

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCVII.—NEW SERIES.

91

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF THE FIRST SURVEY SETTLEMENT INTO THE
3 VILLAGES FORMING THE PAL TAPPA COLONY

IN THE

SAVDA TÁLUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.

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Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1887.

[Price—Three Annas.]

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**INDEX TO THE CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE INTRO-
DUCTION OF SURVEY SETTLEMENT INTO 3 VILLAGES
FORMING THE PÁL TAPPA COLONY IN THE SÁVDA TÁLUKA
OF THE KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.**

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FROM

W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik ;

TO

THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Poona, 30th November 1886.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit proposals for the first settlement of the three villages named in the margin which comprise the only part of the Pál Tappa in the Sávida Táluka of Khándesh which is at present inhabited.

1. PÁL
2. Morvahal.
3. Jinsi.

2. The three villages now to be dealt with lie near each other about eight miles within the Sápuda range and about 12 or 15 miles north-west from the town of Ráver, from which they are most easily approached. They constitute a colony which has come into existence entirely since the first Survey Settlement of the Sávida Táluka 30 years ago. In para. 3 of his report on the Ráver Petha, dated 30th January 1856, Lieutenant Cowper, the then Superintendent of the Khándesh Survey, alludes thus to the tract in question: "The only exception to this is the Pál Tappa,—formerly the residence of a horde of robbers called Cánna's gang,—which has been deserted for the last one hundred and fifty years. It has been noticed by many writers, and its history being somewhat remarkable, an exaggerated impression of its size and importance appears to prevail. It is entered in the records as having at one time been a district containing seventy villages; but this hardly seems capable of being authenticated. Europeans who have visited this place describe it as a narrow valley, not above twelve miles long and three or four broad. The chief town Pál, of which some remains are visible, and which we may reasonably suppose to have been somewhat centrally situated, is about six miles from the gorge or opening of the valley. The Suki Nadi (its only river) is an insignificant stream: and it may, perhaps, be doubted whether the population ever exceeded a few thousands. Its climate being deadly in the monsoon, it is unfit for habitation in its present state; but if the jungle of the entire district were burnt down its reclamation from waste might be possible."

3. The Pál Tappa has since those days been surveyed and contoured and is no longer a mysterious tract of unascertained extent and nature. A large portion of it, however, has been made over to His Highness Holkar, and what remains British territory is a high-lying undulating tableland, traversed by wooded ravines, and with much small forest on its slopes and plateaux. Two little rivers, both bearing the same name Suki, are the only streams which last late on into the year, and the soil is generally poor, though in the hollows and along the nálás there are small areas of good land.

4. It was an object in so large a block of forest land as that formed by the Sápuda reserve to encourage colonisation to a limited extent with a view of obtaining local labour for working the forest produce. The limits of these three villages were marked out therefore in 1868-69 by Mr. J. Pollen, then Assistant Collector, and settlers were allowed to cultivate free* of all assessment until 1878-79, when the better portion of the land was broken up into numbers by the táluka classer and roughly assessed; the revenue was thereupon collected on a yearly inspection, the assessment of each number found in occupation being levied on the occupant. The operations now carried out by the Survey Department comprise a regular measurement, demarcation,

* In Jinsi or Chawarda revenue was collected in 1875-76, in the other two villages in 1879-80.

and classification on the system always followed in preparation for a first Survey Settlement.

5. No information as to the rainfall on the Pál Tappa is available, but there is no doubt that it is much heavier than in the adjoining plain, though it is not so heavy as to prevent the cultivation of Jowári. I believe the climate to be favourable for the cultivation of valuable crops of many kinds, but among the Kunbi population of the plains it has the reputation of being most unhealthy, and this has hitherto been a great hindrance to colonisation and agriculture.

Climate.

6. There is a cart track through the hills, which starts from a point north of Ráver and reaches Pál in about 12 miles; this track, which is by no means an easy one, is the only practicable approach for wheels, and most of the traffic with the plains is carried by pack bullocks or by head-loads.

Communication.

