	22,022
	Interest	22,227	27,222	49,449	22,222	22,122	..	..	22,122
Upper Sind Frontier	Principal	2,42,227	2,220	2,44,447	2,42,227	10,747	..	..	10,747
	Interest	2,220	22,722	24,942	22,472	17,021	..	..	17,021
Total	Principal	22,42,222	22,222	22,64,444	22,00,222	2,10,221	..	..	2,10,221
	Interest	12,22,222	2,22,222	14,44,444	12,22,222	2,12,022	..	..	2,12,022
Grand total for 1933-1934		22,64,444	2,22,222	24,86,666	22,22,222	2,22,221	..	..	2,22,221
Grand total for 1932-1933		21,22,222	2,12,222	23,34,444	22,22,222	2,22,222	..	171	2,22,444

(1) Excludes Rs. 71 which were reported in excess by the Collector last year.  
 (2) Includes Rs. 523 which were reported less by the Collector last year.  
 (3) Do. Rs. 224 do. do. do.  
 (4) Do. Rs. 1,272 do. do. do.

No. II.

*Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1934.*

Balance on 30th September 1934.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Managers.	
Rs.	Pes.	Rs.	Pes.	Rs.	Pes.	
8,04,558		8,04,558	8,26,070	74,489	2,007	
1,68,488		1,68,488		1,41,818	789	
11,73,046		11,73,046	8,71,848		24,688	
1,80,444		1,80,444	88,877		8,568	
84,82,171		84,82,171	81,47,886	3,341	60,588	
8,85,810		8,85,810	7,85,687	880	32,418	
8,88,788		8,88,788	8,80,480	14,688	8,000	
80,888		80,888	18,188		878	
1,68,862		1,68,862	1,68,047	818	1,607	
84,488		84,488	80,401	888	488	
1,86,780		1,86,780	1,84,088	6,488	8,600	
14,188		14,188	9,878	880	488	
4,84,801		4,84,801	4,87,888	41,888	4,084	
47,871		47,871	85,878		777	
8,84,780		8,84,780	1,83,888	1,88,801	18,788	
16,888		16,888	4,881	10,547	1,848	
88,78,844		88,78,844	40,19,487	8,88,148	1,87,878	
12,11,844		12,11,844	9,87,878	1,88,888	89,888	
68,88,888		68,88,888	48,47,880	4,87,884	1,88,811	
88,48,888		88,48,888	87,88,884	11,44,884	1,88,888	

## APPENDIX

*Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind*

District	Notices.			Fines under Section 142.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabze-dars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
Karachi	7,321	Rs. 8,94,227	Rs. 8,422	88	Rs. 2,080	Rs. 220
Hyderabad	22,225	8,82,222	22,405	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	12,324	12,22,271	17,477	.....	.....	.....
Newabshah	17,222	12,22,722	12,222	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	11,222	2,44,222	12,222	1	.....	.....
Larkana	12,222	7,22,222	17,222	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	21,222	2,24,742	17,222	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	7,222	2,22,222	7,222	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1922-1924	1,27,222	22,22,222	1,12,222	88	Rs. 2,080	Rs. 220
Total for 1922-1923	1,12,112	22,14,722	1,22,722	88	Rs. 12,224	Rs. 122



No. III.

*for the revenue year ending 31st July 1902.*

Distrain of Moveables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 125, L. R. Code				
c Number of Kachhars.	e For how much arrears.	10 Sale proceeds.	11 Number of acres.	12 Arrears.	13 Acres.	14 Assessment.	Bold.
							15 Area.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres.
27	4,470	508	12	619	197	536	
27	12,554	2,614					
15	6,193	1,245	1	600	47	738	47
74	14,052	1,458					
10	622	297	2	2,207	440	2,207	125
109	15,227	5,740					
7	2,025	234	2	444	25	76	14
27	12,052	5,122	4	10	26	80	
536	70,476	24,910	21	4,415	735	4,907	115
229	1,04,266	22,622	117	15,207	2,622	2,800	149

## APPENDIX

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 183, L. R. Code—contd.				Remaining as Government waste.		Other  Number of cases.
	Sold—contd.		Restored on New Tanura.		Area.	Assessment.	
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Karachi	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thar Parkar	788	604	..	..	..	..	..
Nawabshah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dadu	880	2,738	835	1,327	..	..	..
Larkana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sukkur	48	908	11	23	..	..	..
Upper Sind Frontier	..	..	..	..	95	80	..
Total for 1933-1934	1,621	4,345	836	1,350	233	686	2
Total for 1935-1936	888	5,206	15	312	2,452	7,900	1

No. III—contd.

Immovable Property, Section 155, L. R. Code.								Arrears and Encumbrances Section 157, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
No. Arrears.	Acres.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern- ment.			
			Acres.	Assessment.	Proceeds.				
No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.			
2,106	1.107	1,106	1.107	1,120	2,011				
2,415	.45	174	.45	174	2,320				

## APPENDIX

Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Unsettled cultivable.	Deduct.				
				Uncultivable.	Not available for cultivation.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building of other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Assigned for special and public uses.			
					Factories.	Others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1	Karachi	5,224,828	1,022,277	2,245,227	222,222	22,571	22,779	2,222
2	Hyderabad	2,222,217	222,222	222,222	22,222	22,222	1,045	222
3	Thar Parkar	2,722,227	1,222,222	2,222,222	22,222	22,222	...	22
4	Newabshah	2,222,222	22,222	222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222
5	Dadu	2,222,222	222,222	2,222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222
6	Larkana	2,222,222	22,222	222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222
7	Sukkur	2,222,222	222,222	2,222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	2,222,222	222,222	222,222	22,222	22,222	22,222	222
	Total for 1922-1924.	22,222,222	2,222,222	22,222,222	222,222	22,222	222,222	2,222
	Total for 1922-1922.	22,222,222	2,222,222	22,222,222	222,222	22,222	222,222	2,222

No. IV.

*Sind for the year ending 31st July 1934.*

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land.						Remarks.
		Government.				Bigodi.	Allotment.	
		Ordinary.		Restricted.				
Unoccupied.	Fees or specially reduced.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
160,340	586	217,647	158,170	100,668	64,720	23,143	61,638	
465,495	2,900	658,306	414,941	166,091	191,078	808	275,245	
305,678	72	330,333	365,368	267,545	265,808	47,047	67,328	
402,877	3,069	417,017	415,158	268,308	127,549	14,830	76,080	
180,680	78	149,708	331,054	42,328	11,567	25,687	126,324	
169,315	278	481,939	168,905	26,148	12,922	14,181	321,421	
188,643	8,767	418,928	371,368	21,080	68,281	15,779	328,071	
68,544	84	489,123	242,688	20,708	42,107	12,326	34,268	
1,237,773	14,365	2,628,065	2,097,543	947,773	611,227	100,285	1,126,901	
2,033,414	16,429	3,009,178	2,017,401	750,304	602,622	128,404	1,128,900	

*Annual Reports.*

Land Revenue Administration  
Report of Bombay Presidency  
including Sind for 1933-34.

## GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## Resolution No. P. 68.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1935.

Letters from the Commissioner, N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the 18th December 1934 and 3rd January 1935.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind (Mr. E. E. Gibson, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 7145, dated the 20th December 1934.

Letter from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District (Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S.), No. A.D. M.P.R. 1, dated the 17th January 1935.

Letter from the Commissioner, C. D. (Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the 21st January 1935.

Letters from the Commissioner, S. D. (Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the 29th January and 6th, 14th and 28th February 1935.

Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1933-34, together with those of the Collectors and certain sub-divisional officers.

RESOLUTION.—The reports submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions and now under review show that, on the whole, there was little to complain of in the cultivating season 1933-34 in the Northern and Central Divisions of the Presidency proper. Rains were plentiful throughout. The general tendency was for the rain to set in early. In some instances there was considerable rainfall in May, after which, in some instances, the monsoon did not develop into a regular "monsoon condition" until late in July; while in other areas where the early rains had been more regular very bright prospects were spoilt to some extent by heavy rains rather late in the season. But where this was the case, the outturn of early kharif crops was by no means unsatisfactory, while late kharif and rabi crops were benefitted. The only unfavourable feature of the season which deserves special mention and which called for the grant of relief in some areas was the

advent of two spells of cold weather in January. The Gujarat districts of the Northern Division were more generally affected—the intensity of the frost and therefore the severity of the damage being less in the south than in the north. Certain areas of the Central Division also suffered damage, though in this Division the damage was even more sporadic than in Gujarat. Relief in the form of suspensions and remissions of land revenue was granted wherever necessary.

In the Southern Division, the season was less satisfactory, as the plentiful rainfall became in many places a hindrance rather than a help to the good development of crops on account of its being badly distributed—at times holding off altogether, at other times being excessive.

In Sind the season was on the whole satisfactory, the fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge or a higher level, lasting for 92 days as against 51 days in 1932. The unprecedented rise of water in the Indus early in September caused floods in the Hyderabad District while heavy rainfall or hill torrents produced a similar result in parts of the Karachi and Dadu districts. Necessary relief by way of remissions and gratuitous relief was given to sufferers from the floods. The heavy rainfall, however, proved beneficial to the riverain tracts of the Karachi, Hyderabad, and Thar Parkar districts. Frost accounted for some damage to rabi crops in Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts.

The Barrage canals functioned well on the whole, working better than in the previous year on account of improvements carried out in water courses; but unfortunately, kharif crops, especially cotton, suffered in the Nawabshah and Shahdadpur talukas through the water supply having to be cut off early in June on account of serious damage to the Chanesar Regulator.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was everywhere sufficient in the Presidency proper and in Sind, while fodder was also adequate except in certain parts of the Thar Parkar District in Sind. In the Nawabshah District shortage began to be felt in some talukas towards the end of the year.

In the Presidency proper the condition of cattle in the Northern and Central Divisions was satisfactory, conditions in the Central Division having improved considerably on those prevailing in the previous year. But in the Southern Division a virulent form of foot and mouth disease and also rinderpest caused much loss especially in the Ratnagiri District, where 2,899 cattle succumbed. It is satisfactory to note, however, that agriculturists are learning the benefits of inoculation of cattle to save themselves against losses of this nature. In the Bijapur District about 8,000 cattle were inoculated during the season.

In Sind, the improved conditions foreshadowed in the report for the previous year, on account partly of close co-operation between Local Boards and the subordinate revenue staff, fully materialised, and mortality figures among cattle were 5,986 only against 12,480 in 1932-33, this figure in itself being a great improvement over that of 29,347 for 1931-32.

In the Presidency proper public health in the Northern Division remained good. In the Central Division cholera exacted a toll in all districts, as did small-pox to a lesser extent while plague caused loss of 2,464 lives in the Poona District and was active in the Satara and Sholapur districts also, in spite of all possible measures taken to check the spread of the epidemic.

In the Southern Division there was a severe epidemic of plague in the above-ghat districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, and Dharwar, where more than 17,000 people died of this disease—the areas affected being principally rural. There were 184 deaths in Kanara also. The vigour with which preventive measures were carried is shown by the fact that in the Bijapur District alone there were 1,78,895 anti-plague inoculations.

In Sind it is satisfactory to note that the condition of public health was on the whole good, the province being entirely free from cholera or plague.

As prices of agricultural commodities continued low in the year under report, relief on much the same lines as that granted in the previous year was continued, but was made more liberal by the amounts given by way of special suspensions in certain rice tracts in previous "slump" years being remitted in the year under report. In Kanara authorised arrears of Rs. 10,845 of 1930-31 due from the Siddapur Taluka were also remitted.

In Sind continuance of low prices necessitated relief at the same rates as had been granted in the previous year.

In the year under report the percentage of collection to the net demand was once again excellent, while in Sind except for the Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts collections were satisfactory. Government would like to endorse the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind regarding the revenue collection work in the Upper Sind Frontier District where 99.78 per cent. of the net revenue was collected.

The Central Division showed, if anything, a slight decrease in resort to coercive process over that in 1932-33. The Southern Division showed a similar decrease also, but the striking figures come from the Northern Division where coercive processes of all kinds showed a marked decrease, and where forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153 of the Land Revenue Code had to be resorted to in 81 cases only.

In Sind also the same satisfactory position held good, distraints under section 154, Land Revenue Code, decreasing slightly and forfeitures under section 153 decreasing very considerably from 117 to 81.

The condition of industry and commerce remained little changed in the year under report although, fortunately, there was a slight tendency towards improvement, rather than the reverse, in this sphere. There were 99 spinning, weaving and other mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1933, and one new mill was added during the year. The working conditions in the mills were good, and in spite of general depression in trade and foreign competition



the textile industry in Ahmedabad maintained its position. The mills in the Poona, Sholapur and East and West Khandesh districts were in a fairly satisfactory condition.

New sugar factories were started in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts. The price of jaggery went up slightly during the year under report but unfortunately the irrigators in the irrigated tracts of the Ahmednagar and Poona districts derived no benefit as they had already sold their produce.

The aggregate value of the foreign and coasting trade of Sind amounted to Rs. 42.39 crores as against Rs. 41.50 crores in the preceding year. Foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total, or Rs. 28.47 crores. Under foreign trade the value of exports rose from 12.14 crores to Rs. 14.37 crores, *i.e.*, by 18 per cent., while that of imports fell from Rs. 17.87 crores to Rs. 14.10 crores, *i.e.*, by 21 per cent. The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, wool and raw hides and skins. Shipments of cotton expanded by Rs. 3.19 crores in value on account of a good all-round demand and an excellent crop with which to meet it. The largest purchaser was Japan. There was no demand for Indian wheat from Europe as its price was at a level well above world parity.

The decrease in the import trade of Sind was confined mainly to cotton piece-goods, woollen goods, sugar and artificial silk. Shipments of sugar fell from 89,105 tons valued at Rs. 93 lakhs to 61,688 tons valued at Rs. 63 lakhs. The drop is attributable to the continued expansion of indigenous production. The new salt industry of Karachi continued to show progress, shipments to Calcutta showing an advance from 33,505 tons to 34,517 tons.

Land Revenue Administration continues to be a difficult task on account of low prices. But Government are glad to repeat the appreciation expressed in the review on last year's report, of the way in which the ryots have been meeting the unfavourable situation due to the prevailing low prices. The collections are of course in respect of the net figures of demand which take into account Government's liberal relief measures, and these undoubtedly have helped considerably towards the ryot meeting his obligations faithfully; but even so the results reflect great credit on all concerned and show the manner in which the agriculturist continues to face the depression. If such good results would be impossible of achievement without a sense of responsibility on the part of the cultivator so also they could not be obtained without the good work carried on by the Revenue Administration from top to bottom; and Government wish to put on record their appreciation of all that was done by their Revenue Officers in their successful administration in the year under report.

By order of the Governor in Council,

T. E. STREATFIELD,  
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,  
 The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Commissioner, S. D.,  
 All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper  
 Sind Frontier,  
 The Senior Superintendent of Land Records, S. C.,  
 The Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,  
 The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,  
 The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,  
 The Director of Public Health,  
 The Director of Public Instruction,  
 The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Home Department,  
 The General Department,  
 The Educational Department,  
 The Public Works Department,  
 The Finance Department,  
 The Political and Reforms Department,  
 The High Commissioner for India (by letter).

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OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND,  
FOR THE YEAR 1934-35.

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**LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE  
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (INCLUDING SIND)  
FOR THE YEAR 1934-35.**

**A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.**

**J. H. GARRETT, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,** Commissioner, Northern Division.

**A. W. W. MACKIE, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,** Commissioner, Central Division.

**H. B. CLAYTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,** Commissioner, Southern Division.

**1. SEASON.**

**Northern Division.**

The season of 1934-35 was on the whole fairly satisfactory. The regular monsoon commenced in the third week of June.

In Ahmedabad District, the rainfall was sufficient up to 15th July 1934 and thereafter there was a continuous break for about two weeks. From August, the rainfall gave a good start for sowing operations and the prospects of a good season were apparent. The rainfall up to the end of September was good. Scarcity of water was, however, felt especially for rice crop in South Daskroi but the deficiency was made good by the adequate supply of water by the Irrigation Department. On the whole the rainfall during the year under report was timely and evenly distributed throughout the district and promised a good harvest both for kharif and rabi crops. These hopes were marred by cold spell in January and as a result thereof cotton, wheat and castor crops were considerably damaged throughout the district except in Gogho Mahal. To meet this difficulty khatawar relief in the form of remissions and suspensions was granted to the agriculturists.

In Kaira, the rainfall was sufficient and favourable. The fall of rain during June was sufficient for sowing kharif crops. In August, the rain helped transplantation of rice and tobacco. As there was a break from the beginning of the third week of September, all crops including the rabi crops were good. The cold spell in January 1935, however, caused extensive damage throughout the district to cotton and tobacco crops and other standing crops. Relief, as in Ahmedabad, was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, the rainfall was timely and well distributed. In Wagra Taluka, however, the seedlings of cotton crops were damaged by continuous rainfall and the crops had to be re-sown in parts of the taluka.

In Surat District, the rainfall was timely and sufficient for all crops. The cold wave in January, however, caused damage to a large extent—especially to cotton crops. Necessary relief by way of remission and suspension was granted to the agriculturists.

In Thana, the monsoon commenced in the second week of June and gave a start for sowing operations throughout the district. The rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The rain stopped in the middle of September but a few showers in November caused some damage to crops especially in Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas where the garwa rice crop was not reaped. The cold spell in January caused some damage to garden crops and fruit trees. On the whole, the season was satisfactory and the outturn of crops better than that during the preceding year.

In Bombay Suburban District, the monsoon started in the second week of June and sowing operations were immediately taken in hand. The rainfall was timely, sufficient and favourable to crops.

The rainfall in each district of the Division during the year under report, as compared with that during the last five years, was as shown below :—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1934-35.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	27	23	29	79
Kaira .. .. .	33	83	36	88
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	34	95	39	26
Surat .. .. .	53	96	60	01
Thana .. .. .	94	83	92	97
Bombay Suburban District .. .. .	94	92	102	33

The average outturn of kharif crops in Ahmedabad was 3 to 9 annas, while in Kaira it ranged from 3 to 10 annas.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District the outturn of crops was 3 to 10 annas, and cotton, which is the chief produce of Broach, was estimated at 3 annas.

In Surat, the average outturn of crops ranged from 4 to 10 annas.

In Thana, the outturn of rice crop was 11 annas.

*Water supply.*—The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient in all the districts of the Division except in coastal villages of the Bhal tract where the tanks had dried up in summer, in Jhalod Mahal and Dohad and Godhra talukas, and in the jungalpatli villages of the Thana District where the scarcity of water was, as usual, felt in summer.

A grant of Rs. 28,000 was sanctioned by Government for the improvement of village water supply during the financial year 1934-35 and it was distributed as under :—

Name of district local board.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ahmedabad ..	8,000	0	0	
Kaira ..	4,000	0	0	
Panch Mahals ..	6,000	0	0	
Broach ..	3,000	0	0	
Surat ..	5,000	0	0	
Thana ..	4,000	0	0	
	28,000	0	0	
	<i>plus</i> 488	12	0	Special grant for repairs to bores in Ahmedabad District [G. R., G. D., No. S. 118 (1), dated 20th November 1934].

The amount spent by each district local board during the year (including the Government grant) for the improvement of water supply was as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	60,797
Kaira ..	25,078
Panch Mahals ..	10,170
Broach ..	21,442
Surat ..	8,938
Thana ..	18,543

The district local boards which were not able to utilize fully the grants allotted to them have been permitted to utilize the unspent balance during the year 1935-36.

To solve the problem of scarcity of potable water in the Panch Mahals a special grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for the financial year 1935-36.

*Cattle and fodder.*—The supply of fodder was sufficient in all districts except in Halol Mahal, and in Bassein Taluka and Wada and Makhada petas where some scarcity was felt, but the deficiency was made good by the adjoining talukas.

Rinder pest, foot and mouth diseases and hæmorrhagic septicæmia appeared more or less in all the districts of the Division. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of cattle inoculated during the year were as under :—

Number of cattle attacked	8,318
Number of deaths	2,749
Number of cattle inoculated	11,231

*Public health.*—The public health was generally good except for the prevalence of epidemic diseases as shown in the following table:—

Name of district.	Cholera.	Small-pox (including measles).	Plague.	Influenza.
Ahmedabad	1	775	664	3
Kaira	174	573	664	6
Broach and Panch Mahals	252	217	.....	.....
Surat	244	267	.....	.....
Thana	514	170	3	.....
Bombay Suburban District	14	14	.....	.....

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was serious during the year, but it was confined to the city and suburbs of Ahmedabad and did not extend to other villages. The epidemic has taken a great toll of deaths in the city and its suburbs, but due to the prompt efforts of the local officers and the Ahmedabad Municipality its spread has been checked. There were two deaths from this epidemic in the Kaira District.

#### Central Division.

The agricultural season on the whole was normal. The monsoon broke in the second week of June everywhere, but it was inadequate in some talukas of West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts and throughout the Sholapur District, with the result that sowing operations were retarded. It, however, strengthened by the end of July. In the latter half of August and first half of September the rainfall was copious and well distributed and proved useful for the standing kharif crops and the sowing of the rabi crops. It was excessive in some parts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and West Khandesh and caused damage to standing crops. The rains in October and November were beneficial to standing rabi and kharif crops, though excessive rains in some parts caused to a certain extent damage to standing crops.

The cold wave which swept over the Deccan in January 1935 affected the rabi and bagait crops in some parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts.



The situation in each district was as follows :—

*Ahmednagar*.—The monsoon commenced fairly vigorously in the second week of June. There were heavy showers everywhere for a few days which were not very useful for sowing purposes being rather early, but were very necessary for ploughing and harrowing. In the first week of July there was rain everywhere, but it was scanty except in Akola, Shegaon and Jambhed. In the second week of July there were light showers almost everywhere, but there was no rain at all in Shrigonda and Karjat. Sowing operations were retarded except in Akola, Newasa and part of Pathardi. This anxiety was, however, removed by good and timely rainfall all over the district during the second fortnight of July and in August, and the situation was much improved except in Sanganner, Parner and Karjat talukas, where though it was sufficient for the growth of kharif crops, more was required for the sowing of rabi crop. The heavy rain in September caused slight damage to cotton and other crops in the talukas of Newasa, Ahmednagar and Shevgaon, but it was congenial for kharif crops in the remaining parts of the district and facilitated the sowing of rabi crops. Though the rainfall in October was meagre, the heavy and timely rain in November was very useful especially for rabi crops throughout the district.

On the whole the rainfall was sufficient and the condition of both kharif and rabi crops was satisfactory. In the irrigated parts of Kopergaon and Rahuri, rabi crops were in an excellent condition and would have given a bumper crop had it not been for the cold wave, which caused damage in January 1935.

The general annewari was from 5 to 10 annas for kharif and from 8 to 11 for rabi crops.

*East Khandesh*.—The monsoon set in, as usual, in June, but rainfall in this month was scanty in Chalisgaon Taluka and Bhadgaon Peta. In the second and third weeks of July there was slight rain which proved useful for germinated crops. The rain which fell towards the end of July and in the beginning of August was sufficient except in some parts of Chalisgaon Taluka. The monsoon strengthened as the season advanced and the fall was excessive in some parts with the result that the need for a break was felt for the growth of the standing crops. In Chalisgaon the seedlings of cotton and groundnut did not germinate well owing to heavy rains and so the people had to remove them and sow jowari and bajri instead. In the first fortnight of September there being only light showers, weeding operations were completed. In the middle of the month the rain was excessive with bad effects on cotton and jowari crops in some parts and a break was needed. Then came a lull in the month of October throughout the district which helped the crops to thrive. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi were done in this month. The rainfall in early November was general and it proved beneficial to rabi crops already sown but not to cotton and jowari. Harvesting of all kharif crops was completed in December. The rabi

crops fared well that month; but in January they suffered to some extent in some parts owing to cold.

The season on the whole was good except in Chalisgaon Taluka and part of Bhadgaon Peta. Although the agriculturists in Chalisgaon had no cotton and groundnut as usual, they reaped bumper crops of jowari and bajri. Annewari of both the kharif and rabi crops ranged from 8 to 12 annas.

*West Khandesh.*—The monsoon started in the second week of June and the fall was satisfactory in Dhulia and Sakri talukas and Nawapur Mahal, while in the remaining talukas it was inadequate and so difficulty was experienced in proceeding with the sowing operations. In the first part of July the rainfall was general and well distributed all over the district with the result that sowing operations were pushed on vigorously. During the last two weeks of July the rainfall was weak except in Taloda Taluka and Nawapur Mahal. During this period only intermittent drizzles were received which did not facilitate very much the vigorous growth of kharif crops. In August and September the rainfall was adequate and well distributed and it improved the situation except in parts of Dhulia and Sakri talukas. Owing, however, to continuous rain the agriculturists could not satisfactorily carry out weeding and harrowing operations at some places in the district particularly in Taloda Taluka and Nawapur Mahal. The break in the rain in the second fortnight of September was very helpful to cotton and other kharif crops as a whole. The rainfall practically ceased during the month of October. The standing kharif crops were in good condition except in parts of Dhulia and Sakri talukas, where they suffered to some extent on account of the general absence of the late rains. There was rain only in the first week of November and none thereafter. The standing rabi crops were in good condition, but unfortunately the situation changed on account of the cold wave in January 1935 and the yield of the rabi crops fell below expectations.

The season on the whole was satisfactory. The annewari both of kharif and rabi crops ranged from 6 to 12 annas.

*Nasik.*—The monsoon began late in the second week of June. Excepting Igatpuri and Dindori talukas and Peint Mahal, the rainfall was sufficient, especially in Malegaon, Baglan and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of kharif crops was begun where there was sufficient moisture but it was retarded for want of rain in Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Baglan, part of Niphad, Sinnar and Kalwan talukas. During the first three weeks of July there was very little rain, but the falls received in the last week of that month and in the first week of August were both sufficient and well distributed and the prospects of kharif crops were much improved. More rain was still required in parts of Niphad and Baglan talukas. There was good and timely rainfall in the middle of August and in the first week of September. It was well distributed and very useful to standing crops. More rain was, however, required in Malegaon and Baglan talukas and the eastern part of Kalwan Taluka. In the last

week of October there were again good showers which permitted the sowing of rabi crops. As the rains were insufficient the kharif crops did not give quite a satisfactory yield. The rabi crops fared well and continued to prosper till January, when all of a sudden the cold wave, which passed over the talukas of Nasik, Niphad, Dindori and Chandor caused damage. Injury to bagait crops such as grapes and sugarcane was serious in Niphad and parts of Nasik and Dindori talukas. In deserving cases, remissions and suspensions of land revenue and irrigation dues were granted. The frost, moreover, crippled the resources of the agriculturists and tagai was therefore freely distributed to tide over the difficulty. The outturn, however, of both kharif and rabi crops was good and the annewari ranged from 7 to 12 annas.