7. Small timber, bamboos, and such like forest produce, form the only staples of trade, with the exception of cattle; the latter are kept and bred in considerable numbers by the Wanjáris, who make up the greater part of the population, and subsist far more on the earnings and produce of their cattle than on the desultory cultivation which some amongst them carry on.

Markets and trade.

8. The population is shown by the special census taken last year by the Collector to amount in all to 1,178 souls; of whom it appears that Musalmáns, Lingáits and Bráhmíns make 151; the remainder are nearly all Wanjáris and Bhils.

Population—See Appendices A. and B.

9. The working cattle number 511 and are therefore amply sufficient to cultivate the whole of the assessed land of these villages (5,087 acres); but they are as above stated chiefly used in the carrying trade: cows, buffaloes, and their young are also numerous, viz., 1,613 in all, and there are 216 goats. The climate is too moist, it appears, for sheep.

Live-stock—See Appendix C.

Revenue History—Vide Appendices D., E. and F.

* In Jinsi only it will be seen some revenue was collected from 1875-76.

10. There is no record of the area cultivated in the first 10 years during which no assessment was levied. In 1879-80,* the first year after assessment was imposed, 3,543 acres are shown as occupied and Rs. 1,793 were collected. In the next two years the record shows an increase to the extent of about Rs. 150 in collections, but from this point the revenue has declined, and the return for the final year (1884-85) shows 1,917 acres occupied and Rs. 961 collected.

11. I have had but one opportunity of visiting the Pál Tappa and am not prepared to say, on the imperfect information available, what may be the true interpretation to be put on the above figures. More than one explanation of course is possible: it may be that the colonists are being gradually driven away by the climate and the difficulties inseparable from an isolated situation, and that in a short time none will remain: but it seems to me that though this may be true of any Kunbi settlers, who indeed could scarcely be expected to remain here while waste land is still to be had in the plain, it is very likely that the Wanjáris, who are the only race besides the Bhils to whom the climate at present seems suitable and who are notoriously not fond of agriculture, may be resigning the land they took up when free of assessment, but have nevertheless every intention of holding to the settlement as a good head-quarters for their cattle and for their occupation as wood-carriers. If the latter supposition is true the colony will still fulfil the use for which it was designed, and it is not unlikely that in course of years the land will gradually be cultivated partly, by the Wanjáris themselves and partly by Kunbis from the plain, where waste land will not much longer remain available for cultivation.

12. Whatever may be the true explanation, however, it seems plain that for the present occasion it will be wise in dealing with the question of assessment to make it an aim rather to retain and attract settlers than expect the full amount

Proposed Rates—Appendix

of revenue to which the State may be fairly entitled ; and this first settlement should be looked on as an experimental and initiatory stage during which the colony may have time to strengthen its roots, and acquire a permanent character. I propose, therefore, a uniform maximum rate of 12 annas which, though it will give a reduction on the total present revenue, will suit the requirements of the case :—

Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	PRESENT.		BY SURVEY.				Percentage.		
		Government Occupied Land.		Government Occupied Land.		Government Un-occupied Land.			Total.	
		Acres.	Rupees collected.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.		Acres.	Rupees.
3	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	1,917	961	2,434	625	2,479	389	4,916	1,014	—35·0

13. The total decrease, it will be seen from the above statement, amounts to Rs. 336, equal to 35·0 per cent. on the assessment hitherto levied.

14. There are 14 acres of land irrigated from wells on which the dry-crop rate only will of course be levied, and which thus assessed yield Rs. 6 assessment.

15. The Government unoccupied land amounts to acres 2,479 assessed at Rs. 389.

16. The following statement shows the result of the proposed settlement under every head :—

	PRESENT.		BY SURVEY.		Collections of Judi on Ináms.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land	1,917	988	2,434	625	...
Government unoccupied arable waste.	2,991	1,496	2,479	389	...
Ináms	177	86	174	37	...
Government unarable, unassessed, &c....	12,010	...	11,840	...	...
Total ...	17,095	2,570	16,927	1,051	...

17. In conclusion, I would beg that no time may be lost in forwarding these proposals for the consideration of Government, so that the new settlement may, if possible, be introduced in February next.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.

Detail of Population.