*Poona.*—The monsoon commenced in the first week of June throughout the district, except in Purandhar Taluka, where it broke in the second week. There were some early showers in Bhimthadi Taluka in the month of May. There was sufficient rainfall in all the talukas and petas of the western division and Purandhar Taluka and Sirur Peta of the eastern division for sowing kharif crops. In the remaining parts of the eastern division the rainfall was insufficient and the sowing of kharif crops was retarded. The rainfall in July and August was sufficient and most opportune in the western division. In the eastern division there was sufficient rain in Sirur Peta and in the major part of the Purandhar Taluka, but in the remaining part of the division it was deficient. The rainfall during the second half of August and the first half of September was very meagre and far below the average throughout the district, with the result that the condition of kharif crops in the western division, though not bad, gave cause for anxiety. The rains for the rabi crops were sufficient and well distributed throughout the district. The rabi harvest was good but the cold wave which swept over the Deccan in January caused slight damage to bagait crops, such as chillies, potatoes, plantains, etc., in some parts of Haveli, Junnar and Khed talukas and below ghats in Ambegaon Peta. In Sirur and Dhond petas the rabi crops were slightly affected by the crop disease locally known as "Khairya".

The season was on the whole satisfactory and yielded on the whole a normal outturn. As a result of the cold wave, remissions and suspensions were granted in deserving cases. The general annewari of kharif and rabi crops was 6 to 12 annas.

*Satara.*—During the year under report practically no summer showers were received. Some showers were received all over the district in the second week of June and they helped the sowing operations in most parts of the district. The regular monsoon set in from the third week of June. The rainfall, however, was deficient in the Khatav Taluka and Man Mahal, sufficient elsewhere and excessive in Javli and Patan talukas, where sowing operations were retarded. There was a complete break from about the middle of July to the end of that month but it was necessary for weeding and the sowing operations

where they were retarded. The long break, however, made the agriculturists uneasy; but their anxiety was removed by the good showers received during the last part of July and the early days of August. The occasional showers received during the second week of August were congenial to the growth of standing crops. The partial break at the end of August proved very useful for preparing lands for rabi sowings. In the first half of September the rainfall was sufficient all over the district except in parts of Wai, Koregaon and Walwa talukas and in Man and Shirala petas. The timely rain received during the concluding days of September had a very good effect on the rabi crops already sown. The break that followed gave fresh vigour to the newly germinated rabi and standing kharif crops. The heavy showers received towards the end of October and in the beginning of November were most opportune for the growth of standing crops. The sowing of rabi crops was completed by the end of November.

The rainfall on the whole was well distributed and just sufficient for both the kharif and rabi crops. The outturn of both the crops in the western and northern parts of the district was good, while that in the remaining parts was fair. The annewari ranged between 8 to 11 in the case of kharif, and 6 to 12 annas in the case of rabi crops.

*Sholapur.*—The monsoon broke out late in the second week of June, but the rainfall was insufficient throughout the district, with the result that sowing operations were retarded in most places and where they were undertaken they almost failed. Rains in July and August however were sufficient and well distributed over all parts of the district and kharif crops thrived. In September the rainfall was general and sufficient for rabi sowings and benefitted the standing kharif crops, but it proved excessive for the groundnut crop in Barsi Taluka and kharif crops in Sangola Taluka. The October rains, though useful to the standing kharif and rabi crops, caused some damage to the groundnut crop in Barsi Taluka. There was good rain in November and the rabi crops fared well. The heavy rainfall on one day in this month in Pandharpur Taluka caused a little damage in some places to the standing rabi crops.

A cold wave passed over the district in January 1935, but no appreciable damage was caused to the crops. On the whole the outturn of kharif crops was not satisfactory but that of rabi crops was good. The anna valuation of crops was more than 6 annas in all the parts of the district.

*Cattle and fodder.*—The condition of cattle was on the whole good. The usual cattle diseases such as hæmorrhagic septicæmia, foot and mouth disease, black-quarter, rinderpest, etc., appeared in all the districts. These epizootics, however, not being serious, did not materially interfere with agricultural operations. Prompt preventive measures were taken by veterinary assistants to check these diseases. The total number of deaths from all kinds of diseases was 7,570 as

against 7,248 in the previous year. The total number of attacks and deaths in each of the districts was as follows :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Ahmednagar ..	1,649	842
East Khandesh ..	5,002	780
West Khandesh ..	2,448	878
Nasik ..	7,224	2,656
Poona ..	1,094	499
Satara ..	7,022	648
Sholapur ..	3,550	1,267
Total ..	27,988	7,570

Scarcity of fodder was felt in the eastern part of the Nasik District, in Chalisgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District and in Dhulia Taluka of the West Khandesh District in June-July. The concession of taking, free of charge, anjan leaves from forest areas was granted in the Chalisgaon and Dhulia talukas, and forest kurans were kept open for free grazing up to 15th August 1934 in Dhulia Taluka. The rainfall in the last week of July eased the situation.

*Water Supply.*—The supply of water for drinking and irrigation purposes was sufficient. A few villages on the crest of the hills in Sangamner Taluka in the Ahmednagar District felt the shortage of drinking water in May-June. In Dangi parts of Nasik, Dindori and Igatpuri talukas and Peint Mahal of the Nasik District, in Mavli parts of Khed and Mawal talukas and Mulshi Peta of the Poona District and in Javli and Koregaon talukas of the Satara District, the supply was inadequate. As regards irrigation, the supply of water in second class bandharas was insufficient in Nasik, Sinnar, Dindori and Niphad talukas of the Nasik District. In some parts of the Haveli Taluka of the Poona District water-supply for cattle was inadequate owing to deficiency of the late rains.

#### Public Health.

District.	Mortality from		
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.
Ahmednagar ..	830	505	50
East Khandesh ..	2,861	1,806	....
West Khandesh ..	753	2,126	....
Nasik ..	458	1,217	....
Poona ..	451	1,265	206
Satara ..	684	387	2,184
Sholapur ..	756	175	429
Total ..	6,793	7,571	2,969

Cholera appeared in most of the talukas in the Division but the epidemic was not virulent in its character except in the East Khandesh

District, where it took a toll of 2,861 souls. Prompt measures, such as anti-cholera inoculations and free supply of cholera pills and permanganate of potash in the affected parts, were taken to check the spread of the epidemic. Small-pox broke out in all the districts and it was severer than in the previous year in all the districts excepting Satara and Sholapur, where the mortality was not as heavy as last year. Plague prevailed in the Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts. The epidemic this year was not as severe as last year and it was restricted to a few talukas of these districts, excepting Satara where it spread to almost all the talukas.

Special medical officers on anti-malarial duty were appointed, as in the previous year, in Nandurbar, Shahada, Taloda and Shirpur talukas and Nawapur Mahal of the West Khandesh District.

#### Southern Division.

In the above-ghat districts the season on the whole was not satisfactory, while in the below-ghat districts it was good. The characteristics of the season in each of the districts in this Division are summarised below :—

*Belgaum.*—The ante-monsoon showers of April and May helped preparatory tillage, but were not sufficient for sowing kharif crops. The regular monsoon commenced in the beginning of June; but the rainfall was scanty. Excessive rain in the months of July and August delayed transplantation of tobacco in the Chikodi Taluka and weeding operations in the Khanapur Taluka. The rainfall in other talukas was adequate and facilitated the sowing of kharif crops. The rain in September was insufficient for standing crops and the sowing of rabi crops was retarded. The situation, however, was improved by the timely showers in October. The rainfall in Chikodi was, however, abnormally heavy and damaged the chilly crop, while in Khanapur it was inadequate for standing crops. The yield of kharif and rabi crops on the whole was fair except in a few villages of the Paragad Taluka where suspension of land revenue had to be granted owing to scanty rain in the latter part of the season. The anna valuation of the principal crops ranged from 7 to 12 annas.

*Bijapur.*—The monsoon commenced rather late in June and the rainfall in July was heavy in the northern division but insufficient in the southern division. August and September rains were not timely and sufficient for the growth of standing kharif crops. The rainfall in the northern division was, however, just sufficient for the sowing of rabi crops. Rabi, jowari and cotton sowings were delayed in the southern division till the end of October and the prospects appeared gloomy. The November rains saved the situation to some extent, but the heavy showers accompanied by hail storms and unfavourable winds in January damaged the rabi crops. The wheat crop was also affected with rust. On the whole, the outturn both of kharif and rabi crops was poor, but the yield of jowari and wheat was good in the northern division.

*Dharwar.*—The monsoon set in in the month of June and was sufficient for sowing kharif crops except paddy. The rains in July and August

which were followed by dry weather till the end of October, were not well distributed and adequate. As a result, the growth of paddy crop was retarded. The situation was somewhat eased by the timely showers at the end of October so far as kharif crops were concerned. The rainfall was, however, not adequate for the rabi tract. As a consequence, rabi crops could not be sown at all in parts of Navalgund and Gadag talukas and the Nargund Mahal and in the whole of Mundargi Mahal. On the whole, the kharif season was fair while the rabi season was below normal. Insufficient and unseasonable rain was responsible for the increase of fallows by 69,155 acres.

**Kanara.**—The rainfall was not so heavy as last year. Sowing operations were deferred till the commencement of the regular monsoon as there were no pre-monsoon showers. The heavy rainfall in the last week of June washed away the sown paddy in the Siddapur Taluka, delayed the transplantation of the paddy crop and damaged betel-nut crops in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas. The rainfall was, however, scanty and unseasonable in the above-ghat portion of the Karwar Sub-division, with the result that the paddy crop suffered to some extent. The season on the whole was fair for rice and garden crops. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 815-9 was remitted on account of damage to crops by wild elephants.

**Kolaba.**—The regular monsoon opened in the second week of June and the rainfall was seasonable and well-distributed. It was generally sufficient except in the second week of September. On the whole, the season was normal. The crops thrived well and the outturn was good although some showers in November retarded harvesting operations and slightly reduced the outturn.

**Ratnagiri.**—The monsoon commenced punctually and the rainfall was sufficient and well-distributed. The season on the whole was good, the outturn of main crops ranging from 12 to 13 annas.

The economic condition of the people continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the general trade depression.

**Fodder supply.**—The supply of fodder was generally sufficient except in parts of the Paragad and Samppgaon talukas of the Belgaum District and the Navalgund and Gadag talukas and the Mundargi and Nargund pethas of the Dharwar District.

**Water supply.**—The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was sufficient except in the following places:—

Belgaum District	..	A portion of the Paragad Taluka and some villages of Belgaum and Samppgaon talukas.
Bijapur District	..	A few villages of Bagalkot and Badami talukas and Bilgi Petha.
Dharwar	..	Some villages of Navalgund Taluka and Nargund Petha.
Kanara	..	The area in and around Honavar town.
Kolaba	..	The salt tract.

**Epidemics.**—Plague, small-pox and cholera appeared as usual. Vaccination and revaccination were pushed on in affected areas and the usual preventive measures were taken to check the spread of the diseases. The attacks and deaths from these epidemics in each of the districts in the Division were as under :—

District.	Plague.		Cholera.		Small-pox.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum	1,417	311	139	52	6,076	369
Bijapur	1,093	666	1,743	704	462	69
Dharwar	2,369	1,580	..	..	1,218	149
Kanara	254	121	..	..	5,600	326
Kolaba	..	..	10	7	1,553	99
Ratnagiri	39	23	25	11	897	69

**Epirootics.**—The usual cattle diseases such as rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, blackquarter and septicaemia broke out in all the districts of the Division. The veterinary department promptly took all possible curative and preventive measures. Notwithstanding this, the following mortality was recorded :—

District.	Attacks.	Deaths.
Belgaum	18,482	1,410
Bijapur	17,322	1,306
Dharwar (except Taluka Dharwar)	9,190	1,178
Kanara	13,917	726
Kolaba	8,019	637
Ratnagiri	(Not supplied)	813

## 2. LAND REVENUE.

### Northern Division.

The following statement gives an account of land revenue demand, collections, remissions, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	4,64,668	37,725	23,68,684	28,71,207	11,98,601
Kaira	1,09,460	3,734	21,07,615	22,10,809	9,00,158
Broach and Panch Mahals.	68,112	11,622	27,58,456	28,28,190	9,63,999
Surat	4,433	161	28,86,791	29,40,385	5,70,265
Thana	....	....	18,00,146	18,00,146	....
Bombay Suburban District.	39,638	91,849	2,77,581	4,00,068	80,742
Total	7,06,581	1,45,991	1,29,99,222	1,29,79,925	32,52,475



District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collec- tions.	Unauthorized arrears at the end of the year.	
				Of current year.	Of previous year's demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	4,94,908	12,22,234	2,58,752	8,104	12,505
Koba	2,18,719	15,38,939	2,10,359	2,974	1,023
Draoch and Panch Mahals.	4,24,718	14,26,537	1,71,578	7,639	5,491
Surat	3,47,234	17,21,547	81,403	1,180	150
Thana	1,75,744	16,84,408	37,270	....	....
Bombay District.	34,431	2,24,338	24,676	48,922	79,435
Total	16,35,996	78,65,089	8,14,424	69,827	99,999

### Central Division.

The following statement shows the year's land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions, balances, etc. :—

Name of district.	Past arrears.		Current year's demand.	Total con- solidated demand.	Remissions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorized.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	25,648	4,397	24,88,663	25,19,203	2,786
East Khandesh	8,668	1,638	40,85,123	40,94,826	569
West Khandesh	698	....	25,30,091	25,30,691	1,01,714
Nasik	40,729	....	21,42,174	21,82,903	87,635
Pune	44,361	1,341	20,15,433	20,61,164	13,536
Satara	2,104	1,340	20,49,563	20,53,012	6,479
Solapur	....	....	16,27,964	16,27,964	721
Total	1,21,430	9,226	1,78,38,960	1,79,69,596	1,84,600

Name of district.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar ..	8,170	25,04,448	2,795	*This includes an over-collection of Rs. 5 which remained to be adjusted during the year.
East Khandesh ..	2	40,91,861*	2,395	
West Khandesh ..	14,537	24,14,333		
Nasik ..	50,597	20,74,664	7	
Poona ..	79,570	19,53,005	9,042	
Satara ..	.....	29,45,097	1,439	
Sholapur ..	.....	16,27,173		
Total ..	1,52,225	1,76,16,639	14,677	

### Southern Division.

The following statement gives an account of the land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :-

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Remissions.	Suspensions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.						
	2	3						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	4,44,323	5,666	22,07,102	26,59,051	1,44,517	2,92,651	21,10,602	4,661
Bijapur ..	2,24,659	19	18,47,462	20,24,139	1,74,541	1,47,547	17,22,013	25
Dharwar ..	11,41,368	8,171	22,07,933	43,57,373	2,77,718	13,12,001	24,56,021	11,632
Kanara ..	11,536	..	10,56,446	10,67,981	77,535	16,470	9,78,917	..
Kolaba ..	6,425	780	18,12,170	18,19,375	2,74,158	2,524	15,41,179	1,514
Ratnagiri ..	32,642	..	10,38,927	11,19,569	1,04,797	77,119	9,25,573	..
Total ..	19,24,512	14,635	1,11,62,030	1,31,67,484	11,56,216	19,43,731	59,25,295	18,042

### 3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 26,301 as detailed below :-

Ahmedabad .. .. .	Rs.	+ 16,806
Kaira .. .. .		- 229
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .		- 556
Surat .. .. .		+ 1,185
Thana .. .. .		+ 3,245
Bombay Suburban District .. .. .		+ 5,850
		<u>+ 26,301</u>

The increases in Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay Suburban District are mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

In Thana, the increase is due to unassessed lands being assessed and to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

The decrease in Kaira is mainly due to revision of jama of Wasna Bujrag in Matar Taluka (Government Resolution, No. 464-A, dated 28th December 1934), while the decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is due to correction of errors and to survey corrections.

#### Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,83,19,223, showing a net increase of Rs. 12,607 over the figure of the last year, which increase was distributed over the seven districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,198
East Khandesh	+ 1,623
West Khandesh	+ 8,007
Nasik	+ 1,837
Poona	+ 3,551
Satara	+ 151
Sholapur	+ 1,240
	<hr/>
	+ 12,607

The increase was mainly attributable to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of forest and assessed and unassessed waste lands for cultivation.

#### Southern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 3,527 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 376
Bijapur	+ 1,096
Dharwar	+ 422
Kanara	- 61
Kolaba	+ 758
Ratnagiri	+ 936
	<hr/>
	+ 3,527

The increase in the five districts is mainly due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands converted to non-agricultural purposes; and in Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolaba it is also due to the levy of agricultural assessment on waste or salt lands given out for cultivation.

The decrease in Kanara District is due to rectification of errors in compilation.

## 4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

## Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 2,735 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	— 211
Kaira .. .. .	— 91
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	— 277
Surat .. .. .	— 2,019
Thana .. .. .	— 140
Bombay Suburban District .. .. .	+ 3
	<hr/>
	— 2,735

The decrease in Surat is mainly due to resumption of service inam lands and levy of full assessment.

The decreases in other districts are small. They are due to resumption and forfeiture of inam lands and other causes.

The increase in the Bombay Suburban District calls for no remarks.

## Central Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,506 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	+ 58
East Khandesh .. .. .	+ 100
West Khandesh .. .. .	+ 73
Nasik .. .. .	— 43
Poona .. .. .	— 640
Satara .. .. .	— 717
Sholapur .. .. .	— 337
	<hr/>

— 1,737 }  
+ 231 } — 1,506 Net decrease.

The increase in the Ahmednagar and East Khandesh districts was due to grants of land as inam for military and civil service. The decrease in

the Satara District was due to lapse of inams, while in the Sholapur District it was due to levy of local fund mushahira payable to village officers from the inamdars.

#### Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 974 under this head as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 187
Bijapur	— 51
Dharwar	— 919
Kanara	+ 98
Kolaba	— 51
Ratnagiri	+ 136
	<hr/>
	— 974

The decrease in Belgaum is due to reduction of water rate and resumption of inam lands and levy of full assessment on lands partially assessed; that in Bijapur is due to resumption of sanadi lands which were given out on ordinary (rayatwari) tenure; that in Dharwar is due to resumption and lapse of watan lands and that in Kolaba is mainly due to revised distribution of revenue between Government and Sharakatdar.

The increase in Kanara is due to *nukshan* on inams of Class VII and that in Ratnagiri is due to the *nukshan* on certain lands given out as air space to the Notified Area Committee at Khed.

#### 5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 33,030 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+18,187
Kaira	+ 1,464
Broach and Panch Mahals	+ 3,003
Surat	+ 4,336
Thana	+ 194
Bombay Suburban District	+ 5,846
	<hr/>
	+33,030

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment and increase in periodical instalment of jama in Prantij Taluka and Modasa Mahal.

In Kaira the increase is mainly due to Government unoccupied land being given out for cultivation.

In Broach and Fanch Mahals the increase is mainly due to revision of jama and grant of land for cultivation.

In Surat the increase is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment, levy of full assessment on service inam lands (resumed) and increased agricultural assessment due to grant of land.

In Thana the increase is very small and calls for no remarks.

In Bombay Suburban District the increase is mainly due to increase in non-agricultural assessment.

#### Central Division.

There was an increase of Rs. 12,482 under this head, which was shared by all the districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	+ 1,370
East Khandeash .. .. .	+ 221
West Khandeash .. .. .	+ 2,407
Nasik .. .. .	+ 1,966
Poona .. .. .	+ 3,975
Satara .. .. .	+ 928
Sholapur .. .. .	+ 1,615
Net increase .. .. .	+ 12,482

The increase was mainly due to grants of assessed and unassessed waste and forest lands for cultivation, levy and revision of non-agricultural assessment and increase in judi.

#### Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 3,307 in the fixed revenue of the Division as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum .. .. .	261
Bijapur .. .. .	+ 1,123
Dharwar .. .. .	— 440
Kanara .. .. .	— 5,343
Kolaba .. .. .	+ 771
Ratnagiri .. .. .	+ 843
	— 3,307

The increase in Bijapur is due partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands granted for building purposes and partly to the grant of waste lands for cultivation; that in Kolaba is mainly due to levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands used for building purposes and that in Ratnagiri is due partly to the grant of unassessed land and levy of non-agricultural assessment thereon.

The decrease in Belgaum is due to rajinamas and forfeitures of occupancies and inam lands; that in Dharwar is due to lapse of watan lands and forfeiture of inam lands and that in Kanara is due to forfeitures and relinquishments of occupancies and to cancellation of leases.

### 6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column II of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 1,02,144 under this head as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	+ 11,294
Kaira .. .. .	- 15,752
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	- 11,503
Surat .. .. .	- 68,835
Thana .. .. .	- 21,913
Bombay Suburban District .. .. .	+ 4,565
	<u>- 1,02,144</u>

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to increased realisation of occupancy price from sale of Government waste lands, while in the Bombay Suburban District, the increase is chiefly due to the similar reason and also due to increase in non-agricultural assessment from cases of unauthorised non-agricultural use.

In Kaira the decrease is mainly due to less realisations from sale of babuls and Government waste lands. The decrease in Broach and Panch Mahals is due to less realisation from the eksali lease of bet lands and decrease in other miscellaneous revenues.

In Surat the decrease is due to less realisations from the sale of Government waste lands, trees and fruits, etc.

The decrease in Thana is due to less realisations from the sale of grass, Government waste lands and trees.

**Central Division.**

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,24,027 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	+ 6,110
East Khandesh .. .. .	— 11,541
West Khandesh .. .. .	— 9,575
Nasik .. .. .	— 27,184
Poona .. .. .	+1,66,876
Satara .. .. .	— 2,646
Sholapur .. .. .	+ 1,987
	+1,74,973
	— 50,946
	+ 1,24,027 Net increase.

The large increase in the Poona District was due to sale of Government plots in Bhamburda for building purposes. The plots fetched high prices owing to keen competition among the bidders. In the Ahmednagar District, it was due to larger receipts of occupancy price of lands and rent realised from eksali leases. The increase in the Sholapur District was not appreciable. The decrease, which is shared by the two Khandesh districts, Nasik and Satara, was due to less receipts on account of occupancy price of lands and building sites, water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, eksali leases, grazing fees and arrears of scale judi.

**Southern Division.**

There was a net decrease of Rs. 4,953 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum .. .. .	+ 7,646
Bijapur .. .. .	—10,025
Dharwar .. .. .	+ 8,403
Kanara .. .. .	—10,819
Kolaba .. .. .	+ 1,059
Ratnagiri .. .. .	— 1,217
	— 4,953



The increase in Belgaum is mainly due to the conversion of japti sanadi lands into rayatwari and to the sale of Government waste lands; that in Dharwar is due to the levy of temporary water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, and grant of temporary leases and that in Kolaba is due to recovery of occupancy price of Government land.

The large fall in Bijapur is due to smaller disposal of Government waste lands owing to lack of demand and consequent smaller realisations of occupancy price; that in Kanara is chiefly due to the fact that in Ankola Taluka the amount realised by the sale of forfeited occupancies was less in the year in question than in the previous year. The decrease in Ratnagiri is mainly due to the fall in receipts from fines for appropriating land to non-agricultural purposes without permission.

#### 7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

##### Northern Division.

The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 16,35,896 as against Rs. 17,26,988 (including Bombay Suburban District) during the previous year.

##### Class A.

	Rs.
Remissions on account of revision settlement and suspension of settlement .. .. .	73,471.
Adjustments against jama recoverable from the talukdars of Limbdi and Golana in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals Sub-division on account of opium compensation .. .. .	1,200
Remission on account of water-logging in Surat District .	24,843
	<hr/> 99,514

## Class B.

District.	Automatic remissions,	Remissions of water rate.	Remission on account of frost and fire.	Special remissions due to slump in prices.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	1,55,540	6	2,06,635	...	3,62,181
Kaira ..	10,180	...	1,71,024 +65 (due to fire).	30,173	2,17,448
Broach and Panch Mahals ..	5,013	...	3,62,076	47,709	4,14,888
Surat ..	3,524	437	2,84,480	32,478	3,20,919
Thana ..	....	...	528 (due to accidental fires).	1,74,814	1,75,342
Bombay Suburban District.	....	...	...	16,971	16,971
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,80,263</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>10,24,808</b>	<b>3,02,235</b>	<b>15,07,749</b>

## Class C.

	Rs.
Written off as irrecoverable ..	373
Remission of arrears on forfeited lands ..	1,513
Remission on account of diluvion ..	4,798
Reduction of assessment on account of acquisition of land for public purposes ..	440
Demand cancelled ..	21,199
Miscellaneous ..	310
	<u>28,633</u>
Total, Class A ..	99,514
Total, Class B ..	15,07,749
Total, Class C ..	<u>28,633</u>
Grand Total ..	<u>16,35,896</u>

## Central Division.

The remissions granted during the year under report amounted to

Name of district.	Class (a).	Class (b).			Class (c).
	Remissions on account of revision settlement or suspension of settlement.	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water-rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Written off as irrecoverable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	372	1,369	1,137
East Khandesh ..	..	..	..	..	98
West Khandesh ..	95	..	..	681	..
Nasik ..	..	1,902	18,712	27,424	257
Poona ..	..	103	501	1,013	1,096
Satara ..	..	..	1,445	..	15
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	32
Total ..	95	2,005	21,030	30,547	2,608

Name of district.	Class (c)—contd.					Total.
	Arrears remitted on forfeited lands.	Remissions on account of water-logging.	Demand cancelled.	Miscellaneous.	Special remissions on account of slump in prices.	
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	292	612	4	..	..	3,796
East Khandesh ..	3	..	..	500	..	569
West Khandesh ..	378	..	..	..	1,00,560	1,01,714
Nasik ..	..	3,134	616	..	5,530	57,636
Poona ..	..	2,032	196	..	8,645	13,536
Satara ..	..	..	64	..	4,955	6,479
Sholapur ..	18	..	..	681	..	731
Total ..	691	5,778	880	1,181	1,19,690	1,84,500

## Southern Division.

Remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,55,316 as against Rs. 13,39,992 during the previous year. Statements in the form prescribed in Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, showing the required details are attached;

## REMISSIONS.

## Class A.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
	Remission granted owing to suspension of the Revision Settlement in Kanara sanctioned in G.R., R.D., No. 9320/24, of 28th September 1931.	Remission of assessment on Khars (G.R., R.D., No. 7344, of 18th May 1925) in connection with the Revision Settlement.	Remission of revised assessment in Mandangad Petha (G.R., R.D., No. 9576, of 18th May 1925).	Remission of assessment of Lore village in Deogad Taluka (G.R., R.D., No. 3937, of 20th July 1928).	Remission of assessment on gaonthans holdings in khoti villages (G.R., R.D., No. 4869, of 26th May 1914).	Remission of assessment on rent-free holdings (G.R., R.D., No. 6852, of 8th September 1904).	Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes.			
	Rs. 14,390	Rs. 927	Rs. 3	Rs. 23	Rs. 677	Rs. 2,271	Rs. 68	Rs. 14,390	Rs. 927	Rs. 16,314
Kanara .. Kolaba .. Ratanagiri ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..
Total ..	14,390	927	3	23	677	2,271	68	14,390	927	16,314

## Class B.

District.	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
	Automatic remissions.	Remissions of water rate.	Remissions on account of local calamities.	Remissions on account of stamp in prices.		
	Rs. 1,01,232	Rs. 1,495	Rs. 77	Rs. 42,713	Rs. 1,43,994	
Belgaum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur ..	1,72,957	7,673	..	..	1,74,630	..
Dharwar ..	3,06,424	..	6,072	..	3,12,496	..
Kanara ..	623	..	167	51,848	52,478	..
Kolaba ..	..	..	30	2,72,939	2,73,106	..
Ratanagiri ..	..	..	..	1,09,740	1,09,770	..
Total ..	6,41,226	9,168	6,346	4,70,739	11,27,479	

*Class (C).*

District.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Remitted arrears of forfeited lands.	Remission on account of water logging.	Demand cancelled.	Total.	Total of classes A, B & C.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum .. .. .	..	583	..	..	583	1,44,517
Bijapur .. .. .	..	..	..	12	12	1,74,541
Dharwar .. .. .	..	2,186	..	1,435	3,621	3,77,718
Kanara .. .. .	..	4,825	..	327	5,152	77,585
Kolaba .. .. .	91	..	15	19	125	2,74,168
Ratnagiri .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,08,787
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7,594</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>9,493</b>	<b>11,55,316</b>

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 9th March 1935, remissions as detailed below were granted on account of the slump in prices in the talukas where the revision settlements were recent:—

(i) A rebate of two annas in the rupee was given in the talukas of Belgaum (including the Chandgad Mahal) and Khanapur of the Belgaum District; in Karjat and Pen talukas of the Kolaba District and Ankola, Kumta and Honavar talukas and Bhatkal and Supa pethas of the Kanara District.