Táluka.	Caste.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total of Columns V. and VIII.	CAN READ OR ARE LEARNING TO DO SO.				
		Under 15 years of Age.	Above 15 years of Age.	Total Males.	Under 12 years of Age.	Above 12 years of Age.	Total Females.		Males.		Females.		
									No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
3 Government vil- lages of the Sánda Táluka of the Khándesh Collec- torate (First Survey).	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	...	2	2	2	2	4	6	...	...	...	...
	Musalmán... Hindús.	...	31	37	68	26	39	65	133
	{ Bráhmíns	1	4	5	...	7	7	12	1	20.0
	{ Low Caste	13	8	21	10	7	17	38
	{ Others	257	349	606	127	256	383	989	4	0.7
	Total ...	302	400	702	165	311	476	1,178	5	0.7	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,

APPENDIX B.
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. V.
Occupation of the People.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
Sánda Táluka of the Khándesh Col- lectorate	3 Government Villages (First Survey) ...	Agricultural	277	23·5
		Partly agricultural	189	16·1
		Non-agricultural	712	60·4
		Total	1,178	100·0

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX C.
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.
Return of Houses, Chávdís, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead-stock.

Táluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE-STOCK.														
		Chávdís.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Cart and Plough Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goat, old and young.	Donkeys, old and young.	Mules.	Camels.
													Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.	Old.	Young.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sánda Táluka of the Khándesh Col- lectorate.	3 Government vil- lages (First Survey.)	1	3	7	286	296	5	5	3	13	26	61	34	9	43	53	34	87	1,098	428	1,526	511	...	216	...	...	...

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX D.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village, Pal, situated in the Sarda Taluka of the Khândesh Collectorate.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÂM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INÂM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1875-76	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	2,026	...	...	...
1876-77	1,976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	2,026	...	...	...
1877-78	1,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	2,026	...	...	...
1878-79	1,964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	2,026	...	...	...
1879-80	1,739	891	...	...	...	891	744	372	...	62	38	...	2,545	1,301	891	...	
1880-81	1,925	971	...	...	...	971	559	279	...	62	31	...	2,546	1,281	971	...	
1881-82	1,939	976	...	...	...	976	545	272	...	62	31	...	2,546	1,279	976	...	
1882-83	1,867	938	...	...	...	938	634	341	...	93	46	...	2,594	1,325	938	...	
1883-84	1,601	807	...	...	...	807	917	481	...	93	46	...	2,611	1,334	807	...	
1884-85	1,024	541	...	...	26	515	1,542	771	...	93	46	...	2,659	1,358	515	...	

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX E.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village, Morvahal, situated in the Sánda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acrea.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acrea.	Full Assessment.	Relization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acrea.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of Columns 7, 10, and 13.		
			Perma-nent.	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Rs.				Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1875-76	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	...	...	...
1876-77	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	...	...	...
1877-78	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	20	...	398	20	...	...
1878-79	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	20	...	408	20	...	...
1879-80	694	347	...	...	...	347	165	82	...	43	20	...	902	449	347	...	
1880-81	701	350	...	...	...	350	158	79	...	43	20	...	902	449	350	...	
1881-82	669	334	...	...	...	334	190	95	..	43	20	...	902	449	334	...	
1882-83	502	251	...	...	...	251	368	184	...	44	20	...	914	455	251	...	
1883-84	368	184	...	...	...	184	510	255	...	43	20	...	921	459	184	...	
1884-85	95	17	...	...	...	17	843	422	...	43	20	...	921	459	17	...	

W. M. FLETCHER,
 Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
 Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX F.