(ii) A rebate of four annas in the rupee was given in the Alibag, Panvel (including Uran Petha) and Roha talukas of the Kolaba District, and in Deogad, Rajapur and Khed talukas and the Mandangad Petha of the Ratnagiri District.

## 8. SUSPENSIONS.

*(Column 23 of Appendix I.)***Northern Division.**

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,68,475 as against Rs. 7,66,544 (including Bombay Suburban District) at the end of the previous year.

The suspensions were granted under the remission and suspension rules, and also under the orders in Government Resolutions No. 2181/28, dated 1st March 1935 and 12th March 1935, due to frost.

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount re-suspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	9,05,909	2,87,592	11,93,501
Kaira	4,05,738	94,420	5,00,158
Broach and Panch Mahals	9,60,680	3,129	9,63,809
Surat	5,70,265	.....	5,70,265
Thana	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Suburban District*	5,730	25,012	*30,742
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,48,322</b>	<b>4,10,163</b>	<b>32,58,475</b>

#### Central Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,885 as against Rs. 1,21,421 in the previous year. The details of the suspensions required by Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925, are given below :—

District.	Suspensions out of the revenue of the current year.	Amount re-suspended.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ahmednagar	7,037	542	8,179	
East Khandesh	.....	2	2	
West Khandesh	14,528	-11	14,537	
Nasik	23,144	27,453	50,597	
Poona	68,404	11,166	79,570	The suspensions in Poona District are exceptionally heavy.
Satara	.....	.....	.....	
Sholapur	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,13,711</b>	<b>39,174</b>	<b>1,52,885</b>	

\*This represents non-agricultural assessment the recovery of which was stayed in Bombay Suburban District.

## southern Division.

The total suspended revenue including resuspensions at the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,48,731 as against Rs. 19,02,239 at the end of the previous year. The sub-joined table shows the details of suspensions by districts both under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and the special concessions granted by Government under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, dated 9th March 1935. This table also serves the purpose of Government Circular, No. P. 63, dated 4th March 1925.

District.	Suspensions out of current revenue of the year.		Amount resuspended.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Under ordinary rules.	Under special orders.	Suspensions out of current revenue.	Amount resuspended.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	51,993	..	8,06,629	34,300	51,993	8,40,929	8,92,921
Bijapur	83,897	..	63,650	..	83,897	63,650	1,47,547
Dharwar	5,42,444	..	7,34,897	33,600	5,42,444	7,68,497	13,12,001
Kanara	5,885	..	10,594	..	5,885	10,594	16,479
Kolaba	00	..	..	2,425	00	2,425	2,424
Rayachoti	12,048	..	85,150	..	12,048	85,150	77,100
Total	6,97,360	..	11,82,923	70,445	6,97,360	12,51,371	19,48,731

Under the ordinary Suspension and Remission Rules, suspensions were granted in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts owing to unfavourable monsoon conditions. In the Belgaum District the dates of payment of 1st and 2nd instalments of 10 kharif villages of Gokak Taluka and those of the second instalment of 27 kharif villages of Belgaum Taluka were postponed by a month owing to the late harvesting of rabi crops on the sale proceeds of which the rayats of those villages mainly depended for payment of their land revenue.

In Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5710/28, of 9th March 1935, the suspensions detailed below were granted on account of the slump in prices:—

(a) Not more than one assessment was collected in the Belgaum Taluka (including the Chandgad Mahal) and in the Sampgaon and Paragad talukas of Belgaum District, irrespective of the anewari of crops; while in the rest of Belgaum District and in the Bijapur and Dharwar districts not more than one assessment was collected

if the annewari was anything up to 10 annas, while with an annewari of 10 annas and over, not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  assessments was recovered.

(b) Special suspension of Rs. 2,425 was granted to Keshavji Estate under unavoidable circumstances in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7115/28, of 29th July 1935.

The ordinary suspensions shown in the above table against the Ratnagiri District are on account of japti expenses of attached khoti villages to be eventually recovered or remitted when the villages are either restored to the khots or lapse to Government.

### 9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 21 minus Columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year amounted to Rs. 80,25,524 as against Rs. 1,13,16,470 (including Bombay Suburban District figures) during the previous year.

#### Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue for collection, excluding remissions and suspensions, amounted to Rs. 1,76,32,211 as against Rs. 1,78,51,528 in the preceding year.

#### Southern Division.

The net consolidated demand (excluding suspensions and remissions) amounted to Rs. 1,00,03,437 during the year as against Rs. 1,04,23,187 in the preceding year.

### 10. COLLECTIONS.

(Column 25 of Appendix I.)

#### Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 80,25,524, mentioned in paragraph 9, Rs. 78,66,068 were collected, the percentage of collection being 97.9 as against 98.7 per cent. (including Bombay Suburban District) in the previous year.

The percentage of collection to the net demand of each district was as under :—

	Per cent.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	98.3
Kaira .. .. .	99.6
Broach and Panch Mahala .. .. .	99.08
Surat .. .. .	99.9
Thana .. .. .	100.0
Bombay Suburban District .. .. .	65.27



**Central Division.**

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,76,15,639, the percentage of collection being 99·9 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as shown below:—

	Per cent.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	99·8
East Khandesh .. .. .	99·9
West Khandesh .. .. .	100
Nasik .. .. .	100
Poona .. .. .	99·5
Satara .. .. .	99·9
Sholapur .. .. .	100

**Southern Division.**

The total collections amounted to Rs. 99,85,395 and give a percentage of 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentage by districts is as under:—

	Per cent.
Belgaum .. .. .	99·8
Bijapur .. .. .	100
Dharwar .. .. .	99·6
Kanara .. .. .	100
Kolaba .. .. .	99·9
Ratnagiri .. .. .	100

**II. BALANCES.**

*(Column 23 "suspended" and Column 27 "unauthorised" of Appendix I.)*

**Northern Division.**

The balance outstanding at the end of the year was 34,17,911 (Rs. 32,58,475 authorised plus 1,59,436 unauthorised) as against Rs. 9,11,611 (including the figures of Bombay Suburban District) at the end of the previous year.

**Central Division.**

The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,69,462 (authorised arrears, Rs. 1,52,885 and unauthorised arrears Rs. 16,577) as against Rs. 1,30,646 in the previous year. Out of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 16,577, Rs. 12,739 represent arrears out of the current year's demand and Rs. 3,838 on account of the previous year.

**Southern Division.**

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 19,66,773 (authorised Rs. 19,48,731 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 18,042) as against Rs. 19,16,921 in the previous year (authorised Rs. 19,02,239 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 14,682).

**12. TAKAVI.**

**Northern Division.**

The amount advanced under both the Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year ending 30th September 1935 totalled Rs. 20,608 as against Rs. 4,744 during the preceding year.

No takavi was advanced under the Non-agriculturists' Loans Act (Act III of 1928).

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 41,56,855 (principal Rs. 36,53,821 *plus* interest Rs. 5,03,034).

The following table shows demand, suspensions, collections, *etc.*, of the year :—

	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Demand—</i>		
Principal ..	7,84,234	
Interest ..	3,46,810	
	11,31,044	
Written off .. ..		130
Suspensions .. ..		6,11,096
Collections .. ..		3,69,707
Unauthorized balance ..		1,50,111

The unauthorized arrears by districts are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. ..	49,661
Kaira .. ..	67,301
Broach and Panch Mahals .. ..	29,559
Thana .. ..	3,600

In Ahmedabad District the unauthorised arrears are mostly in talukdari villages of Dholka, Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas.

In the Kaira District, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Borsad talukas are responsible for these arrears.

In the Broach and Panch Mahals District, Godhra and Wagra talukas are mainly responsible for these arrears.

In the Thana District, Kalyan and Bhiwandi talukas are responsible for the arrears.

The arrears are mainly due to the generally poor economic condition and to the heavy outlay in takavi at the time of flood in 1927 from which no productive return is received by the borrowers.

Voluntary payment made during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,096.

The following table shows the operations during the year under report and during the preceding five years :—

Year.	Advance made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30	1,74,942	6,59,714	1,34,532	837
1930-31	41,601	5,51,128	2,94,638	43
1931-32	12,559	11,96,099	5,18,936	25,848
1932-33	19,301	9,24,448	3,48,983	1,609
1933-34	4,744	6,03,006	2,66,372	43,612
1934-35	20,608	2,69,287	1,00,440	180

Takavi advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 2,080.

There were no cases of misappropriation.

There was a special takavi establishment of 17 clerks at the beginning of the year. Out of these, two clerks have been discontinued from 27th March 1935, and there were 15 clerks at the end of the year under report.

#### Central Division.

The amount advanced under both the Acts—(XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884) during the year under report totalled Rs. 1,45,158 as against Rs. 64,477 in the previous year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 9,77,601 (principal Rs. 8,42,304 and interest Rs. 1,35,297).

The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., for the year under report :—

	Rs.
<i>Demand—</i>	
Principal .. .. .	2,86,476
Interest .. .. .	1,29,599
Written Off .. .. .	8,376
Suspended .. .. .	56,812
Recovered .. .. .	2,97,869
Unauthorised arrears .. .. .	76,574

The unauthorised arrears by districts are shown below:—

	Ra.
Ahmednagar .. .. .	66,309
East Khandesh .. .. .	667
West Khandesh .. .. .	374
Nasik .. .. .	35
Poona .. .. .	8,690
Satara .. .. .	348
Sholapur .. .. .	151

There were no cases of misappropriations of takavi loans noticed during the year under report. The sub-joined table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during the year under report and also in the preceding 5 years:—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
1929-30 .. .. .	1,54,809	2,98,280	1,06,244	1,458
1930-31 .. .. .	79,504	2,91,131	1,11,400	760
1931-32 .. .. .	55,304	1,79,143	62,303	3,779
1932-33 .. .. .	58,154	2,23,761	1,12,018	3,589
1933-34 .. .. .	64,477	2,29,026	1,04,366	9,304
1934-35 .. .. .	1,45,158	2,12,911	84,958	8,376

In the Ahmednagar District some difficulty was experienced in recovering the demand owing to economic depression. In some talukas, minor and major coercive measures had to be resorted to. In Rahuri taluka, 400 new bonds at the new rate of interest were taken in cases of contumacious defaulters. There were no individual cases of hardship and no postponements had to be granted in that district.

#### Southern Division.

The enclosed statements show the transactions during the year ending 30th September 1935. The amount collected represents 16·75 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year (together with the debits of the year) as against 16·84 per cent. in the previous year. This is not unsatisfactory in view of the continued slump in prices.

During the year, the Dharwar District again continued to be the chief field for takavi operations as advances to the extent of Rs. 68,120 were made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. Belgaum District comes next with Rs. 20,222 and Kanara the third with Rs. 14,419.

The amount suspended in the Dharwar District is also heavy, being Rs. 13,945 as against Rs. 8,754-6-0 in the previous year. Bijapur, however, has the heaviest suspensions, viz., Rs. 15,483. These suspensions and also those in the Belgaum District (i.e., Rs. 2,682) are due to the suspensions of land revenue granted under the ordinary suspension and remission rules and also as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated 15th May 1935.

2. In connection with the Takavi Administration for the year, the following special schemes were of paramount importance :—

(i) Scheme to combat *Koleroga* in certain talukas of the Kanara District,

and

(ii) Tractor ploughing by the Burmah Shell Co., in the Dharwar District.

As to (i) Government sanctioned in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 9230/24-XIV, dated 22nd March 1934, a scheme for advancing tagavi for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals in order to combat the *Koleroga* disease in about 4,000 acres of betelnut gardens in the Siddapur taluka. Part of this scheme was carried out during the year 1933-34 and further progress was made during the year under report by the Agricultural Department, a special grant of Rs. 12,600 having been allotted for it. Outside this area similar work was in progress in Sirsi, Kumta, Honavar and Yellapur talukas, tagavi for these areas being advanced out of the ordinary grant of the Collector. Though Rs. 12,600 had been allotted for the special scheme, the Collector surrendered Rs. 5,100 as not required and he proposes to utilise the balance of Rs. 7,500 before the close of this financial year. He, however, reports that the Siddapur cultivators have been backward in applying for loans under the *Koleroga* Scheme, presumably because they are not fully satisfied as to the efficacy of spraying for *Koleroga*, and are watching the results attained in the current year. The Agricultural Department is doing its best to popularise the method of spraying.

As to (ii) : The scheme of Tractor ploughing was in full operation during the year under report as in the past year. The operations were started in Kalghatagi, Navalgund and Bon talukas of the Dharwar District. Out of a sum of Rs. 30,000 allotted for this purpose, Rs. 25,535 have up till now been advanced to landholders for this purpose and an area of 1,419 acres has been ploughed. The Collector reports that the people have found the Tractor ploughing advantageous and expects to see better results in future years. The progress made is substantial.

3. In Bijapur, unauthorised arrears amounting to Rs. 94,688 principal and Rs. 31,701 interest, remained uncollected and the Collector reports that these heavy arrears are due to the defaulters' inability to pay owing to the unsatisfactory season, economic depression and the price-alump ;

but recovery work cannot be said to be bad on the whole, as an amount of Rs. 2,91,771 (Rs. 1,95,721 principal and Rs. 96,050 interest), out of a total demand of Rs. 4,08,803, was recovered. In this district, the amount written off as irrecoverable was also large, being Rs. 1,638 (Rs. 1,107 principal and Rs. 531 interest). This was due to the reason, such as : want of bids for lands sold, the insolvency of the debtors, etc. In the former case, the lands are entered as Government waste and they should fetch some price in course of time, when sold.

The Collector reports that there is practically no demand for tagavi in his district at the present moment.

4. The sub-joined table shows the number of takavi works in progress and those inspected by the several officers :

Serial No.	District.	No. of works in progress.	No. of works inspected, including old ones.				
			Collector.	Prant Officers or Personal Assistants.	Mamlatdars or Mahalkaris.	Special head karhuns or Revenue Inspectors.	Circle Inspectors.
1	Belgaum ..	22	..	..	13	4	17
2	Bijapur ..	51	..	3	24	9	26
3	Dharwar ..	43	..	2	20	....	12
4	Kanara ..	13	..	..	7	....	8
5	Kolaba ..	6	..	2	3	1	4
6	Ratnagiri ..	2	..	..	2	....	1

The inspection work done by Prant Officers in the Bijapur and Dharwar Districts is inadequate, while Prant Officers in Kanara and Ratnagiri are shown as not having inspected any works at all. This may be true in Ratnagiri where takavi works are very few but I doubt its accuracy in Kanara. In Belgaum, it appears that no work was inspected as there were no Prant Officers. Under note below paragraph 13 of the Takavi Manual (page 40) the Prant Officer is required to inspect 10 per cent. of the works if they do not exceed 200. The inadequacy of the inspection work done will be brought to the notice of the Collectors concerned.

In all districts, the inspection work done by Circle Inspectors is also inadequate as it is their duty to inspect all takavi works in order to prevent misapplication of funds. This is also being brought to the notice of the Collectors.

5. No cases of misapplication of takavi advances are reported in any of the districts.

6. In Dharwar and Bijapur districts, summary recovery to the extent of Rs. 3,311 and Rs. 24,484, respectively, had to be made as the borrowers failed to fulfil the terms of the agreements, etc. In Kanara, coercive measures had to be resorted to in the case of all unauthorised arrears. In the Navalgund Taluka of the Dharwar District, on account of the unfavourable season, measures had to be adopted to revise the estimates of the capacity of the borrowers and the periods of instalments increased owing to their inability to pay the instalments previously fixed.

7. As to the heavy unauthorised arrears in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara, they are, no doubt, due more, as suggested by the Collector of Belgaum, to the economic depression and fall in the prices of agricultural products than to failure of crops.

#### IS AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12.)

#### Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 1,066 acres in the occupied areas as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	+159
Kaira .. .. .	+1,698
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	-3,663
Surat .. .. .	+672
Thana .. .. .	+195
Bombay Suburban District .. .. .	-127
	-1,066

The increases in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Thana were mainly due to grant of unoccupied lands for cultivation.

In Broach, the decrease was mainly due to correction of an error, viz., transfer of the area from the head of Government occupied to the head of free or specially reduced (columns 10 and 9 respectively of Appendix III).

In Bombay Suburban District the decrease was mainly due to occupied agricultural land being converted to non-agricultural use.

## Central Division.

The total occupied area of agricultural land in the division showed a net decrease of 67 acres (1,67,32,243 — 1,67,32,176). The increase or decrease in the different districts was as shown below :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	..	+1,659
Poona	..	..	..	+660
Satara	..	..	..	+440
				<hr/>
				+2,759
East Khandesh	..	..	..	-661
West Khandesh	..	..	..	-981
Nasik	..	..	..	-105
Sholapur	..	..	..	-1,079
				<hr/>
				-2,826
				<hr/>
Net decrease	..	..	..	-67

Grant of forest or assessed waste land for cultivation was one of the main causes responsible for increase in the Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara districts. The decreases shown against East and West Khandesh and Nasik were mainly due to forfeiture of lands for failure to pay land revenue or for breach of condition attached to grants made on restricted tenure.

## Southern Division.

In the year under report, there was a net decrease of 3,370 acres in the occupied area of agricultural land in the Division as shown below :—

Belgaum	..	..	..	+198
Bijapur	..	..	..	+299
Dharwar	..	..	..	-841
Kanara	..	..	..	-3,152
Kolaba	..	..	..	+102
Ratnagiri	..	..	..	+24
				<hr/>
				-3,370

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolaba is mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up by rayats for cultivation. The small increase in Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

The decrease in Dharwar and Kanara districts is mainly due to forfeitures and rajinamas.



## 14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

## Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and during the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrainment and sale of moveable property (section 154, Land Revenue Code).	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due (section 155, Land Revenue Code).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrests and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1934-35	8,476	681	69	2	73	..
1933-34 excluding Bombay Suburban District.	8,347	217	61	4	81	..
Bombay Suburban District.	1,153	1	..	..	..	..
Total 1933-34	9,500	218	61	4	81	..

Out of 681 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana was responsible for 672 cases, while in Ahmedabad and Kaira there were 36 and 12 cases, respectively, and in Bombay Suburban District only one case.

Forfeiture had to be resorted to in the case of contumacious defaulters in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana as shown below :—

District.	No. of cases.	Area forfeited.
Ahmedabad	10	218
Kaira	1	8
Broach and Panch Mahals	30	184
Thana	13	395
	54	805

Out of 69 cases of distraint and sale of moveable properties, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Thana districts were responsible for 5, 1, 19, and 44 cases, respectively.

Coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to in cases of contumacious defaulters.

The khatedars seem to have realised the disadvantages of recalcitrancy in payment of Government dues and the number of cases of coercive processes especially under sections 153 and 155, Land Revenue Code, showed a decrease during the year under report, as compared with the number in the previous year.

#### Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercive processes in different forms had to be resorted to for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land in respect of which arrears were due, section 156, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, section 153, Land Revenue Code.	Arrest and imprisonment under section 157, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.	
1934-35 ..	7,325	302	337	3	145	1
1933-34 ..	8,301	276	472	..	293	..

Out of 7,325 notices issued, East Khandesh and Poona districts were responsible for 2,824 and 2,424 notices, respectively. West Khandesh and Sholapur districts issued only 38 and 17 notices, respectively. There was a slight increase in the number of persons dealt with under section 148, Land Revenue Code, East Khandesh alone being responsible for 144. There was, however, a considerable decrease in the number of cases in which action under sections 153 and 154, Land Revenue Code, was taken. In Ahmednagar, one defaulter was detained in the civil jail in the Senganner Taluka.

## Southern Division

The sub-joined table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for the collection of land revenue during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	No. of notices of demand under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distrain and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		(Number of kabjedars).	(Number of kabjedars).	(Number of cases).	(Number of cases)
1934-35.	2,844	493	459	1	487
1933-34.	2,829	1,021	462	3	522

The increase in the number of notices is small and calls for no remarks.

There was marked decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 specially in Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a slight decrease in Kolaba.

The fall in the number of cases of distraint of moveable property was contributed by Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri, though there was a sharp increase in Kolaba and a slight one in Belgaum.

The decrease in the number of cases under section 153 was shared by Belgaum, Kanara and Kolaba, while Bijapur and Dharwar showed an increase.

## 15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

## Northern Division.

There were 100 spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad on 1st August 1934 and five new mills were added during the year. The number at the end of the year stood at 105. The working condition in the mills was good, and, inspite of the general depression in trade and foreign competition, the textile industry in Ahmedabad maintained its position.

Labour conditions remained fairly satisfactory.

The new Shorrock Mill at Nadiad continued to work and it is in a flourishing condition.

There are 37 ginning factories and presses in the Kaira District, and most of them are situated in cotton tracts of Anand, Thasra and

Kapadvanj talukas. Out of these, one at Mehmedabad remained closed, while three other cotton pressing factories worked for a short period due to reduced yield of cotton on account of cold spell in January 1935.

There are 406 handlooms in the district, mostly in Borsad and Nadiad talukas. There is one glass factory and four soap factories at Kapadvanj. There is also one soap factory, one ice factory and one silk factory at Nadiad. There are 72 pumping plants in Anand Taluka and 169 in Borsad Taluka and they are used for irrigation purposes.

In the Panch Mahals Sub-division of the Broach and Panch Mahals District the principal trade is in timber and grain. There are in all 39 small factories, oil mills, saw mills, etc., in the Sub-division. Dohad continued, as usual, to be the important grain market. It is also famous for lime, while Godhra is an important timber centre. The manganese ore industry at Shivrajpur and Bamankuva was at a standstill owing to the general depression in the manganese market.

In Broach Sub-division, cotton is the chief product and forms the staple article of trade and industry of the Sub-division. There are 28 ginning factories and 12 presses, out of which three at Jambusar and one at Ankleshwar did not work during the year under report.

Out of the three mills at Broach, one did not work, while the remaining two worked during the year.

The river-borne trade of the ports of Dehej and Kavi showed some increase in imports compared with the imports of 1933-34, and that of Broach and Tankari showed a noticeable decrease. The exports from these ports showed a noticeable decrease.

In Surat District, cotton is the principal produce and 2 cotton mills, 29 ginning factories and 13 cotton pressing factories worked during the year.

In Surat, the silk and embroidery business is not doing well owing to the general depression in trade.

The chief exports of the district are grass, fire-wood, timber, molasses, mangoes, vegetables, rice, cotton and cotton seeds. Grass, firewood timber, mangoes and rice are exported to Bombay from Chikhli, Mandvi and Bulsar talukas as usual. Bulsar as a port for export trade (particularly in timber) with Kathiawar and other Gujarat States has dwindled in importance on account of the development of the Billimora port by the Baroda State.

In Thana, rice (the principal product of the district) of the value of about Rupees 27 lacs was exported to Bombay and other countries besides paddy which was exported to the extent of Rupees 8 lacs.

Other articles of exports in the district were timber, charcoal, grass, salt, bricks, lime, fresh and dry fish, vegetables, plaintains, betel leaves, saries and woollen cloth,

Timber worth about Rs. 14 lacs, grass and charcoal each worth about Rs. 9 lacs, bricks worth about Rs. 3 lacs, plantains worth about Rs. 5 lacs, betel leaves worth about Rs. 12½ lacs, salt worth about Rs. 27 lacs were exported from this district to Bombay and other places during the year.

The rice husking plant manufactory at Bhiwandi is working with great difficulty. There are also four industrial works at Dahanu. Nearly 1,900 handlooms and 300 power-looms are working at Bhiwandi which is famous for its manufacture.

The Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana produced woollen and worsted cloth of the value of about Rs. 13½ lacs as against Rs. 9½ lacs in the preceding year.

The carpet factory at Shahpur remained closed.

The match factory at Thana continued to work and exported matches worth about Rs. 6 lacs.

There are two ice factories at Palghar and one at Kalyan as also two oil mills at Bhiwandi and one at Palghar.

The year was on the whole unsatisfactory and showed no improvement in trade or industry.