Revenue Statement for 1 Village, Jinsi or Chawarda, situated in the *Sánda Táluka* of the *Khándesh* Collectorate.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INÁM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INÁM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Collections, Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent	Casual.	Total.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		Ra.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.			Ra.	Rs.		
1875-76	665	263	...	...	...	263	12	3	...	...	...	...	677	266	263	...	
1876-77	656	262	...	...	...	262	77	26	...	...	...	...	733	288	262	...	
1877-78	769	302	...	...	...	302	90	31	...	41	20	...	900	353	302	...	
1878-79	674	336	...	...	...	336	154	54	...	41	20	...	1,069	410	336	...	
1879-80	1,110	555	...	...	...	555	173	66	...	41	30	...	1,324	641	555	...	
1880-81	1,238	619	...	...	...	619	167	84	...	41	20	...	1,446	723	619	...	
1881-82	1,246	625	...	...	...	625	159	80	...	41	20	...	1,446	725	625	...	
1882-83	1,241	620	...	...	...	620	196	98	...	41	20	...	1,478	738	620	...	
1883-84	1,085	543	...	...	...	543	379	190	...	41	20	...	1,505	753	543	...	
1884-85	858	430	...	...	1	429	606	303	...	41	20	...	1,505	753	429	...	

W. M. FLETCHER,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

APPENDIX G.

Statement referred to in para. 12 of the Poona and Násik Revenue Survey Superintendent's Report No. 1488 of the 30th November 1886, for three Government Villages situated in the Sávda Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

C-786

1	2	3	4	5	6	ACCORDING TO MAMUL.														ACCORDING TO SURVEY.												37	38											
						7	8	KHÁLSA OCCUPIED LAND.								Unoccupied Waste.		23	24	KHÁLSA OCCUPIED LAND.								Unoccupied Waste.																
								Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		Remissions.				21	22	Dry-crop.		Garden.		Rice.		Total.		35	36													
Former Taluka.	Present Taluka.	Number.	Name of Village.	Average for	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Perman.	Casual.	Total.	Balance collected.			Acres.	Assessment.	Total Arable Acres, including Inam.	Total Unarable Acres.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.			Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Water Cess.	Total Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Assessment per Acre on Khasa Land.	Increase of Assessment per cent. on last year (1884-85).			
SÁVDA.	Sávda.	1	Pál...	5 years from 1880-81 to 1884-85. For 1884-85.	0 12 0	Rs. a p.	2,591	4,051	1,666	833	5	14	1,871	847	...	5	5	842	839	429				
							2,659	4,051	1,022	511	2	30	...	...	1,024	541	...	26	26	515	1,542	771	2,620	3,539	1,440	380	13	5	...	...	1,453	385	...	385	1,071	193	0 4 3	25.2						
							912	2,934	455	227	455	227	227	414	207
							921	2,935	35	17	...	...	...	...	35	17	...	...	...	17	843	422	369	2,836	66	19	...	...	...	...	...	66	19	...	19	765	90	0 4 7	11.8					
							1,208	5,005	974	455	...	1	974	455	455	201	93	
							1,476	5,024	1,133	566	1	1	1,134	567	567	301	151
							1,505	5,024	858	429	...	1	...	...	858	430	...	1	1	429	606	303	1,598	5,465	914	220	1	1	...	...	...	915	221	...	221	643	100	0 3 10	48.5					
							5,085	12,010	1,915	957	2	31	1,917	988	...	27	27	961	2,991	1,496	5,087	11,840	2,420	619	14	6	2,484	625	...	625	2,479	389	0 4 1	35.0
							3	Jinsi or Charwarda.	10 years from 1875-76 to 1884-85. 5 years from 1880-81 to 1884-85. For 1884-85.	0 12 0

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment,
Poona and Násik.

[Below Mr. Fletcher's Report No. 1488, dated 30th November 1886, and accompaniments on the three villages.]

No. 9421 of 1886.

Camp Amalner, 8th December 1886.

MEMORANDUM.

Forwarded to the Commissioner, Central Division. The undersigned has not seen the Pal Tappa and he can therefore add nothing to the remarks made by the Superintendent. He had heard that the colony had shown signs of breaking up since the death of the Patel, who was one of the first settlers, and the statement appended to Mr. Fletcher's report shows that the decrease in cultivation has been rapid during the last five years, especially in Morwhal. Doubtless, as Mr. Fletcher says, the Vanjaris and Bhils will stay and cultivate some land, and possibly some Kunbis may be attracted, by the favourable rates now proposed, from the crowded plain villages of Sávda. The undersigned would recommend that Mr. Fletcher's proposals should be sanctioned.

W. W. LOCH,
Acting Collector of Khándesh.

To
The Commissioner, C. D.