In the Bombay Suburban District, there was no appreciable change in the condition of trade owing to the general depression in the market. Two new match factories—one at Jogeshwari and the other at Mulund—have been started. The Bombay Match Works at Kuria were not working from 3rd July 1935 to 8th July 1935 owing to a strike. The National Match Works at Ghatkopar were closed for four months owing to the transfer of ownership. The Glass Bangle Factory at Kandivli has been closed. Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Mulund, are now working on a shorter shift. The other factories in the district were working as usual.

Building operations continued as in the previous year. Business in building materials was satisfactory. Conditions in the fishing trade were much the same as in the previous year.

#### Central Division.

Though there have been signs pointing to a revival of trade, it cannot yet be said to have emerged completely from the depression which has overshadowed it for a number of years. The Division as a whole is purely agricultural and trade is mostly confined to export of raw produce. Grain, cotton and oil seeds are exported on a large scale. The prices of food grains at the district headquarters in July 1935 were lower than those in July 1934 except at Jalgaon. At Dhulia there was rise in the price of jowari and a slight fall in that of bajri.

Trade in jaggery is carried on extensively in the irrigated parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik districts and it is exported to Gujarat, His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and Berar. In Ahmednagar the business this year was not very brisk as the prices ruled low. However, they showed an upward trend during the year under

report and the irrigators got some benefit in the latter part of the year.

Cotton is the most important commodity of trade in the two Khandesh districts. The outturn of this crop during the year under report was less and there was therefore not enough work for all the gins and presses. The Collector of East Khandesh remarks in this connection as under :—

“The price of cotton was very low in the beginning, viz., Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 per maund, but there was a welcome rise by the middle of January 1935, and cotton was being sold at Rs. 11 per maund. This benefitted the agriculturists. Then there was a sudden drop in March 1935, but this did not affect the growers very much as they had disposed of their stock earlier.”

Cotton is grown also in some parts of the Nasik District, but the outturn was poor owing to the late advent of the monsoon and the factories had insufficient work during the year under report. Groundnut is one of the most important crops grown in East Khandesh, but this year the outturn was much less than that of the previous year. Groundnut has generally been considered as suitable only for inferior lands and it is reported to be now losing its popularity and being replaced by cotton and grain crops.

The area under cotton and groundnut during the last four years ending 1934-35 in East Khandesh was as follows :—

Crop.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Cotton .. ..	651,988	599,527	637,660	687,006
Groundnut .. ..	361,601	421,929	337,550	227,919

Groundnut is grown in large quantities in the Satara District and is exported to Bombay. Regarding this crop the Collector observes :—

“It is reported from Koregaon Taluka that at the beginning of the harvest the prices were on the up grade and the rayats held back their crops in the hope of large profits. Owing to a change in the condition of the Bombay and Karachi markets, however, the demand for the article fell with the result that those who harvested their crops late or held them back had to suffer. Moreover the area under groundnut this year, owing to the late advent of the monsoon and in view of the fall in prices, was smaller than usual and the outturn of the crop was below normal.”

Betel leaves, onions, eggs and butter are largely exported from the Satara District. Onions, betel leaves and grapes are exported on a big scale from the Nasik District. Potatoes, fruits and vegetables are largely exported from the Poona District.

*Manufacture of cloth and yarn.*—There are 5 cotton spinning and weaving mills in East Khandesh, one each in West Khandesh and Poona districts and 7 in Sholapur. There are besides one spinning and weaving mill and two spinning mills at Barsi. All the mills continued to work smoothly and the relations between the workers and management were harmonious. The Pratap Mill at Dhulis produced cloth worth Rs. 28,40,000 as against Rs. 17,12,500 in the previous year. The mills at Barsi are said to be working at a loss owing to depression in trade. As regards the Mill Industry at Sholapur the Collector remarks :—

“Japanese competition especially in cloth and yarn continued unabated to the detriment of the local mill industry. A very remarkable increase in the Japanese ‘fent’ trade amongst local dealers handicapped the local mills’ fancy trade to a serious extent. Japanese yarn could be had in the market at a price considerably lower than that at which the mills could produce it and it was in fact bought by the mills themselves. The continuance of double shift working in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere resulted in an accumulation of stocks in the country which was more than sufficient for the normal demand, and in order to find an outlet for the cloth, the Bombay mills sold freely to districts usually supplied by the Sholapur industry. Another factor which affects the local mill industry in Sholapur is the increasing number of new mills in His Exalted Highness the Nizam’s Dominions, Mysore and other Indian States which, usually protected by export duties on cotton and import duty on piece-goods are undoubtedly responsible for taking away some trade from the Sholapur mills. The local industry is consequently compelled to fall back on sales to distant markets, the railway freights to which are usually entirely out of parity with those from Bombay and Ahmedabad. The outlook cannot become in any way brighter until the evil of over-production by Indian mills is eradicated.”

There is a large number of ginning and pressing factories in all the districts except Satara. Hand-loom weaving is carried on in almost all districts, but this industry is slowly declining owing to the mill competition. The silk-weaving industry at Yeola and Sinnar is also in the same state. Coarse woollen blankets are manufactured in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts. There are power and country oil presses in almost all the districts.

*Sugar Factories.*—The sugar factory at Harigaon run by the Belapur Company in the Ahmednagar District is in a prosperous condition owing to increased demand for Indian sugar. The other sugar factory in that district is at Ranjankhol near Belapur. It is newly started.

The sugar farm at Ravalgaon in the Nasik District conducted by Messrs. Walchand Hirachand and Lalchand Hirachand is engaged in active output for about 5 months of the year and employs about 2,000 persons during that period. The Kalamb Factory in the Poona District started by Messrs. Maraland Price & Co. gives employment to

about 3,000 persons. The sugar factory at Kole in the Satara District has recently been started by Rao Saheb Kalyani. The two sugar factories in Bhimthadi Taluka have closed down. The sugar factory at Akluj in the Sholapur District produced 2,100 tons of sugar, all of which was sold, there being demand for it. The financial condition of this factory, however, is not sound.

*Miscellaneous Industries.*—Woolen carpets are manufactured in a factory at Kendal in the Ahmednagar District, which is conducted by the Roman Catholic Mission.

The Match factory at Chalisgaon in the East Khandesh District is running well. The Ice factories at Bhusawal and Jalgaon continued to work. There is one tannery at Bhusawal conducted by the Agents of Rasham and Co. of Madras. Hides of goats and sheep are cleaned and dried and sent to Madras for further process. The total number of hides exported to Madras and Rajmahendri was well over 1½ lakhs during the year under report. The company carries on an extensive trade with America.

There are 8 factories at Sinnar in the Nasik District, which manufacture *bidis*. The *bidis* are exported to Khandesh, Central Provinces and Berar.

Rosha oil is extracted from Rosha grass in Baglan and Kalwan talukas of the Nasik District and exported to Bombay.

The paper mill at Mundhwa is doing well. The Glass-Factory at Talegaon is not in a flourishing condition. The Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli is reported to be working at a loss.

The Cooper Engineering works at the Satara Road Station, the Industrial Factory at Karad managed by Phadke, the Kirloskarwadi Iron Works and the Ogalewadi Glass Works have done satisfactorily. There is also a Soap factory recently started by Nabar Brothers at Karad.

The Textile Factory and Metal works at Tikekarwadi in the Sholapur District are working, but owing to competition are not making profit.

*Udbatti* (scented sticks), *Bukka* (black incense powder) and *kunku* (red powder) are manufactured in fairly large quantities in Pandharpur Taluka of the Sholapur District and exported to Bombay, and other places.

The Dhors at Sholapur prepare leather goods such as kit bags, portmanteaus, etc., for which there is demand locally as well as from outside.

#### Southern Division.

The chief articles of export from the Karnatak are cotton, wheat, jowari, jaggery, tobacco, chillies, spices and betelnut and from the Konkan salt, rice and fish. The slump in prices continued and the condition of trade was far from satisfactory.



The trade in cotton was not brisk on account of general depression and the poor outturn of the crop. Cotton ginning and pressing factories had work sufficient to keep them engaged for only two months in the year. Betelnut and spices did not fetch good prices and the trade in rice which is carried on on an extensive scale in Kolaba had a lean year, the disquieting feature of the year being the abnormal fall in the export of paddy to the ports on the Malabar Coast. The total output of the Sanikatta Salt works in the Kanara District was more than normal, while the salt works at Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District produced 69,000 maunds of salt as compared with 75,000 maunds in the preceding year, the decrease being due to unseasonable rains. In addition to this, 2,000 maunds were privately manufactured in the latter district for local consumption.

The hand-loom industry which is carried on on an extensive scale in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar and is mainly confined to the manufacture of coloured cotton and silk fabrics had a dull season and hand-loom products of coarse cloth in the other parts of the Southern Division were unable to compete with cheap mill-made cloth.

The copper and brass industry in Dharwar and Kolaba was not in a prosperous condition and the outturn of the four aluminium factories at Vijayadurga (Ratnagiri) was less than 50 per cent. of the previous year.

The tile factory at Mora (Kolaba) which is run on business lines and employs more than 125 labourers daily, manufactured tiles worth Rs. 2,00,000 for export to Bombay and other places against Rs. 1,60,000 in the preceding year. The tile factory at Manki (Kanara) did a fair amount of business but the two factories at Khanapur in the Belgaum District did not prosper.

The general depression did not however affect the Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Panvel (Kolaba) which continued to have extensive sales throughout India at a good profit. The Pen cutlery factory which was being run on a small scale in the past is reported to have been systematically organised this year and to have commenced producing tolerably good articles of cutlery. The three power-houses of the Tata Power Co., in Kolaba continued to supply electric energy to the Bombay mills as usual. They have begun to supply electric power at concession rates to the residents of Khopoli village where one of the power-houses is situated and the service is much appreciated by the villagers. The cashew-nut factories at Vengurla and Malvan in the district of Ratnagiri did a fair amount of business.

The Wilson Anti-Famine Institute of Bijapur and special village improvement associations working at several places in the districts under the guidance of District Improvement Committees are engaged in the revival of cottage industries, in order to improve the general economic condition of the rural population. The scheme inaugurated by Sir Frederic Sykes is still in its infancy, but with the aid of the grant made by the Government of India it is hoped that material progress will be achieved in future.

## 16. PRICES.

**Northern Division.**

Prices continued to be low in the Gujarat districts and there was no appreciable change compared with the prices of the preceding year.

In Broach, the price of cotton with seed ranged from Rs. 100 to 140 per "bhar" as against Rs. 85 to 115 per "bhar" in the preceding year. The cotton-growers did not reap the full benefit of higher prices which ruled only for a time. The quality of the cotton was also lowered owing to the effects of frost.

On account of the slump in prices, as also owing to damage to crops by frost, substantial relief by way of remissions and suspensions was granted to the agriculturists.

In the Thana District, rice and other crops showed a downward trend in prices, and in Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Murbad and Bhiwandi where the second revision settlement has been introduced, the timely help by way of an outright remission of three annas in the rupee of assessment proved to be a boon to the agriculturists.

The prices of garden produce did not show any appreciable change.

In the Bombay Suburban District, rice is the staple food grain and the chief product of the district. The prices of cleaned rice showed variations as shown below compared with those during the preceding year :—

1933-34.		1934-35.	
	S. ch.		S. ch.
August to December ..	7 13	August to April ..	9 4
January to April ..	9 2	May to July ..	7 15
May to July ..	9 4		

This increase in the prices cannot be explained. It is apparently due to causes other than those of local origin.

**Central Division.**

Prices of food stuffs fluctuated from time to time according to the local, seasonal and other conditions. On the whole they fell except in the East Khandesh district. In West Khandesh there was a rise in the price of jowari and a slight fall in that of bajri. In East Khandesh the price of cotton rose steadily from Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 11 per maund, to the benefit of the agriculturists. There was, however, a sudden fall in the rate in the month of March, but the agriculturists were not much affected as they had sold their produce earlier.

The price of groundnut in East Khandesh which was between Rs. 6 and 7 per palla last year, ranged from Rs. 12 to 17 owing to lesser outturn of the crop during the year under report.

The price of jaggery in Poona was low during the harvesting season but went up in the month of August, with the result that the benefit of the increased rate was derived by the marchants.

A comparative statement showing the prices of principal food-stuffs obtaining in headquarter towns of each of the seven districts during the year under report and in former years is attached for reference.

*Statement of prices.*

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on							
	30th July 1932.		31st December 1932.		31st July 1933.		30th December 1933.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar.	18 14	17 2	21 12	15 11	19 3	13 4	20 10	14 13
Jalgaon ..	15 5	19 13	17 14	12 4	15 11	12 11	18 4	12 11
Dhulia ..	13 8	13 8	15 1	13 8	14 2	10 6	16 1	11 6
Nasik ..	..	11 11	..	13 3	..	12 0	..	8 8
Poona ..	15 12	13 3	15 12	13 3	14 6	10 11	15 10	11 14
Satara ..	16 6	15 4	15 11	13 14	15 15	12 8	15 15	13 14
Sholapur ..	19 11	15 8	21 7	18 2	19 13	15 1	23 6	15 1

Name of headquarter town.	Quantity purchasable per rupee on—contd.					
	28th July 1934.		29th December 1934.		27th July 1935.	
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.	Jowari.	Bajri.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
Ahmednagar.	17 6	13 4	15 15	14 12	18 14	16 4
Jalgaon ..	18 4	14 3	13 7	14 10	12 7	12 13
Dhulia ..	16 7	11 9	14 6	11 9	14 6	12 6
Nasik ..	..	10 8	..	11 8	....	13 8
Poona ..	14 4	10 10	12 6	11 4	16 4	12 4
Satara ..	12 15	12 2	12 3	14 4	15 15	14 12
Sholapur ..	15 5	11 11	13 8	14 6	17 14	14 3

### Southern Division.

In the Belgaum District the prices of jowari, bajri and ragi showed a slight temporary rise. But as soon as there were indications of a good harvest the rates fell. Rice and wheat showed a steady upward tendency. There was a fall in the prices of cotton as compared with that of the previous year.

There was a rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in the Bijapur District due to inadequate stock in the market. The prices of the other necessaries of life did not increase to any appreciable extent. The prices of cotton, which is the chief money crop in the district, and of groundnut showed a slight improvement. The limited stock of kadbi was responsible for a slight rise in its price.

On account of the unfavourable rains in the Dharwar District, the yield of staple agricultural crops was poor, and, in consequence, the prices of the staple food-grains showed a steady upward tendency. The prices of the principal food-grains on 1st May 1935 are compared below with those prevailing in the previous year:—

	1934.		1935.	
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.
Jowari .. .. .	12	12	13	4
Rice .. .. .	13	7	7	5
Wheat .. .. .	10	7	9	10

The prices of cotton were better than in the previous year. Chillies and jaggery showed a large fall in prices on account of good yield.

The prices of the principal food-stuffs sold in the local markets in Kanara, viz., rice, ragi, dal, wheat, jaggery and betelnut, remained almost stationary, but there was a rise in the prices of coconuts and spices.

In the Kolaba District there was a slight rise in the prices of paddy. There was, however, no demand for this article from places outside the district. The prices of other articles were practically stationary. The current price of rice straw was Re. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2 per 100 bundles, but in the Alibag taluka it went up to Rs. 3 at the end of the fair season.

There was a slight rise in the prices of rice and nagli, the principal food-grains of the Ratnagiri District. The price of salt showed a fall on account of competition among local traders. Fire-wood was sold at a cheaper price due to the general fall in prices and the import of fire-wood from Kanara.

## 17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

### Northern Division.

The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour in the Gujarat districts showed no appreciable change, except in the case of skilled labour in the Broach and Panch Mahals District where the rates ranged from Rs. 1-2-0

from 4 to 8 annas in the previous year to 3 to 6 annas in the year under report. There is some unemployment in Surat District on account of depression in trade.

In Thana, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour were stationary, except in Wada Peta and Bassein Taluka where there was a little decrease in the wages of skilled labour only.

The district being in close proximity to Bombay, the skilled and unskilled labourers, especially from Thana, Kalyan and Bassein found, as usual, employment in Bombay at higher wages than they could get locally.

Rice mills in the district, as also the match factories at Ambarnath and Thana, Raymond Woolen Mill at Thana and the salt works at Bhayandar, Rai and Belapur, etc., provided sufficient work for both skilled and unskilled labourers, and there was no sign of unemployment in the district during the year under report. On the contrary, in the Bhiwandi Taluka local labour cannot meet the demand in transplantation season and it has to be supplemented by importation of about 2,500 to 3,000 up-country labourers for a short period. Skilled labourers from Gujarat and the United Provinces also found employment in this taluka.

In the Bombay Suburban District, the building activities continued as usual and there was no change in wages as compared with those of the preceding year.

#### Central Division.

There was no dearth of labourers. Skilled and unskilled labourers found employment throughout the year and the rates of wages remained practically stationary in all the districts. The condition of skilled and unskilled labourers was, on the whole, good. The railway workshop at Bhusawal, Ammunition Factory at Kirkee, the Dapodi workshop, the spinning and weaving mills in the two Khandesh and Sholapur districts and the several ginning and pressing factories in almost all the districts provide labour for a large number of wage earners. The various sugar factories started in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts also offer employment to labourers of adjoining villages.

Poona, being in close communication with Bombay and itself the seat of Government for nearly half the year and an important military station, has a plentiful supply of labour and the labouring classes get good wages. A considerable number of labourers found employment in the Tata Hydraulic Works, Talegaon Glass Factory and the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Malavli in the Poona District.

Timber traffic called "Kabada" gave employment as usual to a large number of bhils and allied castes in the Nawapur Mahal and Taloda Taluka of the West Khandesh District.

There was a mill strike of a very trivial nature in the Lokmanya Mill at Barsi. The main cause of the strike was the stoppage of 12½ per cent. bonus. The strike lasted for about a week and ended without any trouble. All the strikers eventually returned to their work. The strikers were calm and quiet during the strike.

In spite of the attempts made by outside agitators to create labour trouble, the labourers continued to work quietly and contentedly during the year under report.

#### Southern Division.

The demand for unskilled labour was sufficient throughout the division except in some parts of the Dharwar District where the period was marked by scarcity conditions owing to failure of early rains in the months of May, June and July, and Government and the Local Board had to open relief works to provide labour for the working classes. The demand for skilled labour was also satisfactory. On the whole the conditions of both skilled and unskilled labour was good for the reason that there was no marked fall in the wages earned, although the slump in prices and economic depression continued.

*Belgaum.*—The supply of labour, both skilled and unskilled, was equal to the demand, so the wages earned by them remained steady. The economic condition of the labourers was also good.

*Bijapur.*—The supply of unskilled labour was equal to the demand. Agriculture was the chief field of employment for unskilled labour. The demand for skilled labour was not keen owing to the trade depression and the cotton presses and ginning factories were unable to employ the usual number of labourers. The rate of wages remained stationary.

*Dharwar.*—The labouring classes had sufficient work except in Mundargi and Nargund pethas and in parts of Navalgund and Gadag talukas, where owing to scarcity conditions Government and the local board had to open relief works. The wages for skilled labour fluctuated from eight annas to a rupee and for unskilled labour from two annas to five annas.

*Kanara.*—Wages for both skilled and unskilled labour were steady. They were as usual highest in the talukas where it was employed to exploit forest produce. Owing to scarcity of labourers in the above-ghat talukas, labour is obtained from Goa, Dharwar, the below-ghat talukas and South Kanara. The wages for skilled labour ranged between 12 annas and Re. 1-8-0 and for unskilled labour between 4 and 8 annas.

*Kolaba.*—There was no change in the wages or the conditions of skilled or unskilled labour. The highest rate for skilled labour was recorded at Uran, viz., Re. 2 to Re. 2-8-0 owing to its close proximity to Bombay. In Karjat Taluka the two Power houses and the G.I.P. Railway continued to provide work for some labourers. The Collector states that primary education in rural areas has had no influence on the labour market.

*Ratnagiri.*—The wages for skilled and unskilled labour ranged between 12 annas and Rs. 1-8-0 and 4 and 8 annas, respectively. There are no large industries worth the name in the district except the cashew-nut industry of Malwan and Vengurla. Owing to the peculiar conditions of the district a large number of labourers go to Bombay annually to seek work in the mills of Bombay during the fair weather and most of the working class families in the district subsist on earnings made outside the district.

*Emigration and immigration.*—In Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar there was the usual seasonal emigration to the adjoining tracts in search of employment during the harvesting season. Owing to the prevalence of scarcity conditions in parts of the Dharwar District, agricultural labourers migrated to the neighbouring areas in quest of work.

Emigration of labourers from the Kolaba District to Bombay continued on a small scale owing to the uncertainty of obtaining employment.

As usual some people from Chandgad Mahal (Belgaum District) went to Bombay for employment and returned before the monsoon set in.

A few Muslims took their families to South Africa from Mangaon and Mahad talukas of the Kolaba District. In the Ratnagiri District, 11 persons from Dapoli Taluka and 27 persons from Mandangad Petha went to Africa and some 34 persons returned from that continent.

The salt pans in Uran (Kolaba District) attracted some labour from Gujarat.

## 18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

### Northern Division.

The principal matter of interest during the year was the widespread interest and enthusiasm shown during the celebration of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee. There was no unnecessary extravagance and it is hoped that the bulk of the money collected will be used for permanent benefits.

Village Improvement continues to receive the earnest attention of all officers and is undoubtedly coming to be regarded as one of their principal duties. Its effects are already apparent in many villages of each district.

But for the unfortunate occurrence of severe frost in Gujarat, this year would have been classed as one of real advance and peaceful development.

Government unoccupied lands as shown below were granted on impartible tenure in this Division :—

	Area.
	A. g.
Ahmedabad .. .. .	1,507 13
Kaira .. .. .	2,057 2
Broach and Panch Mahals .. .. .	535 18
Surat .. .. .	989 10
Thana .. .. .	58 12
Bombay Suburban District .. .. .	....

Benefits accruing from holdings on impartible tenure are being impressed upon the purchasers of Government lands available for cultivation and the condition of impartibility is not objected to by them. The Collector of Thana, however, remarks that the tenure is not very popular in his district.

From 15th April 1935, the Bombay Suburban District has been included in the Northern Division for all purposes.

*Progress made in the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks in charge of the Revenue Department.*—A grant of Rs. 2,900 was sanctioned by Government for repairs to minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department in this division, during the year 1934-35, and it was distributed as under :—

District	Amount distributed
	Rs.
Ahmedabad	605
Panch Mahals Sub-division (Broach and Panch Mahals District)	325
Broach Sub-division (Broach and Panch Mahals District)	30
Surat	1,870
	<hr/> 2,900

Out of the allotments mentioned above, the Collector of Ahmedabad surrendered an amount of Rs. 375, as it was not likely to be utilized and was found to be in excess of his requirements, while the Collector of Broach and Panch Mahals surrendered an amount of Rs. 325 (allotted for Panch Mahals Sub-division), as there was no irrigation tank requiring *urgent* repairs.

Out of the total surrender of Rs. 700 (375 plus 325) by the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Broach and Panch Mahals, Rs. 27 were placed at the disposal of the Collector of Kaira for survey work of the Gada Sinjiwada drain and the balance of Rs. 673 was surrendered to Government.

In Ahmedabad, the balance of Rs. 300 was fully spent for repairing one work of Chharodi Bundh in Sanand Mahal. The work was done through contract.

In Surat, Rs. 1,860 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 10 only for repairs to 9 tanks which was undertaken partly departmentally and partly through contract.

The allotments of Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 made to the Collectors of Broach and Panch Mahals (for Broach Sub-division) and Kaira were fully spent.

#### Central Division.

*Silver Jubilee celebrations.*—The most notable event of the year was the celebration of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. It was celebrated everywhere with great eclat and enthusiasm. The spontaneous and generous response by the public to the Silver Jubilee Fund and the enthusiasm displayed in the celebrations was an overwhelming manifestation of the loyalty and affection of the Indian people towards the British throne. Darbars were held at each of the district headquarter towns by the Collectors (Poona Darbar was held under the



Presidentship of Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., the then Commissioner, Central Division), and medals and afrinnamas were presented to the recipients. Prayers were made in churches, temples and mosques, and public and private buildings were illuminated. Alms and clothes were freely distributed to the poor in all districts.

*Taluka Development Associations.*—Taluka Development Associations are carrying on very useful propaganda work particularly in the West Khandesh District for popularising improved methods of agriculture. The financial condition of these associations is sound.

*Village Uplift Work.*—Village Improvement Committees which have been started both at the district and taluka headquarter towns have already done a great deal towards the improvement of rural life. The following are some of the important activities undertaken by the various committees :—

- (1) Supply of improved agricultural implements, seeds and manure to the cultivators.
- (2) Agricultural demonstrations and shows in different centres.
- (3) Propaganda work by distributing pamphlets and by delivering lectures with the aid of magic lantern slides.
- (4) Construction of gutters, clearing and levelling of roads and introduction of trench and bore hole latrines.
- (5) Destruction of prickly pear by means of cochineal insects.
- (6) Free distribution of medicines to villagers.
- (7) Opening of night schools and libraries.
- (8) Improvement of drinking water supply.
- (9) Arboriculture.
- (10) Cottage industries such as rope-making, poultry farming, etc.
- (11) Establishment of village panchayats.
- (12) Classes for training of village workers and village dais.

The Sir Fredrick Sykes Village Improvement Shield was won this year by Malegaon village in the Sholapur District for being the best village in the Central Division. This reflects credit on the District Village Improvement Committee, Sholapur.

*Agricultural Shows.*—A big agricultural and cattle show was held at Barai during the year under report. It was opened by the Honourable the Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., and closed by Mr. W. W. Smart, C.I.E., the then Commissioner, Central Division, who distributed medals and certificates to several agriculturists and other persons for their exhibits. The show was well organised and proved a great success.

*Grant of land on impartible tenure.*—The sub-joined table gives the account of waste lands given out on impartible tenure in this division during the year under report.

District.	Ares.
	Acres.
Ahmednagar	1,250
East Khandesh	200
West Khandesh	280
Nasik	4,315
Poona	Nil
Satara	372
Sholapur	59

#### Southern Division.

*Silver Jubilee Celebrations.*—His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee was celebrated throughout the Southern Division with great pomp and real enthusiasm and contributions towards the Central Relief Fund poured in from rich and poor alike as a token of loyalty.

*His Excellency the Governor's visit.*—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Brabourne paid a visit to Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Karwar and Ratnagiri and was everywhere given a rousing reception. While at Belgaum and Bijapur he visited the neighbouring villages of Kanbargi and Honnutgi to see village improvement work and expressed his satisfaction with the progress made. He also paid a flying visit to the Cattle Breeding Farm at Bankapur on his way to the Jog Falls and carried out his programme to schedule in spite of untimely rain and a tempestuous sea.

*Public feeling and the Press.*—The tone of the local press was quiet and subdued. It did not indulge in any subversive propaganda against the Government's land revenue policy but the apparent disparity of the land revenue concessions granted by Government in the Pen Taluka on the one hand and the Alibag, Roha and Panvel talukas on the other, was freely criticised in the former taluka, where a meeting of the landholders' association was called to protest against it. Actually all concerned probably knew that the differentiation was equitable. The relations between the landlord and tenant were cordial except in a few khoti and rayatwari villages in the Kolaba District.

*Famine.*—The whole of the Mundargi Petha and a few villages in the talukas of Gadag and Navalgund including the Nargund Petha of the Dharwar District along with a few others in the Paragad Taluka of the Belgaum District were affected with scarcity during the year under report.

The minimum number of inferior village servants essential for Government work was placed on the dole register, while the rest were allowed to go in search of employment. The distribution of dole to destitutes was confined to the Mundargi Petha and the affected parts of Gadag and Paragad talukas where the distress was comparatively acute.

A Government road work on the northern side of the Nargund Petha was opened to provide employment for the people of the Navalgund Taluka including the Nargund Petha and Parasgad Taluka but it had to be closed down for want of labourers. Seven District Local Board works were subsequently opened in the Parasgad Taluka to meet the local demand for labour. Two District Local Board tank works financed by Government, one Government irrigation work and one road work were opened for the relief of unemployment in the Mundargi Petha and attracted a steady number of local labourers. The situation was fortunately never so serious as to necessitate the declaration of a state of famine or the opening of regular relief works, as in the two adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency.

The scarcity of fodder in the Dharwar District was tided over by importing to convenient centres kadbi from the Government Depot at Karajgi and distributing it for cash or takavi. The fodder was old and had no great value for nourishment but was better than nothing. The Government forests adjoining Parasgad Taluka were thrown open for free grazing and cattle owners were permitted to remove "anjan" leaves. The situation grew worse owing to the scanty rainfall up to the third week of August when special arrangements for the supply of fodder through Government agency were under consideration, but from then onwards favourable rains changed the whole aspect of the situation.

*Public Health.*—The five Village Aid Scheme Dispensaries in the Dharwar District continued to do good work. Four temporary medical officers were appointed in Kanara to combat malaria in the above-ghat talukas of the district where quinine was also freely distributed.

*Agriculture.*—A cattle show at Galgali and agricultural shows at Sangam and Banskankari in the Bijapur District were held during the fairs and they were largely attended by the people. Agricultural demonstrations were also arranged at Kanbargi (Belgaum) and Ratnagiri at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit to those places and at Hatkhamba (Ratnagiri) under the auspices of the Prant Officer. The Board of Directors of the Wilson Anti-Famine Institute, Bijapur, organised a large and very successful agricultural exhibition at Bijapur during the days of the Siddheshwar fair.

The agricultural school at Devi Hosur in the Dharwar District has been doing excellent work. Co-operative Fencing Societies are becoming more popular in the pig infested parts of the district and four more societies were registered during the year.

The scheme for tractor ploughing with the special object of eradicating 'hariyali' made some progress in the Dharwar District with the encouragement of tagai granted by Government. No less than 1,360 acres of land in 18 villages of Navalgund and Ron talukas and Nargund Petha were ploughed this year at a cost of Rs. 24,519 through the agency of the Burma Shell Co. and the agriculturists are reported to have been

means of cochineal insects has proved so successful that even in the forests there is now little prickly pear left. Still greater benefits would result if the Agricultural Department could find an equally cheap and effective method of destroying Lantana.

Six wild elephants, 846 wild pigs, 3 panthers, 9 tigers and 1 bison were killed in the Kanara District during the year under report. The Gun Clubs established at Arwatgi and elsewhere on the Dharwar-Kanara border are having a really marvellous effect on the depredations of pig.

*Depressed Classes.*—The necessity for the uplift of the depressed classes is slowly but steadily gaining public recognition.

#### Southern Division.

*Grant of lands on Impartible tenure.*—The sub-joined table gives the areas of waste lands granted on impartible tenure in each district :—

District.	Area.	
	A.	G.
Belgaum .. .. .	182	39
Bijapur .. .. .	838	0
Dharwar .. .. .	347	30
Kanara .. .. .	1,167	0
Kolaba .. .. .	32	32
Ratnagiri .. .. .	12	12
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>33</b>

The Collector of Belgaum reports that owing to the general depression people did not apply for Government waste lands for cultivation in large numbers. It cannot be said that the tenure is not agreeable to the public. Those who took up lands welcome the conditions of this tenure.

#### 19. FINANCE OF DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PROPERTIES FOR 1934-35.

The following statement shows the demand, collection and arrears in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1934-35. The arrears are, as in the preceeding year, due to adverse trade conditions :—

Statement showing demand, collections and arrears of dues in respect of Development Department properties for the year 1934-35.

Suburban Scheme No.	Demand for 1933-34 including arrears.	Collections in 1933-34.	Arrears.	Demand for 1934-35 including arrears.	Collections in 1934-35.	Arrears.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	4,617 3 0	2,679 12 0	1,937 7 0	5,315 3 0	4,221 8 0	1,094 11 0
II	10,401 8 0	2,303 0 0	7,098 8 0	10,385 1 0	3,396 5 0	7,489 12 0
III	10,970 13 0	6,040 3 3	4,336 0 0	12,059 3 0	9,246 3 0	2,913 0 0
VI	752 2 0	540 3 0	212 0 0	920 4 0	345 4 0	575 0 0
VII	6,757 4 0	5,276 12 0	1,480 8 0	7,405 0 0	4,623 3 0	2,782 7 0
VIII	45 2 0	24 2 0	21 0 0	23 3 0	13 3 0	10 0 0
X	4,326 11 0	3,809 10 0	517 1 0	5,795 1 0	5,580 12 0	214 5 0
XV	12,156 0 2	3,015 5 1	9,140 11 2	11,307 8 6	3,434 10 6	7,873 14 0
XVII	7,084 2 0	5,009 15 0	2,075 3 0	5,217 2 0	5,102 3 0	735 15 0
XVIII	1,312 0 0	937 0 0	375 0 0	1,561 2 0	1,100 0 0	461 2 0
Imperial Scheme Atrabip	801 0 0	801 0 0	---	800 0 0	800 0 0	---
Karia Road Kandiivil Buildings	1,063 12 0	615 12 0	473 0 0	500 0 0	337 3 0	243 3 0
	15 0 0	15 0 0	---	223 0 0	163 0 0	60 0 0
Total	60,187 6 3	30,730 8 4	29,456 15 11	62,701 2 6	44,701 5 0	17,999 12 0

## 20. RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN SCHEMES.

I. An area of 38,752 square yards valued at Rs. 87,761-7-0 was disposed of during the year as detailed below:—

Suburban Scheme No.	Area in square yards.	Value.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
III. Chembur Sector "A"	5,125	15,215	0	0
III. Chembur Sector "B"	1,360	680	0	0
VI. Danda	1,041	5,205	0	0
VII. Khar Sectors "C" and "D"	9,097	46,547	5	0
XVI. Kolekalyan	963	608	2	0
XVII. Central Salsette Tramway	18,811	15,641	0	0
XVIII. Kiroi North	2,355	3,865	0	0
Total	38,752	87,761	7	0



*Statement showing the recoveries made towards the advances during the year ending 31st July 1935.*

Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S.S. III	4,501 5 0	3,870 14 0	
S.S. VI	61,067 5 4	2,508 18 0	
S.S. VII	2,12,460 4 0	28,185 8 0	22,485 12
S.S. VIII	4,702 11 0	984 0 0	
S.S. XXIV	NIL	912 0 0	
Total	2,70,001 9 4	56,551 5 0	22,485 12 0

*Statement showing the arrears of recoveries on 31st July 1935.*

Scheme No.	Private individuals.	Government servants.	Co-operative Societies.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
S.S. III	2,154 14 0	311 0 0	NIL
S.S. VI	2,158 2 0	NIL	NIL
S.S. VII	51,873 0 0	NIL	800 0 0
S.S. VIII	2,735 15 0	NIL	NIL
S.S. XXIV	NIL	NIL	310 0 0
Total	59,420 5 0	311 0 0	1,100 0 0

## APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of  
Year 1934-35, and balances

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net allocation of total income (Class I to VII).	Deduct	
	Khatas.	Inam.				Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially regulated.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Northern Division.</b>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad .. ..	888	50	34,73,968	10,180	3,36,265	1,99,169	3,69,098
Kaira .. ..	561	26	23,29,979	45,819	7,19,596	22,504	73,013
Broach and Fanch Mahals ..	1,015	31	22,74,666	48,737	6,26,669	62,979	1,99,081
Surat .. ..	812	26	28,80,965	44,451	3,94,231	24,933	15,087



No. I.

*the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1955.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand. (8) to (13) minus (94).
Agricultural:			Floating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government assigned land including expenditure reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VII).	Building and other non-agricultural assets, amount (including land in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,70,988	1,94,477	9,02,078	2,15,794	2,18,365	29,02,682
					Remissions ... 2,55,988
					Suspensions ... 9,05,909
					Collections ... 11,98,589
					Unauthorized ... 2,104
14,56,583	5,90,049	19,587	50,065	1,95,602	21,07,515
					Remissions ... 1,19,583
					Suspensions ... 4,05,788
					Collections ... 15,98,321
					Unauthorized ... 2,924
21,33,580	2,84,971	25,228	1,40,250	2,10,227	27,55,456
					Remissions ... 2,40,227
					Suspensions ... 2,40,227
					Collections ... 14,90,804
					Unauthorized ... 7,888
29,53,084	1,43,068	20,501	58,758	1,79,018	32,35,771
					Remissions ... 2,43,301
					Suspensions ... 5,70,965
					Collections ... 17,81,488
					Unauthorized ... 1,189

## APPENDIX

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts of  
Year 1934-35, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1929-30 and 1930-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1935.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Ambedad</b>		8,257	1,40,057	2,30,574	8,249	12,425	16,021
Remissions		8,257	41,974	1,02,017	+C. 25,733 553	C. 8,525 111	C. 8,525 1,504
Suspensions			98,080	1,02,482			
Collections			12	25	8,156 22,720	2,430 6,556	11,927 5,556
Unauthorized.					741	8,954	2,210
<b>Cairn</b>			2,125	1,90,225	929	1,576	1,285
Remissions			1,127	1,02,870	129		971
Suspensions			7,025	25,425			
Collections			2		22	1,156	427
Unauthorized.					141	420	427
<b>Broach and Panah Mahala.</b>	1,025	990	2,984	52,142	8,226	1,125	4,121
Remissions	1,025	990		51,978			417
Suspensions			2,984	125			
Collections				17	1,427	1,125	2,024
Unauthorized.				2	4,200		680
<b>Extra Terri- torial.</b>							
<b>Surat</b>	122	8,284		740		161	
Remissions	122	8,284		740			
Suspensions							
Collections						11	
Unauthorized.						150	

No. I—contd.

the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for the Revenue outstanding on 31st July 1935—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Revised or demand paid collect or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1935-1936 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
28,71,297	...	...	72,948	.....	2,88,732	...	12,000	<p>C. Local Fund cess of Land villages of the Dhan-dhuka taluka being accounted for from 1931-32 to 1934-35 (G. R. G. D. No. P. 18, dated 31st December 1934).</p> <p>* The increase of Rs. 9 in col. 9 (from col. 17) is due to adjustments of accounts.</p> <p>* The excess amount of Rs. 5 in col. 15 (from col. 14) is due to adjustment of accounts.</p>
.....	4,24,908	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	11,93,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,92,224	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,600	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28,10,809	.....	.....	77,301	.....	2,10,969	.....	.....	
.....	2,18,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5,00,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,95,280	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	14,585	
28,28,120	.....	.....	5,455	.....	1,71,675	.....	28,668	
.....	4,91,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	2,43,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,95,537	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,120	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28,40,335	.....	.....	4,958	.....	81,462	.....	5,469	<p>* The increase of Rs. 11 is due to correction of a mistake.</p>
.....	2,47,224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	5,70,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,92,047	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830	.....	.....

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Product.			
	Khalra.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienations of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Thana	1,081	68	16,63,792	47	70,446	12,430	2,197
Bombay Suburban District...	45	68	3,82,320	816	71,301	1,469	14,068
Divisional Total for 1934-35	4,708	331	1,45,33,770	1,46,063	95,48,166	2,67,093	11,14,067
Extra Territorial	---	---	115	---	---	---	---
Total for 1934-35	4,749	331	1,45,31,035	1,46,063	95,48,166	2,67,093	11,14,067
Bombay Suburban District ...	45	48	3,76,440	816	71,306	1,417	14,103

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (A) to (D) minus (E).
Agricultural.			Functioing miscellaneous revenue.	Total fund.		
Government land revenue and cesses actually received.	Allocated lands (Class V).	Building and other non-agricultural assets meant for building fund in Class VII.				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,04,994	41,922	93,414	95,334	2,15,977	18,60,166	
					Remissions ... 1,75,744	
					Suspensions ... ..	
					Collections ... 15,84,422	
					Unauthorized ... ..	
60,345	3,007	1,01,899	67,375	40,407	2,77,581	
					Remissions ... 12,495	
					Suspensions ... 5,739	
					Collections ... 2,02,423	
					Unauthorized ... 48,924	
22,69,995	30,92,773	2,95,313	7,42,985	2,02,107	1,80,62,278	
					Remissions ... 12,75,945	
					Suspensions ... 25,68,222	
					Collections ... 72,14,179	
					Unauthorized ... 89,827	
715	...	...	...	...	715	
22,69,995	30,92,773	2,95,313	7,42,985	2,02,107	1,80,62,278	
20,884	2,324	93,413	63,311	40,731	2,68,665	

## APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	1930-31 and 1932-1931.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-1934.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remissions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Collections .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	4,890	2,089	21,326	11,927	55,479	20,624	27,744
B. S. District	.....	.....	7,279	.....	5,512	.....	2,494
Remissions .....	4,121	1,070	10,117	2,604	.....	.....	.....
Suspensions .....	246	1,019	2,630	2,326	10,900	.....	2,718
Collections .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,277	20,026	22,026
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divisional Total for 1934-35.	4,891	2,090	17,423	5,75,323	49,217	25,003	29,781
Remissions .....	2,165	7,771	50,420	2,66,629	5,799	111	6,026
Suspensions .....	4,121	1,070	1,30,025	2,24,225	.....	.....	.....
Collections .....	205	1,019	2,245	2,226	29,566	5,792	16,506
Unauthorized .....	.....	.....	.....	2	22,026	20,160	24,429
Total for 1933-34.	{ 4,82,123 5,10,976	} 1,84,042	2,55,320	5,62,200	{ 21,029 2,529	} 29,265	22,029
Extraterritorial.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay Subur- ban District for 1933-34.	{ 7,163 +11,528	} 22,409	63,002	11,927	{ 7,200 + 12,921	} 24,020	27,744

No. I—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1936 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12,00,146	—	—	12,765	—	37,270	—	2,140	* One village has been included with another and so the total number is 1421 instead of 1528 as shown in the last year's report.
.....	1,75,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,84,400	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,08,068	.....	.....	25,044	.....	24,475	.....	4,010	
.....	84,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	30,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,24,888	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,19,857	.....	
1,20,10,805	.....	.....	2,05,214	.....	2,14,424	.....	74,122	
.....	16,85,298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	82,58,473	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	78,05,058	.....	1,59,435	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,22,79,773	18,48,408	7,95,208	1,47,364	1,09,14,245	2,19,208	58,218	42,451	
715	.....	.....	.....	715	.....	.....	.....	
4,97,320	78,585	80,638	25,312	2,97,187	84,004	31,840	1,413	

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inam (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially retained.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Central Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ...	1,363	123	24,54,305	215	2,12,447	17,520	47
East Khandesh ...	1,755	55	40,15,000	475	3,64,970	25,903	1,057
West Khandesh ...	1,445	48	24,50,005	0	2,17,575	24,355	7
Haseik ...	1,523	102	22,63,977	12	5,01,713	25,705	30
Poona ...	1,000	100	22,21,708	1,044	4,95,424	7,770	220



No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (24).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assets (including full rate (Class VII)).	Miscellaneous	Local fund.	
Government accounts and other land revenue (including special cesses).	Assigned lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A. 30,37,805 B. 157 C. 157)	1,77,792	2,892	2,15,412	1,55,697	24,58,622
					Remissions ... 2,472
					Suspensions ... 7,697
					Collections ... 24,75,630
					Balance ... 590
(A. 33,90,499 B. 252 C. 514)	1,55,415	55,012	99,273	3,73,515	40,85,122
					Remissions ... 599
					Suspensions ... ..
					Collections ... 40,85,420
					Balance ... 2,749
(A. 20,67,825 B. 87 C. 1,697)	51,303	24,992	1,52,129	2,21,622	26,90,091
					Remissions ... 1,01,622
					Suspensions ... 14,526
					Collections ... 24,22,923
					Balance ... ..
(A. 17,02,429 B. 25 C. 9)	1,20,675	22,204	72,622	1,77,322	21,22,774
					Remissions ... 54,422
					Suspensions ... 22,144
					Collections ... 20,54,617
					Balance ... 7
(A. 14,12,722 B. 25 C. 2,622)	1,20,222	20,422	2,15,222	1,24,222	20,15,222
					Remissions ... 12,422
					Suspensions ... 62,404
					Collections ... 18,22,222
					Balance ... 2,722

## APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1933-1934.	1934-35.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>Ahmednagar</b>	22,694	1,300		20	2,319	202	2,302
Remissions	210						
Suspensions		522					
Collections	22,314	1,428		20	709	128	1,798
Balance					1,451	150	504
<b>East Khandesh</b>		7,300		260	212	225	1,900
Remissions					1	3	6
Suspensions				2			
Collections		7,300		258	125	208	998
Balance					27	19	201
<b>West Khandesh</b>				225			
Remissions				72			
Suspensions				11			
Collections				232			
Balance							
<b>Nashik</b>		7,227		22,742			
Remissions		1,002		1,222			
Suspensions				27,422			
Collections		4,025		2,098			
Balance							
<b>Poona</b>	21,122	22,102	174	222	2		1,222
Remissions	102						22
Suspensions	222	12,102	104	402			
Collections	20,522	12,022	70	422			1,122
Balance					7		122

No. I—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-1934 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,19,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,079	
...	3,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	9,179	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7,028	25,24,448	25,240	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,795	...	
40,94,825	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,323	
...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5,308	40,21,824*	4,800	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,393	...	
25,80,684	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	
...	1,01,714	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14,637	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,331	24,14,823	20,352	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21,28,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,586	
...	27,535	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20,597	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	23,444	20,74,224	20,422	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20,61,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,800	
...	12,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	10,630	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12,720	19,28,063	22,540	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,943	...	

\*Out of this amount Rs. 5 remained to be carried to column "overcollection". The adjustment is subsequently ordered to be made in the accounts.

† Two villages in Junnar taluka were amalgamated into one (G. R., R. D., No. 1753/32, dated 28th August 1934).

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue includ- ing non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or special- ly reduced.
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	...	...	7,366	6,503	8	19	268
Bahara	998	990	25,08,998	805	10,93,039	5,075	1,180
Extra Territorial	...	...	12,926	169	1,708	...	68
Sholapur	670	80	15,05,129	219	1,46,029	7,029	169
Extra Territorial	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1924-25	2,664	1,068	1,33,19,223	2,894	22,21,264	1,25,547	2,229
Total Extra Territorial 1924-25.	...	...	21,297	6,261	1,774	18	208
Total for 1923-24	5,522	1,042	1,53,06,615	2,898	22,02,770	1,23,277	2,754
Total Extra Territorial 1923-24.	...	...	21,298	6,580	1,265	18	208

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (13).
Agricultural.		Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including land in Class VII).	Miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
General revenue accounts and including any liability reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).				
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(A. 20,42,220 B. 871 C. 871)	4,06,076	14,048	50,249	4,47,144	29,49,558
					Remissions ... .. 6,479
					Suspensions ... ..
					Collections ... .. 29,49,558
					Balance ... .. 158
127	20,076	151	53	20	11,000
12,36,534	472,546	40,489	50,580	1,00,867	16,27,504
					Remissions ... .. 721
					Suspensions ... ..
					Collections ... .. 16,27,178
					Balance ... .. 1,730
(A. 1,22,48,080 B. 820 C. 8,770)	11,44,433	2,69,656	9,55,799	17,15,534	1,78,38,920
					Remissions ... .. 1,20,721
					Suspensions ... .. 1,19,711
					Collections ... .. 1,78,21,779
					Balance ... .. 12,739
127	12,668	151	1,067	22	14,925
(A. 1,22,47,507 B. 722 C. 6,326)	11,42,024	2,58,923	9,21,728	35,23,558	1,76,22,122
					Remissions ... .. 40,522
					Suspensions ... .. 24,158
					Collections ... .. 1,76,19,963
					Balance ... .. 4,284
127	12,668	151	593	21	14,122

## APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.						
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.		
	Other years.	1931-1933.	1933-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1933-1933.	1933-1934.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial							
Satara		2,092		12		1,340	
Remissions							
Suspensions							
Collections		2,092		12		60	
Balance						1,280	
Extra Territorial							
Sholapur							
Remissions							
Suspensions							
Collections							
Balance							
Extra Territorial							
Total for 1934-35	44,210	49,967	174	24,580	2,426	1,367	4,924
Remissions	413	1,301		1,400	1	2	61
Suspensions	681	19,643	104	27,371			
Collections	43,046	36,512	70	5,008	979	315	2,999
Balance					1,455	1,449	964
Total Extra Territorial 1934-35.							
Total for 1933-34	8,74,076	9,817	71,019	2,537	341	1,404	11,819
Total Extra Territorial 1933-34.							

No. 1—contd.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gross consolidated original demand.	Revised or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1922-24 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether returned or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-thru-yearband items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
300				300				
22,22,225	6,479						25,701	* The village Wing in Waiatake was granted as grant to the Chief of Rhor in cash a n g e for his land taken up for the Lloyd Dam. The change was given effect to in 1922-24 but runs ( n e d to be shown in District Form II for that year.
			11,704	20,45,097	17,165			
						1,425		
11,089				11,089				
16,97,904							20,712	
	751							
			2,000	16,97,173	1,790			
2,790				2,790				
1,70,69,626							1,96,497	
	1,64,600							
		1,69,695						
			69,675	1,70,15,220	2,05,695			
						12,977		
14,925				14,925				
1,80,68,571	90,092	1,91,471	46,762	1,78,49,903	86,712	9,925	2,06,490	
14,123			3	14,123				

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Southern Division.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	915	318	25,42,972	2,615	6,70,113	12,969	19
Bijapur	1,018	161	19,45,700	18	3,61,484	4,619	—
Dharwar.	1,269	134	25,73,310	9,074	6,93,613	25,672	328
Kanara	1,417	—	20,72,600	—	5,460	68,020	1,308
Kolaba	1,641	66	18,02,461	13	1,05,622	5,127	2,465



No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Local fund.	Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) minus (14).
Agriculture.		Building and other non-agricultural assessments (including judi in Class VII).	Miscellaneous revenue.			
Government and other land revenue and cesses actually reduced.	Allocated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18,57,517	5,00,940	4,869	88,860	3,19,890	Demand ... 29,07,102 Remissions ... 32,234 Suspensions ... 51,929 Collections ... 21,14,868 U. A. balance ... 981	
12,22,708	3,20,219	15,652	25,920	2,44,069	Demand ... 22,27,428 Remissions ... 1,524 Suspensions ... 33,897 Collections ... 17,61,945 U. A. balance ... 26	
22,11,725	2,04,267	27,537	50,228	2,22,667	Demand ... 22,07,928 Remissions ... 10,914 Suspensions ... 5,42,444 Collections ... 22,45,970 U. A. balance ... 8,505	
4,64,580	5,970	7,265	20,405	31,509	Demand ... 10,56,445 Remissions ... 75,750 Suspensions ... 5,825 Collections ... 2,73,210 U. A. balance ...	
16,48,426	22,928	21,730	18,445	1,12,875	Demand ... 21,12,190 Remissions ... 2,74,140 Suspensions ... 99 Collections ... 15,26,800 U. A. balance ... 1,041	

## APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	Other years.	1932-1933.	1933-1934.	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	...	1,14,923	1,64,562	1,32,728	617	2,074	2,975	24,20,062
Remissions	...	1,04,226	...	...	...	...	297	...
Suspensions	...	10,124	1,64,139	1,32,728	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	8	423	2	7	...	1,412	...
U. A. balance	...	...	...	...	610	2,074	196	...
Bijapur	1,73,028	41,506	41,965	178	...	...	16	20,24,126
Remissions	1,72,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	41,506	41,965	178	...	...	...	...
Collections	51	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
U. A. balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	2,07,124	2,31,122	2,24,169	2,12,627	2,228	...	5,222	12,27,272
Remissions	2,01,300	25,124	21	126	7	...	114	...
Suspensions	5,222	2,24,242	2,24,075	2,12,505	...	...	...	...
Collections	5	1,120	...	4,227	1,229	...	2,220	...
U. A. balance	...	25	...	...	222	...	2,149	...
Kanara	...	222	2,222	2,224	...	...	...	10,27,221
Remissions	...	222	22	124	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	2,221	2,172	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	20	27	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	5,425	...	...	...	...	212	522	12,12,272
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Suspensions	2,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	4,000	...	...	...	...	24	222	...
U. A. balance	...	...	...	...	...	124	272	...