No. ^{R.}₅₅₆₀ of 1886.

Poona, 14th December 1886.

Forwarded to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner for the favour of remarks.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, C. D.

No. 2207 of 1886.

FROM
E. C. OZANNE, ESQUIRE,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner ;

To
THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

Poona, 26th December 1886.

SIR,

I have the honor to return the papers received with your endorsement No. R. 5560, dated 14th instant.

2. They deal with the introduction of a survey settlement into the isolated tract called the Pal Tappa of the Sávda Táluka of the Khándesh District. I have very little to add to the succinct report submitted by Mr. W. M. Fletcher, the Survey Superintendent.

3. A revision settlement was last year introduced into the Sávda Táluka with the exception of the three villages forming the Pal Tappa, and three Inám villages. The record of the settlement is already published (Government Selection No. CLXXXVI., New Series,) which contains a map from which the position of the Pal Tappa can be readily seen.

4. The Pal Tappa is especially interesting on account of the successful attempt made by the Khándesh Collector in 1867 to re-people a long-deserted tract suitable for cultivation. The Gazetteer, Vol. XII., pp. 400-401, describes the steps taken which are given with more detail in Mr. Fletcher's report.

5. That officer urges that the colony should be fostered to a limited extent in order that labour may be locally obtainable for working the forest produce. I thought it advisable to consult the Conservator of Forests. Mr. Shuttleworth offers no objection but adds that "a large proportion of the population is composed of Vanjáis who are professional carriers and drive their pack bullocks in all directions during the fair season. They chiefly take grain down to the coast and return with salt. By establishing their head-quarters in the Pal Tappa settlement these men obtain free grazing for their cattle." It appears then that the Conservator does not value the colony on the ground indicated by Mr. Fletcher though there is no objection to the existence of the colony. Indeed such objection there could not be, seeing that the colonists have long ceased to enjoy any special forest privileges. I quote from the Government Resolution (No. 3284, dated 8th June 1881). The Commissioner said: "As regards the privileges conceded to the colonists at Pal, I concur with the Conservator that there is great danger of the reserve forest being completely destroyed if free access is needlessly granted." The orders passed by Government were that there "is no reason why exceptional privileges should be granted to them. The colony has now been fostered for 12 years and has thoroughly taken root, and the colonists may now be placed on the same position as other villages in the hills."

6. I think that Mr. Shuttleworth in describing the occupation of the Vanjáis in the tappa rather describes the former than the present condition of this interesting class. They have to a great extent lost their old trade of carriers and have in the open parts of Khándesh settled down to more or less desultory tillage and in the wilder tracts and in the adjoining territory of the Holkar taken to cattle-breeding. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Deccan cultivator is almost entirely dependent on the Vanjáis for his annual supply of plough cattle. The Vanjáis of the plains bring cattle from those of the hills and march throughout the length and breadth of the Deccan. They sell on trust and collect their dues on their return journey, when the rayats having reaped and disposed in part of their produce find it most convenient to pay. Government is greatly indebted to the Vanjáis, and the useful work done by them is rightly noticed in this report, because the head-quarters of the cattle-breeders is in the Jinsi village of the Pal Tappa. The Gazetteer gives many interesting facts connected with their past and present condition and shows how they have adjusted themselves to the times of railways and good roads (Gazetteer, pp. 41, 107, 136, 218). In the Sávida report Mr. Fletcher remarks: "The carriage of timbers and bamboos from the Sátputás is chiefly in the hands of the Vanjáis. Cattle-breeding is only carried on by them. Their head-quarters are at Jinsi. Besides breeding, an annual trade is carried on in cattle purchased young in Rajputána, Central India and kept for a year or two and then sold in Khándesh and the Deccan."

7. My object in making these references is to show what excellent reasons still remain for fostering the colony of the Pal Tappa and to claim that the proposals made by Mr. Fletcher do what is right and fair towards them as far as action on the part of the Survey Department is possible. The colony is at present not in a flourishing condition. How far the deprivation of special forest privileges is an explanatory reason I cannot say, but there is one special reason, for Shev Chavan Patel, the founder of the colony, is dead.