No. I—contd.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Remitted or Demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-34 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-shareband items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,44,837							<p>The total unauthorised balance of past years in columns 18 to 20 is Rs. 5,835 while that shown in column 27 of the last year's return was Rs. 5,700. The difference of Rs. 83 is due to the fact that the arrears of Belgaum Taluka for 1933-34 were wrongly shown last year. The mistake is corrected in this return.</p>
	2,92,981						
		12,894	21,16,603	21,081		6,820	
					4,861		
1,74,241							
	1,47,847						
		2,230	17,82,012	7,500		14,695	
						35	
2,77,719							<p>The total unauthorised balance of past years in columns 18 to 20 is Rs. 2,171 while that shown in column 27 of the last year's return was Rs. 2,154. The excess of Rs. 17 is due to the fact that Mahal Judi, which cannot be recovered by coercive process, was wrongly recovered by such process but subsequently it was refunded and hence the arrears were increased by that amount.</p>
	12,12,001						
		2,041	20,86,021	12,043		5,534	
					11,632		
77,896							
	10,479						
		2,254	8,73,917	2,293		11,512	
2,74,128							<p>The increase of Rs. 97 in column 20 is due to the fact that the Panvel Mandal had wrongly shown in the last year's return Rs. 97 less, which was corrected this year.</p>
	2,584						
		7,868	12,41,179	12,368		8,542	
					1,514		

## APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses.	Deduct			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VIII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Bataagiri	1,399	88	Rs. 20,71,330	Rs. 95	Rs. 96,942	Rs. 1,079	Rs. 3,774
Total for 1934-35	7,434	717	1,90,90,606	11,749	18,85,484	1,99,866	8,538
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	24,130	...	9,187	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	1,648	...	433	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	8,702	...	79	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial 1934-35.	...	...	31,579	...	9,705	...	1,527
Total for 1933-34	7,434	717	1,90,17,073	11,848	18,86,459	1,99,814	8,679
Total, Extra Territorial 1933-34.	...	...	31,579	...	9,784	...	1,527
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.	20,817	9,063	4,48,78,608	1,60,689	78,44,584	5,82,441	11,36,804
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34.	20,816	9,061	4,48,31,173	1,61,715	78,50,149	5,71,086	11,30,665

No. I—contd.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.					Total current year's consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (13) minus (14).
Agricultural.			Manufacturing miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	
Government's occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other non-agricultural assessment (including Jodi in Class VII).			
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,45,125	20,720	5,500	11,450	37,535	Demand ..... 10,66,627 Remissions ..... 31,000 Suspensions ..... 12,040 Collections ..... 5,33,800 U. A. balance ..... 00000
84,57,161	14,86,209	83,606	1,68,832	10,32,006	Demand ..... 1,11,63,089 Remissions ..... 4,92,754 Suspensions ..... 6,57,520 Collections ..... 69,63,263 U. A. balance ..... 10,063
2,641 4,166	12,210 1,389 26	...	88 ...	...	20,939 1,125 4,193
6,907	22,621	...	23	...	22,289
84,32,310	14,37,160	73,412	1,68,722	10,32,147	1,11,61,083
6,806	19,521	...	49	...	22,276
8,12,52,075	57,26,416	7,34,220	15,25,606	37,62,547	4,10,12,222
8,12,00,684	57,25,422	6,21,222	15,19,076	37,38,244	4,09,42,297

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.							Gross consolidated original demand.
	Authorized.				Unauthorized.			
	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	1934-1935.	Other years.	1931-1932.	1932-1933.	
1	14	15	17	18	19	20	21	
Rainnagri	Rs. 41,634	Rs. 12,763	Rs. 12,431	Rs. 15,809	...	...	...	Rs. 11,22,569
Remissions	...	4,715	4,792	6,902	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	41,209	7,863	7,331	8,313	...	...	...	...
Collections	521	900	262	794	...	...	...	...
U. A. balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total for 1934-35</b>	<b>8,32,501</b>	<b>4,41,013</b>	<b>4,45,517</b>	<b>5,09,976</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>1,21,07,694</b>
Remissions	4,74,267	1,75,993	4,310	6,561	7	...	459	...
Suspensions	49,563	2,54,231	4,39,962	4,97,635	...	...	...	...
Collections	4,551	1,369	725	5,720	1,296	24	5,253	...
U. A. balance	...	26	...	...	1,523	2,362	2,224	...
<b>Extra Territorial</b>								
Belgaum	...	...	555	579	...	...	7	22,120
Bijapur	...	...	555	579	...	...	...	1,125
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,123
<b>Total Extra Territorial 1934-35.</b>	...	...	<b>555</b>	<b>579</b>	...	...	<b>7</b>	<b>28,267</b>
<b>Add-</b>								
Overcollections.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-theftavband items.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division for 1934-35.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total for 1934-35</b>	<b>8,32,573</b>	<b>4,45,976</b>	<b>7,46,001</b>	<b>7,64,905</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>2,308</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>1,23,56,326</b>
<b>Total Extra Territorial 1934-35.</b>	...	...	...	<b>555</b>	...	...	<b>64</b>	<b>28,297</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35.</b>	<b>5,79,573</b>	<b>4,32,945</b>	<b>6,20,063</b>	<b>11,20,163</b>	<b>54,517</b>	<b>41,162</b>	<b>73,161</b>	<b>4,29,90,975</b>
<b>Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34</b>	<b>17,32,511</b>	<b>12,77,231</b>	<b>10,49,375</b>	<b>11,57,543</b>	<b>31,427</b>	<b>21,412</b>	<b>27,220</b>	<b>4,54,32,241</b>

No. I—contd.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Remitted or cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Less collections in 1933-34 and earlier years.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,05,777	77,130	14,478	9,85,578	18,958		7,407	The figures of authorised arrears in column 14 to 17 have been revised as the arrears of certain Khoti villages, which had been wrongly treated as lapsed to Government, were again placed under attachment under section 159, Land Revenue Code, as per Commissioner's No. K.H.T.A.P. 46 of 8th October 1934 and 26th November 1934.
11,58,816	19,68,781	48,778	66,85,895	81,176		54,082	
	1,124		20,995	1			
			1,105				
			4,192				
	1,124		26,873	1			
			81,177				
			54,082				
			1,01,46,967				
11,82,992	19,09,990	1,06,180	1,04,08,665	68,938	14,699	56,777	
	1,124		25,868	1	7		
22,75,719	43,80,001	3,98,761	3,54,87,192	11,01,928	1,94,065	3,26,681	
21,57,503	27,90,304	3,94,668	3,04,32,161	3,98,409	1,63,974	3,12,071	

## APPENDIX

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX

*Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances*

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	14,63,978	264	32,634	110
2	Kaira	14,06,607	4,023	2,14,850	.....
3	Breach and Panch Mahals	6,75,785	20,244	15,265	.....
4	Surat	8,600	675	300	.....
5	Thane	9,633	4,500	4,033	.....
6	Bombay Suburban District	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	54,53,953	30,606	2,00,967	110



No. II.

—PRINCIPAL.

*for the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1934-35.*

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 6.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
17,008	91,578	14,30,806	7,936	* The excess of Rs. 52 in the opening balance is due to correction of a mistake in the accounts.
2,18,807	84,715	12,84,873	85,844	
2,18,180	18,519	8,70,704	8,167	† The increase of Rs. 27 is due to correction of a mistake.
800		8,975		
	2,873	10,084		‡ The decrease of Rs. 23 is due to correction of a mistake.
4,43,972	73,586	34,05,062	98,487	

APPENDIX  
TAKAVI FORM No. IX

1. Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refund).	Cash credits (including over- collections).	Written off or remitted.
			4.	5.	6.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,63,379	1,60,819	12,379	20
2	Kaira ...	1,45,799	86,587	72,732	.....
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	50,844*	42,499	7,292	.....
4	Surat ...	.....	900	82	.....
5	Thane ...	512†	982	514	.....
6	Bombay Suburban District	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	5,08,894	2,81,195	1,00,440	20

No. 11—*contd.*

## —INTEREST.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1932.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,756	87,975	8,95,809	5,918	
52,219	59,588	1,61,923	8,558	
1,00,701	39,040	1,34,972	958	* The increase of Rs. 31 is due to correction of a mistake.
548		548		
	927	927		† The decrease of Rs. 5 is due to correction of a mistake.
1,63,224	77,528	8,98,708	2,609	

APPENDIX No. II—*contd.*

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX—PRINCIPAL.

*Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of takavi advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year 1934-35.*

1 Serial Number.	2 District.	3 Balance on 1st October 1934.	4 In the year.			5 Demands overdue.		9 Balance at the end of September 1935.	10 Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	11 Remarks.
			4 Debits (including refunds).	5 Cash credits (including over-collections).	6 Written off or remitted.	7 Suspended.	8 Unauthorised.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,41,226	12,631	89,037	5,234	25,232	32,235	3,49,576	12,170	
2	East Khandesh ...	30,892	10,262	18,551	151	50	609	23,452	211	
3	West Khandesh ...	46,145	13,200	21,532	420	5,000	268	22,914	265	
4	Nasik ...	72,024	23,073	19,287	..	4,071	22	1,50,500 <sup>*</sup>	1,574	
5	Poona ...	1,78,070	13,233	33,565	225	90	5,652	1,63,426	225	
6	Satara ...	150,697	2,412	11,283	..	1,445	80	42,226	..	
7	Sholapur ...	17,103	280	4,642	..	..	122	12,767	..	
	Total ...	8,62,804	1,46,921	2,12,911	6,700	26,005	42,140	7,70,524	14,925	

\* The difference in column 8 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors since corrected.

† This figure is included in column 5.

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Overcollections.	Remarks.
			Debits not (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar	94,841	32,426	30,087	2,971	14,783	37,924	66,555	—	
2	East Khandesh...	538	2,174	2,355	95	5	53	510	—	
3	West Khandesh...	1,501	3,684	2,335	2	1,533	106	2,118	—	
4	Nasik	4,430	2,624	5,222	—	2,177	12	2,761	—	
5	Poona	20,408	15,380	18,152	308	—	5,023	37,328	79	
6	Satara	2,713	4,227	4,329	—	2,373	268	2,641	136	
7	Sholapur	1,018	804	1,328	—	—	48	431	—	
	Total	1,35,227	69,448	84,958	2,676	20,807	31,434	1,17,111	148	

\* The difference in column 3 and column 9 of the last year's statement is due to errors not corrected.

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TAKAVI FORM NO. IX—PRINCIPAL.

Statement showing takavi advances, collections and balances for the districts in the Southern Division for the year 1984-85.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount Written off or remitted.
4	5	3	4	5	6
1	Bolgaum ...	Rs. a. p. 1,02,008 14 0	Rs. a. p. 20,223 8 0	Rs. a. p. 42,551 12 0	Rs. a. p. 123 4 0
2	Bijapur ...	119,09,277 14 10	8,227 1 0	1,96,721 9 6	1,207 8 0
3	Dharwar ...	1,41,574 6 2	82,190 12 8	82,203 15 0	.....
4	Kolaba ...	4,052 8 0	3,225 0 0	1,024 0 0	.....
5	Kanara ...	62,222 7 0	14,412 8 0	20,200 0 2	225 8 0
6	Ratnagiri ...	525 5 0	900 0 0	65 5 0	.....
	Total ...	15,94,775 7 7	1,35,224 8 8	2,99,367 2 2	2,125 12 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	60,80,900 7 7	2,06,423 8 8	7,71,545 2 2	2,005 12 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	71,00,925 0 11	1,57,205 14 0	11,42,242 12 2	22,225 8 8

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 6.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
1	2	7	8	9	10.	11
1	Bolgaum ...	Rs. a. p. 2,222 0 0	Rs. a. p. 5,522 2 0	Rs. a. p. 1,45,522 1 0	Rs. a. p. 1,527 2 0	
2	Bijapur ...	12,222 2 0	21,222 5 7	20,222,122 0 4	2,222 0 2	
3	Dharwar ...	15,222 0 0	7,222 2 0	2,02,222 4 5	112 2 0	
4	Kolaba ...	.....	242 8 0	6,222 2 0	7 0 0	
5	Kanara ...	.....	7,727 2 0	22,270 2 2	.....	
6	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	1,400 0 0	.....	
	Total ...	22,110 2 0	1,16,206 5 7	14,22,107 0 8	10,742 2 2	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	5,10,227 2 0	2,22,221 5 7	22,04,723 0 5	1,22,222 2 2	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	2,22,722 12 0	2,27,720 12 0	20,21,422 12 2	1,02,222 2 0	

\* In the last year's return the closing balance was wrongly shown in excess by Rs. 46-9-0 by mistake which has been corrected this year.  
 † In the last year's return the closing balance was wrongly shown in excess by Rs. 270-11-2 and has been corrected by adjustments and refunds this year.

## APPENDIX No. II—contd.

## TARAVI FORM No. IX—INTEREST.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1934.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount Written off or resmitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Belgaum ...	Rs. a. p. 9,595 0 0	Rs. a. p. 15,208 18 10	Rs. a. p. 15,688 14 10	Rs. a. p. .....
2	Bijapur ...	148,787 11 11	92,676 4 3	95,060 0 9	531 0 0
3	Dharwar ...	7,072 2 2	12,169 2 2	7,998 5 0	.....
4	Kolaba ...	121 5 0	445 9 0	280 0 0	.....
5	Kanara ...	2,755 7 5	4,048 2 2	4,091 14 0	15 12 0
6	Ratnagiri ...	.....	144 1 0	14 15 0	.....
	Total ...	86,729 11 7	1,94,717 2 0	1,94,073 1 7	647 12 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	6,96,060 11 7	4,75,820 2 0	5,09,471 1 7	3,943 12 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	7,94,212 12 7	4,50,876 12 10	5,19,557 7 10	21,933 14 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands over-run:		Balance at the end of September 1935.	Over-collections.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Un-authorized.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belgaum ...	Rs. a. p. .....	Rs. a. p. 1,923 5 0	Rs. a. p. 3,655 15 0	Rs. a. p. .....	
2	Bijapur ...	5,940 15 0	21,701 11 5	22,226 15 5	213 5 0	
3	Dharwar ...	4,997 10 0	6,227 2 0	11,265 2 0	17 14 3	
4	Kolaba ...	.....	66 9 0	227 14 0	.....	
5	Kanara ...	.....	2,764 15 7	2,704 15 7	.....	
6	Ratnagiri ...	.....	.....	120 2 0	.....	
	Total ...	10,208 7 0	41,269 1 0	54,226 0 0	221 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1934-35 ...	1,59,229 9 0	1,60,959 1 0	8,57,706 0 0	10,128 4 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper for 1933-34 ...	1,48,645 12 0	1,21,747 7 2	7,04,558 2 7	1,627 0 0	

\* The closing balance in the last year's return was shown in excess by Rs. 141-7-0 by mistake which was corrected during the current year.

† The closing balance in the previous year's return was shown in excess by Rs. 9,691-1-0 by mistake and was adjusted this year.

## APPENDIX

Statement showing the details of areas in the districts of

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Land not available for		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Northern Division.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Ahmedabad (In round figures)	2,471,235	6,519	322,111	120,660
2	Katva	1,022,550	886	24,774	22,715
3	Broach and Panch Mahals	1,268,237	111,869	123,522	Others Forest
					22,522 222,458
4	Surat	1,068,410	22,225	22,100	Others Forest
					22,421 45,521
					108,022
5	Thane	2,121,220	47,212	127,227	Others Forest
					22,072 212,222
					222,022
6	Bombay Suburban District.	22,122	14,222	7,222	Others Forest
					17,122 2,122
					22,072
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,222,222</b>	<b>222,222</b>	<b>222,222</b>	Others Forest
					222,222 2,122,222
					1,222,222
<i>Central Division.</i>					
1	Ahmednagar	1,222,222	11,222	222,122	Others Forest
					122,700 222,722
2	East Khandesh	2,222,222	10,222	222,122	Others Forest
					122,222 222,222
					222,222
3	West Khandesh	2,222,222	14,222	222,122	Others Forest
					122,222 222,222
					222,222
4	Nasik	2,222,222	12,222	222,122	Others Forest
					122,222 222,222
					222,222
5	Poona	2,222,222	1,007	222,222	Others Forest
					122,222 222,222
					222,222
6	Satara	2,122,222	2,222	222,222	Others Forest
					22,222 222,222
					222,222
7	Sholapur	2,222,222	2,222	222,222	Others Forest
					122,222 22,222
					222,222
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,222,222</b>	<b>22,222</b>	<b>2,222,222</b>	Others Forest
					222,122 2,222,222
					4,222,222



No. III.

*the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions for 1984-85.*

cultivation.		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
Used for buildings and other non-agricultural purposes not including plots within village site or city survey. 7	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated. 12
	Unoccupied. 8	Free or specially reduced. 9	Ordinary. 10	Restricted. 11	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
2,006	75,603	900,497	459,480	104,876	405,984
459	14,788	61,035	225,589	61,227	340,127
626	58,815	211,082	308,937	225,039	369,045
655	14,051	2,653	693,904	29,223	364,425
3,552	9,696	263	533,563	8,720	112,679
2,641	807	79	22,461	25	27,762
10,920	177,060	1,172,699	2,923,062	499,760	1,963,923
521	29,720	29	2,525,700	17,525	684,214
2,153	22,000	529	1,770,200	26,957	264,418
242	171,764	5	1,021,205	272,529	121,629
1,426	59,679	242	1,568,955	92,064	402,005
24,122	14,912	261	1,929,722	17,622	608,622
1,394	17,021	1,459	1,422,021	7,140	512,470
2,075	21,126	66	2,026,211	24,122	273,742
42,924	372,207	2,002	12,770,622	607,226	2,322,577

## APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Gross area.	Da		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public purposes including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1	Belgaon	2,965,821	32,543	56,337	Others ... 183,220 Forest ... 414,951
2	Bilapur	2,453,725	13,980	130,222	Others ... 73,322 Forest ... 153,523
3	Dharwar	2,943,097	13,301	55,324	Others ... 163,125 Forest ... 257,522
4	Kanara	2,226,973	445	62,423	Others ... 22,924 Forest ... 202,513
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	124,157	Others ... 35,723 Forest ... 222,012
6	Ratnagiri	2,554,314	7,320	704,523	Others ... 12,223 Forest ... 12,423
	Extra Territorial	6,725	.....	63	Others ... 2
	Total	13,950,102	82,727	1,222,222	Others ... 457,722 Forest ... 2,222,523 <b>2,680,225</b>
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1924-25	42,555,454	425,421	4,222,127	9,305,972
	Total for the Presidency proper for 1923-24	42,555,521	425,122	4,222,512	9,222,417

No. III—contd.

duct		Remaining occupied assessed land.			
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		Alienated.
	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,774	29,452	56	1,156,563	9,805	994,719
617	20,639	.....	2,157,429	22,920	1,033,520
1,823	22,727	697	1,605,923	17,474	202,025
475	22,529	1,440	225,238	4,973	2,549
2,223	2,441	210	724,722	149	77,341
415	1,422	2,122	1,220,220	4,122	222,222
.....	.....	.....	2,522	.....	2,122
2,223	141,221	2,421	7,275,552	22,174	2,122,222
21,407	224,722	1,127,122	22,222,222	1,122,222	7,274,222
22,222	227,222	1,122,222	22,222,222	1,122,222	7,274,222

## APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the  
in the revenue-year*

District.	Notices.			Chauth fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kable-dars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Northern Division.</b>						
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ... ..	991	26,925	792	99	8,659	297
Kaira ... ..	484	9,867	416	19	187	23
Broach and Panch Mahals...	1,400	16,889	1,008	...	...	...
Surat ... ..	284	8,970	223	...	...	...
Thane ... ..	4,685	1,62,258	4,267	639	20,164	2,691
Bombay Suburban District.	838	44,747	827	1	213	200
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,476</b>	<b>2,39,627</b>	<b>7,485</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>22,223</b>	<b>3,434</b>
<b>Central Division.</b>						
Ahmednagar ... ..	678	29,520	640	65	1,763	239
East Khandesh ... ..	2,324	80,910	2,674	144	4,525	774
West Khandesh ... ..	28	270	28	...	...	...
Nasik ... ..	1,129	29,253	1,227	23	395	194
Poona ... ..	2,424	44,565	2,042	7	144	16
Satara ... ..	204	5,406	189	61	1,751	226
Bhalsapur ... ..	17	6,638	17	22	303	29
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>7,225</b>	<b>1,94,916</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>9,881</b>	<b>1,683</b>

\*In the remaining cases steps are being taken to

## No. IV.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions  
ending 31st July 1936.*

District of movable:			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 100.						
Number of habitation.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
5	88	20	20	218	218	101	...	...	...
1	38	15	3	38	3	38	...	...	...
18	805	60	30	805	184	143	10	8	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	4,321	1,579	14	1,400	805	1,327	63	285	1,535
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	4,325	1,823	64	2,073	805	1,325	75	227	1,522
168	5,138	1,940	40	685	660	530	2*	4	275
13	627	412	30	1,449	927	1,108	...	...	...
4	78	115	30	524	442	221	...	...	...
69	2,480	555	7	85	67	76	...	...	...
25	542	221	15	1,008	327	245	...	...	...
13	322	221	2	14	9	13	...	...	...
55	625	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	2,640	2,220	145	3,525	2,222	2,227	2	4	275

dispose of the lands under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.

## APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the  
in the revenue year*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 128—contd.			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
<b>Northern Division.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Acres.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Ahmedabad			218	191
Kaira			8	85
Broach and Panch Mahals...			174	184
Bunst				
Thana	324	1,063	18	49
Bombay Suburban District.				
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>Central Division.</b>				
Ahmednagar				
East Khandesh	839*	541		
West Khandesh			410†	271
Nasik			67	98
Poona			148‡	939
Satara			9	12
Sholapur				
<b>Total</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>1,969</b>

No. IV—contd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions  
ending 31st July 1935—contd.*

Other immovable property, Sec. 153.								Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
Number of cases.	Acres.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
3	72	7	8	7	8	24			
1	1,325	11	98	11	95	1	1	One defaulter was detained in the Civil Jail in Sangamner Taluka.	
3	883	670	908	11	21	1,275		In some cases lands are being sold and in others arrears have been recovered from the defaulters.	
								The notices under section 153, Land Revenue Code, were issued in respect of 428 acres but orders of forfeiture were passed only in respect of 410 acres.	
								In the remaining cases lands measuring 25 acres are being dealt with under section 117-B, Land Revenue Code.	
3	3,108	631	905	22	47	1,275	1		

## APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the districts of Suburban District in the revenue*

District.	Notices.			Chauthal Ans		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Rajjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	771	14,684	648	24	408	58
Bijapur	55	895	78	22	928	167
Dharwar	1,601	54,984	1,367	10	975	65
Kanara	267	2,331	302	128	2,692	615
Kolaba	249	2,515	228	37	415	70
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	187	1,962	222
Total	3,644	68,710	2,612	485	6,668	1,262
Total for the Presidency proper for 1924-25	12,645	4,87,626	16,632	1,466	45,557	5,894
Total for the Presidency proper for 1923-24	20,200	5,53,300	19,367	1,515	39,237	5,640



No. IV—contd.

*the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the Bombay year ending 31st July 1936—contd.*

Distraint of movables:			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153.						
Number of judgments.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
15	786	334	18	466	335	405	..	..	..
5	876	339	14	145	341	192	..	..	..
20	611	323	123	2,544	2,390	2,322	603	980	90
21	585	421	233	6,126	3,071	5,331	696	1,438	2,341
104	4,399	402	29	523	305	411	Sale proceedings not completed.		
237	4,379	314							
459	14,993	2,122	457	11,204	5,126	10,260	1,305	2,439	2,321
325	27,394	5,795	325	25,722	9,222	14,761	1,229	2,229	4,225
1,015	29,295	6,225	305	25,770	12,325	21,004	926	2,170	6,225

## : APPENDIX

*Return of major and minor coercive processes in the  
Bombay Suburban District in the*

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Sec. 153—contd.				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as Government waste		Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Asses- ment.	Area.	Asses- ment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Southern Division:</i>	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Belgaum	...	...	195	205	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	241	125	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	1,013	2,105	...	...	...
Kanara	1	1	2,374	4,337	1	25	1
Kolaba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	1	4,694	6,771	1	25	1
Total for the Presidency proper for 1934-35	674	1,265	5,470	8,400	5	2,105	629
Total for the Presidency proper for 1933-34	1,100	4,328	7,978	11,233	12	5,100	A. S. S. 69 4 10

No. IV—concl'd.

*districts of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and the revenue year ending 31st July 1935—concl'd.*

property, Sec. 155.					Arrests and imprisonments, Sec. 157.	Remarks.
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Government.		
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	Steps are in progress to sell the forfeited lands.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Sale proceedings are in progress.
...	§ Arrears paid before the date of sale.			...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
948	50	85	1,000	1	...	
900	85 4 10	157	2,680	...	...	

## LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

### B.—SIND.

R. E. GIBSON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

### SEASON.

The season under report was on the whole a poor one. The river rose late in June and fell early in September and its rapid fall adversely affected the inundation canals. The Sarhad guage, which is now the reference guage for the inundation canals in the Upper Sind, recorded a reading of 3·4 feet only on 3rd June. The level on that guage began to rise steadily thereafter but attained the fair irrigating level of 11 feet as late as 1st July 1934. This level was maintained for 60 days as against 69 days in the preceding year. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri guage was first reached on the 1st July and lasted for 70 days against 92 days in the previous year. The highest readings on the Sarhad and Kotri gauges this year were 13·8 feet on 24th August 1934 and 22·6 feet on the 13th August 1934 respectively against 13·9 feet on the 31st August 1933 and 24·95 feet on the 7th September 1933. The latter levels were the maximum levels ever previously recorded on these two gauges.

The shorter duration of the fair irrigating level coupled with the early fall of the river caused deficiency of water in the Karachi District and the non-barrage areas of Sukkur and Hyderabad districts with the result that kharif crops were damaged to a considerable degree in those areas and there were heavy remissions. On account of the low and short inundation the katcha lands lying inside the flood protection bunds did not receive sufficient soakage and consequently there was a large decrease in rabi sailabi (flood) cultivation.

The Barrage canals on the whole gave a good supply, though some deficiency was felt in the tail portions of some of the channels in the Nawabshah District and in the Hala sub-division of the Hyderabad District. The situation in the latter area was, however, met by granting of temporary pipes or by clearing silt. In the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, the late sown wheat crop which was nearing maturity, was somewhat adversely affected on account of the closure of the perennial canals from 12th to 27th March 1935. In Garhi-Yasin Taluka of the Sukkur District, there was some complaint regarding deficiency of water supply in the water-courses in the kharif season but deficiency there, is said to be due to the fact that cultivation especially of rice crop was undertaken in excess of that designed under the Barrage scheme. Last year's complaints were repeated about deficiency of water-supply in dehs dependent on the Northern Dadu Canal and on the Warah Branch in Mirokhan Taluka of the Larkana District but the deficiency there, was

mostly due to the occupants' own fault in not clearing the water-courses in time and in not taking advantage of the early kharif supply. Nearly all occupants insist upon taking water at the same time, late in May or even in June. This results in the early supply's going to waste and a scramble for a limited supply at the period of peak demand. It has been proved by the Agricultural Department that this preference for late transplantation is based on the prejudice and natural conservatism of the zamindars alone. But even practical demonstration must take time before the zamindar will be convinced.

The rainfall though normal was untimely in lower Sind. It came early in June and damaged the rice seedlings. It also caused considerable damage to the harvested rabi crop in places where the produce had not been removed. Excessive rainfall in the Karachi District in the month of June and in the beginning of July and the subsequent humidity of the atmosphere gave rise to diseases pest of rice crop known locally as "ruro" and "malho". In Shahdadkot taluka of the Larkana District the crop outside the Flood Protective Bund, was washed away by heavy and unprecedented hill-torrents. The rainfall was inadequate in the Desert tract of the Thar Parkar District and the hilly portion of the Dadu District as a result of which cultivation in those parts suffered, and there were heavy remissions on that account.

The rabi crop suffered from a number of calamities. The first was the severe frost in the month of January 1935, which caused considerable damage to crops especially in the non-barrage and riverain areas. The total loss of crops due to this cause was estimated at Rs. 10,87,500. Hardly had the Rabi crops recovered from the effects of the January frost, when a hail-storm swept over parts of the districts of Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar and part of the Dadu District. The districts to suffer the most were Sukkur and Larkana districts. Two children were killed in the Sukkur District as a result of injuries or exposure. The total damage was estimated at about Rs. 15,14,000. Relief measures in the shape of liberal remissions of land revenue and distribution of free doles of grains for maintenance and gratuitous seed for kharif cultivation to those agriculturists who had no seed to carry on agriculture, were provided to alleviate the distress in the hail-stricken areas. Finally the "rust" disease of the wheat crop, especially in Larkana, completed the havoc of this rabi season.

The agricultural prices showed no improvement and with a view to affording some relief to zamindars Government sanctioned special remissions ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent. for both kharif and rabi crops in the non-barrage areas. No such relief was considered necessary in the Barrage areas as there had been no substantial fall in prices since the revised settlements had been introduced in those areas.

The public health was, on the whole, satisfactory. Malaria was as usual prevalent throughout the Province but in a milder form. Touring medical officers were appointed on anti-malarial duty and there was the usual free distribution of quinine. Pneumonia in the Thar Parkar District accounted for 1,167 deaths against 675 during the preceding

year. Cholera was reported in some villages of Sukkur, Larkana, and Nawabshah districts. Timely measures were, however, taken to arrest the spread of the disease and the mortality was not great. Cerebro spinal fever was reported in all districts except Karachi, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier, but the number of casualties on that account was small. There were cases of small-pox all over Sind, but the incidence was normal.

The condition of cattle was fairly good. Fodder was generally sufficient though deficiency was felt during the latter part of the year in Mithi Taluka of Thar Parkar District and Sinjhor and Sakrand talukas of the Nawabshahi District. The growth of natural grass was insufficient in the Mirpurkhas sub-division of the Thar Parkar District where the cattle had to be fed on dry karbi, guar and cotton pods.

Mortality from contagious diseases further decreased this year from 5,986 to 5,428 and the following figures for the past four years show the marked decrease that has been taking place :—

1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
29,347	12,480	5,986	5,428

The decrease is mainly due to the decline in the number of deaths among bovine cattle and other animals from parasitic gastritis and rinderpest respectively from 3,405 and 1,750 to 899 and 990 during the year. The number of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia, however, increased from 415 to 1,455. The incidence of this disease appears to be increasing notably in the Larkana, Dadu and Sukkur districts. Most of the deaths occurred in the Thar Parkar and Dadu districts, the mortality being 954 and 770 respectively. Preventive inoculations against haemorrhagic septicaemia were carried out in the case of 26 outbreaks against 3 in the preceding year, and the number of animals inoculated were 1,755 against 211. The number of inoculations against rinderpest being 1,412 in 20 outbreaks against 3,209 in 43 outbreaks in the previous year. Government have sanctioned the establishment of a rinderpest Goat Virus Producing Station at Karachi and it is hoped that it will be working by December 1935. This would enable the Veterinary Department to deal more effectively with outbreaks of rinderpest and considerably reduce the mortality from that disease.

## 2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under the above head shows a net increase of Rs. 9.89 lakhs over the previous year's figures. The increase was shared by all the districts except Thar Parkar and Sukkur and was due mainly to an increase in cultivation of crops paying higher rates of assessment, e.g., cotton and paddy. The decrease in the Thar Parkar and Sukkur districts was due to a decrease in the cultivated area.

## 3. ALIENATIONS.

*(Column 5 of Appendix I.)*

Under this head there is a net decrease of Rs. 0·06 lakh in the figures of the year under report as compared with previous year. It is shared by Nawabshah, Larkana and Dadu districts only. The largest decrease, viz., Rs. 0·13 lakh, occurred in the Nawabshah District. The decrease was due to an increase in cultivation in jagir lands.

## 4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

*(Columns 8 to 11 of Appendix I.)*

There is a net decrease of Rs. 8·77 lakhs over the last year's figures. It is shared by all districts except Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts which showed an increase of Rs. 0·32 and Rs. 0·21 lakh, respectively, due to an increase in cultivation and revised rates of hakabo levied on Jagir lands in the Barrage area. Taking the remaining districts individually, Sukkur was responsible for the largest decrease, viz., Rs. 3·39 lakhs. Next come the Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana, Thar Parkar, Dadu and Karachi districts showing decrease of Rs. 2·44, 1·57, 1·25, 0·49 and 0·17 lakhs, respectively, the decrease being due to shrinkage in cultivation.

## 5. FLUCTUATING MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

*(Column 12 of Appendix I.)*

There is a net decrease of Rs. 1·10 lakhs compared with the preceding year's figures. The decrease occurs in all the districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. 0·58 lakh in the Sukkur District and that is ascribed to smaller receipts from occupancy price of Government waste lands and decreased realisations from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The decrease of Rs. 0·30, 0·45, 0·21 and 0·08 lakh, respectively, in the Nawabshah, Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana, and Dadu districts, was due to smaller receipts from lease money and remokal fines. The decrease of Rs. 0·06 lakh in the Karachi District was due to smaller receipts from occupancy prices for building sites and other non-agricultural land. The increase of Rs. 0·38 lakh in the Thar Parkar District was due to larger realisations from the sale of building plots and from fines for unauthorized cultivation. The latter reason alone accounted for an increase of Rs. 0·19 lakh in the Hyderabad District.

## 6. REMISSIONS.

*(Column 24 of Appendix I.)*

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year, excluding special remissions which amounted to Rs. 5·46 lakhs and which were

granted on account of the continued fall in prices, was Rs. 26·13 lakhs against 23·48 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 2·65 lakhs was shared by all districts except Larkana, Dadu and Upper Sind Frontier and is due to the fact that remissions on account of deficiency of water, "rust and other insects" and "kalar and percolation" which amounted respectively to Rs. 7·76, 2·13 and 0·18 lakhs in the preceding year, rose to Rs. 14·24, 3·40 and 0·80 lakhs during the year under report. Remissions on account of floods and other causes decreased from Rs. 2·54 and 4·27 lakhs to Rs. 0·53 and 2·66 lakhs in the year under report, the decrease being due to absence of floods and to less cultivation during the year.

### 7. SUSPENSIONS.

*(Column 25 of Appendix I.)*

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 6·57 lakhs against Rs. 2·11 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 1·45 lakhs relates to the year under report and Rs. 5·12 lakhs to the preceding year. The figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

### 8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

*(Column 23 minus columns 24 and 25 of Appendix I.)*

The net consolidated demand for collection (exclusive of suspensions and remissions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 154·61 lakhs against Rs. 163·11 lakhs in the previous year.

### 9. COLLECTIONS.

*(Column 26 of Appendix I.)*

The total collections amounted to Rs. 142·26 lakhs or 92·01 per cent. of the net demand against 89·16 per cent. in the preceding year.

The percentage of the collections on the net demand in each district was as follows :—

District.	Percentage.
Karachi	93·94
Hyderabad	85·53
Thar Parkar	84·46
Nawabshah	96·40
Dadu	95·88
Larkana	97·07
Sukkur	98·94
Upper Sind Frontier	99·78



It will appear from the above that collections in all districts except Hyderabad and Thar Parkar were satisfactory. The low collections in the Hyderabad District are due to a succession of lean years and those in the Thar Parkar District are due mainly to the previous indebtedness of the zamindars. The recovery of takavi loans and instalments of the purchase price of new land at different periods of the year has an effect on the recovery of the current year's land revenue. It is not unreasonable to surmise that the demand for the instalment of Barrage malkano which falls in December deducts a substantial sum from the balance of the kharif produce available with the zamindar before the current year's land revenue falls due. However, it would not be safe to attribute the poor recoveries solely to this incidental cause which is only one feature of the financial weakness of the majority of the zamindars of Thar Parkar District.

## 10. BALANCES.

(Columns 25 and 28 of Appendix I.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 18·92 lakhs against Rs. 19·82 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount, Rs. 0·42 lakh has since been recovered, leaving a net balance of Rs. 18·50 lakhs, of which Rs. 14·40 lakhs relate to former years and Rs. 4·10 lakhs to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

Particulars.	Current year.	Previous years.	Total.
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)
(a) Under suspensions .. .. .	1·36	4·96	6·32
(b) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind ..	0·22	0·33	0·54
(c) Under legal process .. .. .	2·51	9·12	11·63
(d) Under correspondence for remission ..	0·01	.....	0·01
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4·10</b>	<b>14·40</b>	<b>18·50</b>

The figures under (a) show a net increase of Rs. 4·53 lakhs compared with the previous year's figures. The arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind, however, show a decrease from Rs. 0·59 lakh to Rs. 0·54 lakh. The unauthorised arrears under (c) amounted to Rs. 11·63 lakhs compared with Rs. 17·17 lakhs shown last year. The decrease is shared by all districts.

## 11. TAKAVI.

(Appendix II.)

Takavi loans advanced during the year amounted to Rs. 0·16 lakh against Rs. 0·37 lakh in the previous year. Of the former, Rs. 0·09

lakh was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 0·07 lakh under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The decrease of Rs. 0·21 lakh was shared by all districts except Hyderabad, Dadu and Larkana.

Out of the total amount of outstanding balances of Rs. 53·88 lakhs (column 4) against Rs. 58·83 lakhs in the preceding year, Rs. 47·01 lakhs were due for recovery during the year of which Rs. 5·76 lakhs or 12·25 per cent. were collected and Rs. 0·01 lakh were remitted and written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 41·24 lakhs, which is accounted for as under—

	Rs. (in lakhs)
Unauthorized arrears	38·95
Authorized	0·90
Due from the Manager and Court of Wards in Sind	1·39

In addition to the above collections, Rs. 0·01 lakh were collected on account of future years, i.e., in excess, thus bringing the total collections to Rs. 5·77 lakhs.

Unauthorized arrears this year as shown above, amounted to Rs. 38·95 lakhs against Rs. 40·20 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is shared by all the districts except Karachi, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. The increase in the latter districts is due to an unsatisfactory season and the slump in prices which still continues. Recoveries in the Thar Parkar, Hyderabad and Karachi districts are being effected in accordance with the schemes formulated by the Collectors of those districts and sanctioned by Government in their Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 7064/28, dated the 15th March 1934 and so far as Thar Parkar District is concerned, the recoveries have improved as compared with last year. In the other two districts the results are, however, not satisfactory though due to a poor inundation in the non-barrage area and the low prices of staple crops.

Suspensions decreased from Rs. 3·33 lakhs to Rs. 0·90 lakh, the decrease being shared by all the districts except Nawabshah and Larkana. Arrears due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards in Sind have risen from Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Rs. 1·39 lakhs in the year under report.

The information required by paragraph 5 of the Government of India Resolution No. 2156/321-7, dated the 3rd October 1901, about the amount of the agricultural loan business is supplied in statement "A".

Inspection of takavi works by Mukhtiarkars was satisfactory except in the Karachi District. Inspection of improvement works by the Sub-Divisional Officers was inadequate in the Karachi District only. The attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the inadequacy of their inspection.

No cases of the misapplication of takavi loans have come to notice this year.

The information in regard to item 8 in the form appended to Government Circular, Finance Department, No. 5762, dated the 1st October 1931, and referred to in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 10022/28, dated the 1st February 1933, is blank.

## 12. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

### *(Appendix III).*

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code, in all districts except Thar Parkar. The districts responsible for the greatest decrease are Sukkur and Larkana. The decrease is mainly due to shrinkage in the area cultivated during the year under report compared with that in the preceding year. The increase in the Thar Parkar District is small and calls for no special comment. The amount of notice fees recoverable during the year was Rs. 1,02,666 against Rs. 1,12,381 in the preceding year. No action was taken under section 148, Land Revenue Code, except in the Karachi District and the number of persons proceeded against was 12. The amount of penalty levied from them was Rs. 66 only.

The number of individuals proceeded against under section 154, Land Revenue Code, fell from 336 to 275 in the year under report. Forfeiture of land under section 153 was resorted to in 37 cases against 31 cases during the previous year.

Action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in 3 cases pertaining to Hyderabad District as against two cases in the previous year. Action under section 157, Land Revenue Code, was taken in 5 cases against 10 in the preceding year.

## 13. AREA.

### *(Appendix IV).*

There is a net increase of 6,147 acres in the total area of the province (column 3). The increase is spread over all districts except Nawabshah and Dadu, the greatest increase, viz., 4,068, being recorded in Thar Parkar due to survey measurement. Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana showed an increase respectively of 1,542, 1,277, 1,185, 488 and 145 acres. The increase in Karachi District was due to the formation of alluvial land. In the Hyderabad and Sukkur districts it was due to the formation of alluvial land which came under temporary survey measurement. The increases in the remaining districts, viz., Upper Sind Frontier and Larkana being small calls for no comment. Nawabshah and Dadu districts respectively show a decrease of 2,527 and 31 acres, the decrease in the former representing the smaller area under temporary survey measurement, the area not being cultivated for a variety of reasons. The decrease in the Dadu District being insignificant, calls for no comment.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a net decrease of 72,373 acres which is shared by all the districts except Karachi and Dadu where the increase is due to less khas mokal cultivation. Taking the districts individually, the largest decrease occurs in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts, viz., 50,196 and 16,175 acres, respectively. Next come Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts which show a decrease of 8,890, 6,321, 3,851 and 237 acres respectively. The decrease is consequent on the extension of the permanent survey.

Under the head uncultivable land (column 5), there is a net decrease of 37,178 acres which is shared by all the districts, except Thar Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah. The increase of 2,461 acres in the Thar Parkar district was due to the extension of the survey and a transfer of land from "cultivable" to "uncultivable," that 703 acres and 566 acres in Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts respectively is mainly due to alluvial land having been rendered unfit for cultivation owing to the action of the river and was not available for khas mokal cultivation as in the past year. The decrease in the Larkana, Dadu, Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur districts amounted to 23,563, 6,884, 5,424, 4,508 and 529 acres respectively. The decrease in the Larkana and Dadu districts is principally due to survey operations, that in Karachi District due to an increase in khas mokal cultivation as in Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts and that in Hyderabad District due to the rectification of last year's errors. The decrease in Sukkur District is, however, small.

The appended table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District.	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	Area relinquished.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Karachi .. .. .	1,325	10	1,335	213
Hyderabad .. .. .	19,994	1,230	21,224	..
Thar Parkar .. .. .	57,836	1,558	59,394	..
Nawabshah .. .. .	22,050	2,039	24,089	..
Dadu .. .. .	3,806	963	4,769	..
Larkana .. .. .	4,007	797	4,804	169
Sukkur .. .. .	2,410	..	2,410	..
Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .	567	55	622	2
Total for 1934-35 ..	1,11,995	6,652	1,18,647	384
Total for 1933-34 ..	1,24,414	11,026	1,35,440	1,134

The decrease between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year is obviously due to economic depression.

The information required by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8294, dated 20th November 1899, is given in the sub-joined statement :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land granted by auctions.	
		Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Karachi .. ..	198	1,137	9,960	..	....
Hyderabad .. ..	..	21,224	21,61,356	..	....
Thar Parkar .. ..	..	59,378	24,71,354	16	96
Newabshah .. ..	183	539	8,065	23,367	18,96,897
Dadu .. ..	..	4,712	4,50,542	57	9,664
Larkana .. ..	..	4,804	4,71,448	..	....
Sukkur .. ..	566	1,626	13,523	18	1,645
Upper Sind Frontier ..	31	591	2,691	..	....
Total .. ..	978	94,211	55,93,950	23,458	19,08,322

The area of 978 acres shown in column 2 of the above statement as granted free of malkano is accounted for as follows :—

Land granted to Military pensioners in the Sukkur district .. ..	Acres.	552
Land forfeited owing to breach of the condition of restricted tenure restored to the non-defaulting partner to the extent of his interest in the land in Karachi District. .. ..	3	
Land granted as compensation in the Upper Sind Frontier District. .. ..	31	
Land granted in exchange of an equal area of land relinquished—		
in the Karachi District .. ..	195	
in the Sukkur District .. ..	14	
Land granted to junior talpurs in the Newabshah district .. ..	183	
Total .. ..	978	

The aggregate realizations of malkano and proceeds of auctions amounted to Rs. 75,02,281 and the average rate per acre was Rs. 63-12-0 against Rs. 59-6-0 during the previous year.

## 14. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

1. *General.*—During the year 1934-35, the Province of Sind made some head-way towards trade recovery, despite the prevailing world-wide depression, which has shown signs of gradually lifting. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49·46 crores as against Rs. 42·39 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7·07 crores or 17 per cent. Both imports and exports, foreign as well as coastal individually participated in the improvement. The year's figure also compares favourably with the total values recorded in the two years previous to 1933-34, the increase over 1932-33 being 11 per cent. and that over 1931-32 being 1 per cent. The year's record though satisfactory, remains far behind the average of predepression years, and even offers a poor comparison with 1930-31, when the total value stood at Rs. 58 crores. There is therefore still much leeway to be made up. The continued uncertainty of international trading is the result of the parochial outlook which dominates the governments of so many nations who look to their own exclusive recovery at the expense of other nations. The outward and visible sign of this spirit are the mountainous tariff barriers and the discordant and mutually harmful financial and commercial policies of the individual nations. The preceding remarks have particular reference to Sind since not only the trade of the great part of Karachi is affected but also the trading communities of Sind which do business in Persia and Afghanistan.

2. *Maritime trade.*—The aggregate value of the maritime trade of the province has been stated in paragraph 1. The foreign trade was 67 per cent. of the total or Rs. 32·98 crores.

Under foreign trade there was an increase both in exports as well as imports. The total value of the export rose from Rs. 14·37 to Rs. 16·54 crores, i.e., by 15 per cent. and that of imports from Rs. 14·10 to Rs. 16·44 crores, i.e., by 17 per cent.

The increase in the export trade was mainly confined to cotton, barley, wheat, other sorts of pulse and rice. The shipments of cotton amounting to 250,148 tons valued at Rs. 12·56 crores have surpassed all previous records showing an excess of nearly 45,000 tons over the previous record, viz., 205,150 tons recorded in 1929-30 and of 49,744 tons over exports in 1933-34. Both Japan and the United Kingdom took record quantities. The main factor contributing to the improvement in the position was the relatively low price of Indian cotton in the world's market. This may have been due to the United States Government's restrictive policy with reference to the American cotton crop. The increase in shipments to Japan was partly the outcome of the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement, whereas the exports to the United Kingdom indicate the extent to which efforts are now being made in that country to encourage the Lancashire Mills to use more Indian cotton as an alternative to the supplies from North America. A considerable rise in world prices due to the damage done by drought to the American wheat crop and to unfavourable weather conditions in Europe brought

Indian wheat in the world's market though only for a short period during the year under report, when business to the extent of 8,587 tons was done with the United Kingdom.

The increase in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton and woolen piece-goods, artificial silk and silk manufactures. Cotton piece-goods alone contributed an increase of Rs. 1·33 crores over the last year's figure. Shipments of sugar further fell from 61,688 tons valued at Rs. 0·63 crore to 52,052 tons valued at Rs. 0·44 crores. The downward trend in imports of foreign sugar noticed in recent years as a result of the growth of the sugar industry in India, protected by a high tariff, continued during the year under report.

The coasting trade showed improvement under both imports and exports. It rose from Rs. 13·92 to Rs. 16·48 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2·56 crores. The new salt Industry of Karachi made further progress, shipments to Calcutta having expanded from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons or by 141 per cent.

No improvement is admitted in local business circles where the effects of any general improvement in the trade outlook have not yet had time to take effect.

3. *Trade of Sind elsewhere than Karachi.*—The traders of Sind dealing with foreign countries are the Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad pearl merchants of Tatta in the Karachi District and the Shikarpur merchants of the Sukkur District. The Sind Work merchants of Hyderabad have branches outside India all round the world dealing in Chinese silks, Japanese cloth, toys, curios and other articles of foreign manufacture.

4. *Raw materials.*—Burnt lime of good quality manufactured at Laki and Bolari station and fuller's earth excavated from the hills near Thano Bulakhan in Mahal Kohistan in the Dadu District, are transported to Karachi and other places in Sind.

5. *Manufactures.*—There was no remarkable change in the industrial life except in the town of Sukkur where there are signs of an increasing interest in commercial enterprise.

The number of cotton ginning factories increased by 12: six in the Thar Parkar District, four in the Nawabshah District, one in the Dadu District and the remaining one in the Sukkur District. There is a considerable demand for factory sites in the Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts. But further building in these districts is not encouraged since in the opinion of the Sind Cotton Committee these areas are already adequately served. The efforts of this Committee are directed towards encouraging factory development on the right bank of the Indus in order to provide facilities for the new cotton cultivation in the Dadu District. There was also an increase in the number of rice husking and flour mills in Thar Parkar District, the number rising from 23 to 39. In Larkana on the other hand the number fell from 143 to 126. The Pioneer Sugar Mills at Pritamabad in the Sinjhora taluka of Nawabshah District made a somewhat uncertain start. Work

commenced on the 15th February but ceased on the 29th March. The supply from the Company's own land and from neighbouring Zamindars was curtailed by severe frost which caused serious damage. The quantity of sugar manufactured was 3,518 maunds only. The Company has however increased the area under sugar cane cultivation this year and expect to work the factory for seven months and a half and turn out 49,000 maunds of sugar during the current year.

*Sukkur.*—The two biscuit and confectionary factories, the cigarette factory, the brass and aluminium factory, Seth Gangaram Khushaldas' manufacture of sulphuric acid by Chamber process in Sukkur town and three silk factories at Bohri and the two hosiery factories—one at Sukkur and the other at Shikarpur are doing well. The woolen sweaters, waist coats, mufflers, stockings manufactured at these places have grown very popular and are transported for sale in large quantities to various places in Northern India. A tile factory has been opened this year at Old Sukkur. Along with ornamental brass work and other curios, knives and sword sticks are also manufactured at Khairpur Daharki in Ubauro Taluka in the Sukkur District. The manufacturers are purely manual skilled labourers and are financed by the local Hindu traders and outside purchasers. The two leather tanneries at Pano Akil in the Sukkur District continue to work as before.

*Hyderabad.*—In addition to the weaving schools already existing, a new school has recently been inaugurated recently in Tando Muhammad Khan in the Hyderabad District.

*Karachi.*—A new industry for producing ribbons and carbon papers under the name of "The Bharat Ribbon and Carbon Manufacturing Factory" has recently been started in Karachi and is working on a moderate scale. Another industry for manufacturing fire-clays, pottery, ochre, and distempers has also been started at Jungshahi in the Karachi District. The industry is still in its infancy.

*General.*—The manufacture of woolen carpets, the dyeing, lacquer work and other small industries such as those connected with earthen ware, "pan" grass, metal work and soap were carried on as in previous years.

6. *Fisheries.*—Fisheries in Sind include the sea, rivers, canals and inland shallow lakes (dhandha) and depressions (dhoros). As regards sea fishing, there are fishing villages at Ibrahim Hydri and Reri on the coast in Karachi taluka where a variety of excellent sea fish is caught and brought to Karachi for sale. The Karachi fishermen do a great deal of fishing off the Lasbela coast. Since some years past, disputes have arisen between these fishermen and the State authorities over the rights of the former to fish off the coast. To settle the dispute a conference was held at Karachi in 1931. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi, the Political Agent, Kelat, representing the State and Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan the Consul for the fishermen formed the personnel of the Conference. As a result of this Conference, it was agreed that all the fishermen wishing to fish within three miles



refuge in Sind. The Collectors of Karachi, and Sukkur with their staffs and the citizens of Karachi, Sukkur and Shikarpur deserve special mention. The last named city suffered perhaps more than any other city in India in this calamity. The care of the survivors by the citizens headed by the Administrator, Shikarpur Municipality, was an example of humanity and civic solidarity.

Relief has now reached the final stage of settlement on a permanent basis and interest now centres in the progress of salvage operations. An officer of Deputy Collector's grade was appointed to help Sindhi property owners in presenting their claims to salvaged property and in taking delivery when the property had been salvaged. But since there was no real demands for his services, his appointment has been held in abeyance.

#### *Silver Jubilee.*

The celebration ceremonies for His Majesty the King Emperor's Silver Jubilee which took place from 6th to 18th May 1935, were a signal success. The response was universal and every village of any importance contributed its own celebration and a sum of about Rs. 2.25 lakhs was collected for His Majesty The King Emperor's Silver Jubilee Fund.

#### *Feeder Lines.*

The feeder line "Jhudo-Pithoro Railway" was completed during the year. It was open to public traffic with effect from 1st June 1935. The line has already proved a great boon to the cotton growing zamindars of that area. Another line from Pithoro to Sanghar is about to be constructed, which will greatly help the development of the new agricultural area of the Nara Valley sub-division.

**STATEMENT A.**

*Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1929-30 to 1933-34.*

Year.	Total amount of advance made under			Balance of advances of previous years' outstanding.	Total	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Non-agriculturists' Loans Act.	Land Improvements' Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30 .. ..	21,500	3,76,302	26,18,102	33,55,724	63,71,628	3,37,609	507	60,33,612	33,507
1930-31 .. ..	..	80,970	6,13,723	60,33,347	67,28,040	2,21,978	818	65,05,244	32,927
1931-32 .. ..	2,000	41,642	52,600	65,04,984	66,01,226	3,83,432	....	62,17,797	1,04,051
1932-33 .. ..	..	22,365	56,879	62,21,143	63,00,387	4,55,280	150	58,44,957	1,79,290
1933-34 .. ..	..	10,392	26,437	58,45,886	58,82,715	5,10,371	....	53,72,344	2,16,010

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of the State Coast, should obtain permits from the State authorities and the "soong" (tax) due to the State on all fish caught within that limit, should be collected by the State authorities on their own territorial waters and not at Karachi as had been the previous custom.