8. The Collector supports the proposals for settlement and I am of opinion that they may be unreservedly accepted. The proposed maximum rate (12 annas) is not too low. The dry-crop maximum for the nearest villages of the táluka is Re. 1-10-0, but in one case a settled and prosperous population is being dealt with. In the other the new settlement is a novelty. It is also experimental in that it follows on periods first of rent-free tenure up to 1878-79 and then of a rough division into fields by the táluka classer, the latter step leading

up to, and educating the colonists to the settled tenure. The liberality of the settlement proposed will tend also to induce the colonists to settle down to ordinary tillage without diminishing their usefulness as cattle-breeders.

9. I have only to request that the papers may be submitted to Government at your earliest convenience in order that the settlement may be given out early in February, for otherwise the Superintendent's movements will be unnecessarily hampered.

10. The guarantee should be for 29 years, so that the tappa may fall in for revision with the rest of the Sávda Táluka.

I have, &c.,

E. C. OZANNE,
Acting Survey Commissioner.

(Khándesh Collector's Memorandum No. 9421, dated 8th December 1886, forwarding Survey Superintendent's No. 1488, dated 30th November, to his address regarding proposals for the introduction of the survey settlement into Pál Tappa in the Sávda Táluka of the Khándesh District.)

No. R.—51 of 1887.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 7th January 1887.

Submitted to Government together with Mr. Ozanne's letter No. 2207, dated 26th December 1886.

2. Messrs. Fletcher, Loch, and Ozanne agree in recommending the introduction of the survey settlement into Pál Tappa, and are unanimous in thinking that the low rate of 12 annas per acre would attract settlers from the adjoining plain country to come and settle there.

3. Undersigned has no personal knowledge of the Pál Tappa colony. But from the past history and description given of it in these papers he feels unable to advise Government to accord sanction to these proposals.

4. The climate of the Tappa is insalubrious and the place does not otherwise offer any extraordinary advantages to people from the plains below.

5. Of the existing population numbering 1,178, 712 belong to the non-agricultural class, while 189 live partly by agriculture and partly by other occupation. 277 people alone live exclusively by agriculture (*vide* Appendix B to Mr. Fletcher's letter No. 1488). Kunbis are the only steady agriculturists in this part of the country, but it appears from paragraph 8 of Mr. Fletcher's report that few or none of them have settled in the Pál Tappa.

Wanjaris and Bheels apparently constitute the agricultural community of the Tappa. But these classes principally live on the produce of cattle and timber-cutting and neglect agriculture. They will settle there as long as they can get free grazing for their cattle and are likely to leave the tract if they are required to pay for grazing, which will doubtless be the case if the survey rates are introduced.

6. The statistics furnished by Mr. Fletcher clearly show that the colony is in a declining state, and that there are few, if any, signs at all, of its acquiring fresh life and vigour. The population has been gradually clearing out, the revenue shows a remarkable falling off, and the only people who stick to the

locality are the half civilized Bheels and Wanjaris. To introduce a survey settlement in such an unpromising and ill-favoured tract, would, in my opinion, be a mistake, and I altogether fail to see why statistical purposes having been served by the survey operations, the existing system should not continue, and how the imposition of survey rates, small it is true, but yet higher than what is now paid, will attract settlers to the colony—I would leave well alone.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Introduction of a survey settlement into an isolated tract called the Pál Tappa of the Sánda Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 1002.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. R.—51, dated 7th January 1887—Submitting the papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the introduction of a survey settlement into the villages of Pál, Morvahal and Jinsi which comprise the only part of the Pál Tappa in the Sánda Táluka of the Khándesh District which is at present inhabited.

Letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Poona and Násik, No. 1488, dated 30th November 1886.
 Memorandum from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 9421, dated 8th December 1886.
 Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 2207, dated 24th December 1886.

RESOLUTION.—Mr. Fletcher's proposals which are reasonable and are supported by the Collector and the Survey Commissioner may be sanctioned at once, and the new system introduced without delay.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
 The Collector of Khándesh,
 The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
 The Director of Agriculture,
 The P. W. D. of the Secretariat, Irrigation,
 The Accountant General.