Since the new procedure was inconvenient to fishermen, the previous practice, by which they paid their dues to the State Vakil at Karachi, was allowed to continue. Unfortunately the dispute between the Karachi fishermen and the Lasbela State authorities did not end here. Complaints were often made, by the Karachi fishermen that they were being forced to pay 'soong' even though they fished outside the prescribed limit.

The question then arose how to fix the limit of 3 miles off the State coast. The Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, Bombay, who was consulted in the matter, is of opinion that there is no particular method by which fishermen can accurately determine their distance from the coast line, but as a rough guide, he suggested that the 7 fathom contour can be taken to run three miles off the coast. Instructions to this effect have been issued to fishermen and they have been advised to refrain from entering the three mile limit of which a rough indication has been given above. If the disputes still continue, it may be necessary to approach the Government of India to depute one of H.M.I. Ships occasionally to patrol the coast in order to see that the fishermen are not unduly harrassed for the payment of 'soong' by the State authorities.

Rights over the fisheries are disposed of annually by the District Local Board, Public Works Department or the Revenue Department, as the case may be in open auctions or on payment of a suitable rent to local Mirbahars.

In the Karachi District, the pals fishery in the River Indus was not so productive as in the previous years. The yield of the dhandhs was equally unsatisfactory on account of the shortage of water in them. The tendency of irrigation under Barrage conditions is to distribute water in such a manner that less water now accumulates in these dhandhs, and as a consequence less fish are to be caught in them.

## 15. PRICES.

On account of the world wide depression there was no appreciable change in the prices of agricultural commodities though a slight improvement is discernable. There was a slight rise in the prices of rice and cotton during the year. The agriculturists did not derive the full benefit of the rise in cotton prices as they had already sold their produce. If the upward tendency of prices is maintained during the current year, the circumstances of the Zamindars should improve.

There was a fall in the prices of imported cloth and sugar during the year under report. The price of ghee showed some improvement.

## 16. LABOUR AND WAGES.

On account of trade depression and the continued slump in prices, the wages of both skilled and unskilled labour continued to be low almost all over Sind. There was a slight rise in the wages of unskilled labour in the Nawabshah District due to increased demand on account of the opening of some more cotton ginning factories there. In the Larkana District owing to the migration of people to the Khirthar area in Shahdadkot Taluka owing to improved prospects of agriculture in that locality, scarcity of agricultural labour was felt in other parts of the district. In Karachi labour was as usual, supplemented by immigrants from Cutch, and other parts of India especially the United Provinces.

There was no major labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the province. The relations between the zamindars and the hari were generally cordial though complaints are often made by the zamindars that haris leave their zamindar before repaying the advances which they have received.

## 17. SPECIAL MATTERS.

### *Grant of land on impartible tenure.*

The condition of impartibility continues to be applied to all survey numbers within the Barrage and non-Barrage areas since the issue of orders contained in Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 4702-24-III, dated the 6th October 1931.

The appended statement gives an account of the area given out on this tenure in each district.

District	Barrage area		Non-Barrage area	
	A.	g.	A.	g.
Hyderabad	21,223	31	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	55,052	0	.....	.....
Nawabshah	34,234	15	.....	.....
Dadu	3,646	21	.....	.....
Larkana	3,052	29	.....	.....
Sukkur	916	31	873	39
Upper Sind Frontier	960	30	.....	.....

No land was granted on permanent tenure in the non-barrage area of the Karachi and the foregoing districts except Sukkur.

### *Earthquake at Quetta.*

During the year under report, a terrible earthquake occurred at Quetta in the early hours of the morning of 31st May 1935. As the population was asleep in their homes at that hour, the loss of life was appalling. The earthquake has also resulted in enormous destruction of property. The event affected the whole of the Province particularly the Sukkur District, many residents of which were living in Quetta at the time of the catastrophe. All classes and creeds throughout Sind combined to do really excellent relief work for refugees passing through or taking

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APPENDIX No. I

## APPENDIX

Statement showing details of land revenue in the

District	Number of Villages		Gross revenue including non-agricultural and all other uses	Deduct			
	Unallocated	Inam		Assessment on uncultivable land	Net alienations of total inams	Assessment of cultivable land	
						Unoccupied	Free or specially reduced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Karachi	785	6	68,06,738	8,90,947	1,02,904	22,35,089	383
Hyderabad	880	69	86,77,147	22,81,325	5,21,678	22,48,853	407
Thar Parkar	669	2	1,10,02,866	40,60,140	1,72,708	22,97,126	300
Nawabshah	766	12	78,21,717	26,28,075	1,55,308	20,02,977	8,029
Dadu	491	12	62,68,976	12,76,708	2,26,246	22,35,065	90
Karhana	442	12	60,26,429	6,22,224	6,92,940	2,87,809	622
Sukkur	682	28	26,15,712	12,81,375	4,49,698	22,41,025	1,697
Upper Sind Frontier	268	4	26,24,221	10,26,002	95,226	6,25,421	227
Total for 1924-1925	5,227	147	5,16,62,216	1,42,17,606	24,22,617	1,02,84,175	12,274
Total for 1925-1926	5,227	147	5,06,62,869	1,30,74,200	24,22,208	1,04,66,630	12,050

No. I.

Province of Sind for the year ending 31st July 1935

Remaining fixed revenue for collection				Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue	Less collections in the last year and earlier years	Less bakabo	Particulars	Total, current year land revenue demand (B) to (D) minus (C), (A)
Agricultural		Building and other non-agricultural assessment	Bakabo					
Government owned land including specially reduced	Alienated lands			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs. 7,22,260	Rs. 2,230	Rs. 69,457	Rs. 55,189	Rs. 85,262	—	Rs. 2,230	Remissions .....	2,22,230
							Suspensions .....	2,222
							Collections .....	5,04,208
							Unauthorized .....	27,214
25,69,129	1,00,890	14,242	1,116	1,55,126	—	1,00,696	.....	27,20,277
							Remissions .....	5,21,020
							Suspensions .....	13,637
							Collections .....	19,26,744
							Unauthorized .....	1,20,505
54,41,979	11,019	10,995	12,520	2,20,787	—	10,299	.....	26,23,121
							Remissions .....	4,09,422
							Suspensions .....	80,117
							Collections .....	22,27,507
							Unauthorized .....	25,721
97,52,222	24,783	9,237	29,000	25,308	—	24,210	.....	29,74,432
							Remissions .....	2,25,207
							Suspensions .....	8,212
							Collections .....	25,43,225
							Unauthorized .....	22,622
12,75,641	7,241	2,971	22,424	45,292	—	7,219	.....	12,28,244
							Remissions .....	1,22,244
							Suspensions .....	4,222
							Collections .....	11,74,222
							Unauthorized .....	10,712
24,70,221	10,375	14,229	22,122	45,219	—	9,229	.....	25,22,221
							Remissions .....	2,72,021
							Suspensions .....	20,229
							Collections .....	22,22,221
							Unauthorized .....	21,722
14,41,227	22,217	20,221	22,772	22,242	—	22,222	.....	12,02,214
							Remissions .....	3,22,122
							Suspensions .....	22,222
							Collections .....	11,21,222
							Unauthorized .....	.....
12,22,222	5,222	2,222	42,222	22,222	—	2,222	.....	12,22,222
							Remissions .....	2,22,222
							Suspensions .....	22,222
							Collections .....	2,22,222
							Unauthorized .....	222
1,21,12,222	1,22,217	1,22,221	2,21,210	2,72,242	—	1,22,211	.....	1,72,22,122
							Remissions .....	21,21,222
							Suspensions .....	1,22,222
							Collections .....	1,22,21,210
							Unauthorized .....	2,02,222
1,22,70,222	1,22,222	1,22,422	2,72,210	2,22,122	—	1,22,222	.....	1,22,22,222
							Remissions .....	22,02,222
							Suspensions .....	1,22,222
							Collections .....	1,22,72,212
							Unauthorized .....	2,22,212

APPENDIX

District	Arrears of land revenue.					
	Authorized			Unauthorized		
	Other years	Year 1932-33	Year 1933-34	Other years	Year 1932-33	Year 1933-34
	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kanohi	11,990 17 6,971 5,908 193	2,925 2,947 181 47	1,397 265 667	2,11,723 53 99,905 7,906 4,322	19,491 26,337 2,049 822	10,968 61 2,922 2,072 161
Hyderabad	4,710	5,186	24,075	1,21,998 1,931	80,937	2,01,719 11,876
Thar, Parkar	4,710	1,993 2,937	14,325 12,949	43,534 15,905 60,537	48,885 10,678 80,536	1,61,847 64,718 69,790
	1,320	990	27,329	2,45,569	73,995	2,95,618
	190 810 890	990	999 30,930	230 40,935 3,04,334	6,940	61,769 2,99,510
Nawabshah	10,564	15,595	15,327	24,987	24,197	1,14,525
	8,777 4,723 2,334	13,479 47	15,198	7,941 5,935 10,700	11,827 24,094 15,935	11,825 47,392 23,470
Dadu	.....	327	1,308	21,811	5,322	25,627
	.....	305 191	201 725	915 1,168	1,032 625	2,429 24 18,844
Larkana	2,567	5,395	16,172	19,743 11,736	7,494 44,455	12,921 20,227
	1,223 334 235	5,395	5,295 10,924	5,812 2,274	2,925 16,229	1,027 14,310 12,922
Sukkur	5,793 25	1,393	5,678 152	2,951 25	11,122 3,045	22,222 22,751
	4,520 1,505	925 912	1,329 2,612	890 337	..... 199	..... 12,222
Upper Sind Frontier	27,222	2,722	11,772	1,705 1,612	2,272 625	2,772 404
	27,409 228	2,722 61	1,322 10,512	625 280	625 .....	..... 404
Total for 1934-35	85,099 43 22,972 15,331 2,675	23,263 2,069 24,352 122	1,22,559 2,059 24,992 27,112 607	6,41,622 2,059 1,27,601 75,922 4,02,745	2,26,542* 2,722 22,922 25,422 1,21,622	2,21,721 22,222 1,24,922 212,422 2,22,222
Total for 1932-34	5,00,902 20,222 22,222 22,222 2,21,671	1,21,122 2,222 14,444 22,222 75,122	2,42,122 14,321 22,222 22,122 1,22,222	1,27,212 2,222 2,222 27,212 1,02,122	1,02,222 2,222 2,222 12,222 20,212	2,22,222 2,212 12,222 22,222 1,22,222

\* Increase of Rs. 62 in column 21 is due to a mistake committed by the Collector of Larkana in reporting the figures for 1932-34.



No. 1—contd.

Gross original demand	Remitted or demand cancelled	Suspended	Collected	Over collections whether refunded or carried forward	Balance unauthorised	Non-sharebond items	Remarks
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rs. 10,25,000	Rs. 2,09,212	Rs. 1,45,000	Rs. 5,51,950	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 22,084	Rs. 20,472	
Rs. 55,25,000	Rs. 5,05,907	Rs. 3,08,210	Rs. 20,45,888	Rs. 18,462	Rs. 5,45,749	Rs. 7,053	
Rs. 44,47,986	Rs. 4,14,486	Rs. 81,000	Rs. 79,19,897	Rs. 11,900	Rs. 4,82,107	Rs. 9,320	
Rs. 31,07,908	Rs. 9,19,089	Rs. 49,951	Rs. 22,64,023	Rs. 17,800	Rs. 69,005	Rs. 5,800	
Rs. 14,17,720	Rs. 1,78,178	Rs. 5,901	Rs. 11,65,900	Rs. 10,001	Rs. 50,424	Rs. 17,005	
Rs. 97,02,049	Rs. 9,51,784	Rs. 85,426	Rs. 22,97,900	Rs. 5,084	Rs. 69,730	Rs. 2,851	
Rs. 16,47,949	Rs. 8,91,191	Rs. 20,067	Rs. 12,12,787	Rs. 20,746	Rs. 22,797	Rs. 3,581	
Rs. 16,79,982	Rs. 8,04,104	Rs. 97,999	Rs. 9,99,406	Rs. 22,000	Rs. 1,580	Rs. 1,940	
Rs. 1,02,77,842	Rs. 21,22,930	Rs. 6,97,901	Rs. 1,49,99,479	Rs. 1,22,064	Rs. 12,84,978	Rs. 65,681	
Rs. 1,05,86,014	Rs. 22,44,924	Rs. 8,71,989	Rs. 1,56,69,980	Rs. 1,62,170	Rs. 17,61,999	Rs. 64,881	

## APPENDIX

## Annual abstract of takavi advances, recoveries, etc., for the

District		Balance outstanding on 1st October 1934	Advances during the year	Totals of columns 3 and 4	Installments due during the year	Collections			
						Actual collections	Remitted.	Written off	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	Principal	5,04,756 <sup>(1)</sup>	1,770	5,06,526	5,04,756	4,185	...	...	4,185
	Interest	1,43,485 <sup>(2)</sup>	21,319	1,64,804	1,64,803	1,916	...	...	1,916
Hyderabad	Principal	11,75,048	1,380	11,76,428	5,74,233	15,754	...	...	15,754
	Interest	1,30,444 <sup>(3)</sup>	2,324	1,32,768	79,306	7,337	...	...	7,337
Thar Parkar	Principal	24,21,871	2,165	24,24,036	23,30,918	2,37,424	...	...	2,37,424
	Interest	6,25,425 <sup>(4)</sup>	1,76,309	10,01,734	9,55,125	2,41,993	...	...	2,41,993
Nawabshah	Principal	3,33,769	2,225	3,35,994	3,73,100	95,265	...	...	95,265
	Interest	30,025	55,093	75,118	76,000	41,113	...	...	41,113
Dadu	Principal	1,35,328	2,773	1,38,101	1,33,628	11,611	...	...	11,611
	Interest	24,425 <sup>(5)</sup>	20,196	34,621	23,574	3,375	...	...	3,375
Larkana	Principal	1,35,753 <sup>(6)</sup>	700	1,37,453	1,34,340	13,737	...	...	13,737
	Interest	14,065	23,339	37,404	37,113	9,943	...	...	9,943
Sukkur	Principal	4,34,301 <sup>(7)</sup>	1,100	4,35,401	3,35,303	35,943	100	600	35,543
	Interest	29,133	17,376	46,509	33,351	25,543	...	333	25,336
Upper Sind Frontier	Principal	3,34,730	2,700	3,37,430	3,35,220	9,710	...	...	9,710
	Interest	14,523	21,133	35,656	33,315	22,373	...	...	22,373
Total	Principal	53,73,229	15,022	53,88,251	47,00,023	5,75,723	100	600	5,75,423
	Interest	19,19,543	2,46,410	15,62,953	14,32,510	2,34,077	...	733	2,34,000
Grand Total for 1934-1935		65,84,377	3,54,242	69,49,119	51,32,533	5,40,305	100	633	5,41,338
Grand Total for 1933-1934		69,47,511	3,03,733	73,10,244	55,37,525	7,34,331	...	...	7,34,331

- (1) Includes Rs. 300 which were reported less by the Collector last year.  
 (2) Do. Rs. 10 do. do. do.  
 (3) Includes Rs. 300 which were reported in excess by the Collector last year.  
 (4) Do. Rs. 505 do. do. do.  
 (5) Do. Rs. 23 do. do. do.  
 (6) Do. Rs. 102 do. do. do.  
 (7) Includes Rs. 1,611 which were reported less by the Collector last year.

No. II.

Province of Sind for the year ending 30th September 1935.

Balance on 30th September 1934.			Arrears.			Remarks.
Recoverable.	Irrecoverable.	Total.	Under process.	Under postponement.	Due by Manager.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,02,841		3,02,841	3,02,329	12,078	1,229	
1,02,492		1,02,492		1,21,975	625	
11,97,663		11,97,663	5,44,577		11,222	Includes Rs. 237 on account of loss recovery.
1,15,901		1,15,901	79,809		1,075	
20,47,598		20,47,598	19,26,448	2,129	22,022	
7,52,531		7,52,531	6,25,474	441	25,227	
2,25,729		2,25,729	2,40,908	22,705	3,223	
24,005		24,005	22,500	2,500	287	
1,52,512		1,52,512	1,50,215	1,046	675	
25,942		25,942	24,240	78	51	
1,22,625		1,22,625	25,520	22,222	14,220	Includes Rs. 225 on account of excess recovery.
27,227		27,227	24,222	22	2,222	Includes Rs. 27 recovered in excess.
2,22,222		2,22,222	2,22,222	22,222	2,222	
41,222		41,222	25,721		222	
2,27,770		2,27,770	2,25,222	2,222	12,222	
32,722		32,722	27,722		1,222	
42,10,222		42,10,222	22,22,222	22,722	1,22,122	
11,22,222		11,22,222	2,22,222	1,22,222	24,722	
20,27,222		20,27,222	17,22,222	2,22,710	1,72,222	
25,22,222		25,22,222	22,27,400	4,27,222	1,22,222	

## APPENDIX

District	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy. Section 153, L. R. Code—contd.				Remaining as Government waste.		Number of cases.
	Sold—contd.		Restored on New Tenure.		Acres.	Assessment.	
	Assessment.	Proceeds.	Area.	Assessment.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	
Karachi	55	493	—	—	124	244	—
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	15	265	3
Thar Parkar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kawabakh	837	1,123	—	—	707	1,226	—
Dadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larkana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sukkur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Hind Frontier	—	—	—	—	18	40	—
Total for 1934-35	1,075	1,695	—	—	838	1,575	3
Total for 1933-34	1,661	4,845	206	1,020	922	686	3

No. 11 - contd.

Other Immoveable Property, Section 185, L. R. Code.								Arrest and Imprisonment Section 187, L. R. Code.	Remarks.
No.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by Govern- ment.			
			Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.				
Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2,088	28	28	28	28	97		1		
							1		
							1		
							1		
2,088	28	28	28	28	97		1		
2,105	107	190	107	190	2,611		10		

## APPENDIX

## Return of coercive processes in the Province of Sind

District	Notice.			Fine under Section 149.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabzadars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Karachi	6,374	2,24,689	6,686	25	6,524	68
Hyderabad	12,063	15,43,031	17,554	.....	.....	.....
Thar Parkar	19,680	14,90,873	17,385	.....	.....	.....
Nawabshah	17,779	7,19,494	16,914	.....	.....	.....
Dadu	6,514	2,90,667	2,189	.....	.....	.....
Larkana	15,179	5,09,047	12,192	.....	.....	.....
Sukkur	15,806	2,48,683	17,649	.....	.....	.....
Upper Sind Frontier	4,398	8,65,893	5,004	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total for 1934-35</b>	<b>100,785</b>	<b>64,50,525</b>	<b>1,92,665</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6,524</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Total for 1933-34</b>	<b>127,448</b>	<b>62,40,510</b>	<b>1,19,702</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>299</b>

No. III.

*for the revenue year ending 31st July 1935.*

Number of Kachdars.	Distraint Moveables.		Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, Section 355, L. B. Code				
	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.
							Area.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres	Rs.	Acres
25	571	276	15	764	133	433	99
73	20,088	5,740	1	555	15	555	
17	12,406	738					
75	4,310	2,321	20	3,313	735	2,313	28
3	328	75					
17	6,408	595					
9	708	327					
31	5,359	1,445	1	50	28	50	
275	20,220	11,336	37	5,928	923	5,928	57
335	70,476	24,210	31	4,415	725	4,507	113

## APPENDIX

## Statement showing details of area in the Province of

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	Unassessed cultivable.	Deduct.				
				Unculturable.	Assigned for special and public uses.		Land eroded by river.	Used for building or other non-agricultural uses including plots within village sites.
					Forests.	Others.		
1	Karachi	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
2	Hyderabad	2,898,000	274,861	272,853	76,300	82,028	1,040	434
3	Thar Parkar	2,722,225	1,265,681	4,850,850	14,000	70,240		153
4	Nawabshah	2,420,428	90,740	892,260	61,783	48,647	21,501	471
5	Dadu	4,122,665	600,728	2,253,879	43,893	20,474	27,593	151
6	Larkana	1,380,426	77,729	802,099	43,321	53,730	24,015	847
7	Sukkur	3,612,537	524,324	1,280,892	274,454	41,226	25,307	284
8	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,523,424	142,427	168,823	22,540	24,147	23,520	200
Total for 1934-35		20,177,572	4,074,622	12,764,222	724,622	222,624	224,175	5,711
Total for 1933-34		20,171,426	4,142,622	12,761,201	723,747	221,426	221,204	5,522



No. IV.

Sind for the year ending 31st July 1935.

Culturable assessed.		Remaining occupied land:						Remarks.
		Government.				Bigoh.	Allotted.	
		Ordinary.		Restricted.				
Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	
161,841	337	308,373	180,339	97,738	87,285	22,037	31,428	
428,665	2,328	429,094	331,919	172,451	149,378	638	373,036	
293,539	66	262,221	274,753	243,045	425,004	47,336	28,326	
221,608	9,337	300,734	221,753	222,112	123,021	12,475	79,326	
143,304	73	405,426	306,041	42,719	14,920	15,372	125,123	
129,227	251	429,324	210,024	25,124	22,621	11,029	221,421	
235,021	8,207	225,475	222,419	38,529	27,012	14,323	222,025	
24,232	23	227,073	302,024	22,171	47,222	15,372	24,222	
2,002,242	14,222	3,210,423	2,122,202	244,242	220,414	140,222	1,141,720	
1,227,772	14,222	2,242,022	2,227,242	247,772	211,227	120,222	1,124,201	

*Annual Report.*

Land Revenue Administration  
Report of Bombay Presidency,  
including Sind for 1934-35.

**GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.****REVENUE DEPARTMENT.****Resolution No. P. 63.**

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1936.

Letters from the Commissioner,  
S. D. (Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E.,  
I.C.S.), No. A.D.M.P.R.B., dated the  
30th November, 5th and 12th  
December 1935.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
N. D. (Mr. J. H. Garrett, C.S.I.,  
I.C.S.), No. A.D.M. 13, dated the  
27th December 1935.

Memorandum from the Commis-  
sioner in Sind (Mr. R. E. Gibson,  
C.I.E., I.C.S.), No. Rev. 40, dated  
the 4th January 1936.

Letter from the Commissioner,  
C. D. (Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, C.I.E.,  
I.C.S.), No. L.N.D. 0/121, dated the  
19th January 1936.

Submitting the Land Revenue  
Administration Reports of their  
respective charges for the year  
1934-35 together with those of  
the Collectors and certain Sub-  
divisional officers.

**RESOLUTION.**—Rainfall during the year under report was satisfactory. In the Northern Division it was timely, sufficient and well-distributed. In the Central Division the monsoon arrived in good time excepting in Sholapur District where it was slightly delayed. Except for an occasional shortage or excess in certain places the rainfall was satisfactory in the Central Division. In the above-ghat districts of the Southern Division the time-table of rainfall was somewhat irregular, but in the below-ghat districts rainfall was seasonable, sufficient and well-distributed. In the Presidency the crops were on the whole normal and gave promise of a fairly good harvest. In Sind the rainfall though normal was untimely in Lower Sind. The river rose late in June and fell early in September. Irrigation from inundation was inadequate though the Barrage canals on the whole gave a good supply. The season was, generally speaking, poor.

A cold wave passed over the Northern and Central Divisions and Sind in January (1935). Considerable damage was done to the standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat districts, parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona districts, and the non-Barrage and riverain areas in Sind. Liberal remission and suspensions of land revenue were granted in the areas affected.

The supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient everywhere except in a few small areas where shortage usually occurs during the hot weather.

The supply of fodder was generally sufficient. Epizootics made their annual appearance in almost all districts. Belgaum, Bijapur and Kanara seemed to be the worst sufferers although the percentage of mortality was not high. In Sind the number of cattle attacked has steadily decreased from 29,347 in 1931-32 to 5,428 in 1934-35. This is a remarkable improvement. With the establishment of the Goat Virus Producing Station at Karachi it is hoped that the Veterinary Department will be able to deal with outbreaks of rinderpest more effectively.

Public health was satisfactory during the year under report. Small-pox, cholera and plague made their seasonal appearance. All preventive and curative measures were undertaken to combat them. Special medical officers on anti-malarial duty were appointed wherever required.

The general level of prices continued to be comparatively low. Every year since 1930-31 relief had been given to the agriculturists on account of the low prices of agricultural produce. The collection of arrears of land revenue had been either suspended altogether or carefully restricted. In certain tracts, notably rice-growing areas, outright remissions were given on account of the special conditions of those areas. In affording relief on account of low prices in 1934-35 Government modified and systematized their old policy and granted outright remissions in all areas where the percentage by which current prices had fallen in comparison with settlement prices showed that relief to the revenue payers was desirable. The net land revenue demand, after deducting remissions and suspensions, was almost completely recovered in the Presidency proper, the collections being 100 or almost 100 per cent. excepting in the Bombay Suburban District where the low figure of collection was mostly due to unrecovered non-agricultural assessment. The number of cases in which the forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code, had to be resorted to showed a decrease as compared with the previous year in all the three Divisions.

The condition of industry and commerce did not show any noticeable change for better or worse. Five new spinning and weaving mills were opened in Ahmedabad which now possesses 105 such mills. Two new match factories were started in the Bombay Suburban District. The mill industry at Sholapur feels the effect of competition from the Bombay, Ahmedabad and neighbouring mills in Indian States.

In Sind, there were signs of gradual recovery of trade. The value of the entire maritime trade amounted to Rs. 49.46 crores as against Rs. 42.39 crores in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7.07 crores or 17 per cent. Both imports and exports, foreign as well as coastal, shared in the improvement. The increase in export trade was mainly confined to cotton, barley, wheat, rice and the pulses. The increase in the import trade was confined mainly to cotton and woollen piece-goods, artificial silk and silk manufactures. The coastal trade showed an improvement of Rs. 2.56 crores over the previous year. The new salt industry at Karachi showed further progress, its shipment to Calcutta rising from 34,517 tons to 83,311 tons, or by 141 per cent.

Land Revenue Administration continues to be satisfactory in spite of the increasing responsibilities of the Revenue officers. The Governor in Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the good services of Revenue officers of all ranks.

By order of the Governor in Council,

**N. A. FARUQUI,**

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, N. D.,  
 The Commissioner, C. D.,  
 The Commissioner, S. D.,  
 All Collectors,  
 The Director of Land Records,  
 The Director of Agriculture,  
 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,  
 The Director of Veterinary Services, Bombay Presidency,  
 The Director of Public Health,  
 The Director of Public Instruction,  
 The Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information,  
 The Accountant General,  
 The Home Department,  
 The General Department,  
 The Educational Department,  
 The Public Works Department,  
 The Finance Department,  
 The Political and Reforms Department,  
 The Secretary to the Government of Sind, Revenue Department  
 (by letter),  
 The High Commissioner for India (by letter).