

57
SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. CCL.—NEW SERIES.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

REVISION SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 171 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

OF THE

JÁMNER TÁLUKA

OF THE

KHÁNDESH COLLECTORATE.

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SURVEY SETTLEMENT OF 171 GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF
THE JAMNER TALUKA OF THE KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.**

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APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall furnished by the Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay.

Years.	RAINFALL AT							
	Jámner.		Rhusával.		Jalgaon.		Páchora.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	2		3		4		5	
1880	20	44	21	59	28	58	22	85
1881	26	91	27	74	24	15	22	28
1882	29	89	40	59½	32	55	32	33
1883	55	28	70	91	56	26	50	68
1884	46	79	42	79	39	66	28	56
1885	27	81	26	92	26	35	25	8
1886	38	81	35	75	38	62	35	53
1887	48	26	33	8	39	96	39	97
1888	17	63	19	23	23	70	21	65
1889	28	12	25	11	29	36	30	44
Total ...	339	94	343	71½	339	19	309	37
Average ...	33	99	34	37	33	92	30	94

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APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation, average of five years from A.D. 1885-86 to 1889-90.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CULTIVATION OF GOVERNMENT AND INAM LANDS.		
			Total.	Khárit,	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Acres.	Acres.
Jámner Táluka of the Khán- deah Collectorate.	171 Government villages...	Cotton	44.0	87,239	...
		Jowári	31.0	61,548	...
		Báji	8.0	15,833	...
		Tur	3.3	6,601	...
		Udid	2.0	3,948	...
		Til (Sesamum) ..	0.7	1,450	...
		Rice	0.3	609	...
		Ambádi	0.3	580	...
		Kulti	0.2	393	...
		Mug	0.1	255	...
		Chavli	0.1	234	...
		Miscellaneous ...	0.2	320	...
		Wheat	1.4	...	2,774
		Gram	0.3	...	582
		Linseed	0.2	...	356
		Tobacco	0.1	...	197
Garden crops ...	0.2	...	409		
Grass or fallow ...	7.6	...	15,168		
		Total ...	100.0	1,79,010	19,486

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APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the villages in which the principal weekly Bazárs are held in the Jámner Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief Articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4		5
1	Jámner ...	Thursday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cotton and yarn ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	Rs. 800 100 10 500 80 940	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice. Jágrí, supári, salt, spices, &c. Sáris, pásodis, cholis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
2	Neri Budruk .	Tuesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Timber ... Miscellaneous ... Gold and silver ... Cattle ... Copper and brass pots ... Total ...	1,500 750 800 250 180 500 500 100 4,580	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, dál. Jágrí, supári, salt, spices, chillies, oil. Sáris, pásodia, cholis, págotis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel, sweetmeats, &c. Cows, buffaloes and ponies.
3	Fatepur ...	Monday... ..	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cotton and yarn ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Cattle Total ...	500 175 200 200 25 400 1,500	Jowári, bájri, wheat, rice, gram. Jágrí, supári, salt. Sáris, cholis, págotis, &c. Vegetables, chillies, pánvel. Cows and buffaloes.
4	Shendurni ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	250 150 500 50 950	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, gram. Jágrí, supári, salt, spices, chillies. Sáris, pásodis, cholis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
5	Wakad ...	Saturday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	200 60 150 35 445	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice. Jágrí, supári, salt, spices. Sáris, cholis, pásodis, &c. Vegetables, fruit, pánvel.
6	Wákdí ...	Wednesday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	100 25 100 25 250	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, gram. Jágrí, supári, salt, spices, chillies. Sáris, cholis, pásodis. Vegetables, pánvel.
7	Pahur ...	Sunday	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	115 50 75 25 265	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, dál, udid, mug, &c. Jágrí, supári, salt, chillies, spices. Sáris, pásodia, cholis, khádis, págotis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
8	Talegaon ...	Saturday ...	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	150 30 40 25 245	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, gram, mug, udid. Jágrí, supári, salt, spices. Sáris, cholis, pásodis. Vegetables, fruits, pánvel.
9	Tondapur ...	Friday	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	30 25 100 10 165	Wheat, bájri, jowári, gram. Jágrí, salt, chillies. Sáris, cholis, &c. Vegetables, pánvel.
10	Páldhi ...	Monday... ..	All kinds of grain ... Groceries ... Cloth and clothes ... Miscellaneous ... Total ...	25 5 31 5 66	Wheat, bájri, jowári, rice, udid, mug. Jágrí, salt, chillies, spices, supári. Sáris, cholis, dhotars. Vegetables, fruit and pánvel.

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APPENDIX D.
STATISTICAL TABLE NO. IV.
Detail of Population.

Taluka.	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	
171 villages of the Jámner Taluka of the Khándaesh Collectorate.	Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lingáyats ...	58	82	140	90	103	123	963	35	25.0	...	...
	Musalmans ...	616	846	1,462	443	901	1,344	2,806	9	0.6	...	...
	...	848	1,188	2,036	629	1,256	1,685	3,921	130	6.4	...	...
	Hindus.	Bráhmíns ...	217	408	625	147	399	546	1,166	438	70.6	1	0.2
		Others ...	255	495	750	206	512	718	1,468	573	76.4	3	0.4
	...	10,247	14,351	24,598	6,660	15,761	22,421	47,019	763	3.1	...	...
	...	13,199	18,155	31,354	9,191	20,416	29,607	60,961	2,487	7.9	18	0.1	
Total ...	11,138	16,632	26,820	7,270	17,164	24,434	51,254	1,245	4.6	1	...		
	14,355	19,941	34,296	10,064	22,298	32,362	66,658	3,254	9.5	21	0.1		

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

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

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Occupation.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	
				Percentage.
Jámner Taluka of the Khándaesh Collectorate.	171 Government villages...	Agricultural ...	25,350	49.5
			27,935	41.9
		Partly agricultural ...	4,056	6.1
		Non-agricultural ...	25,904	50.5
			34,667	52.0
	Total ...		51,254	100.0
			66,658	100.0

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

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APPENDIX F.

STATISTICAL TABLE NO. VI.

Return of Houses, Chauris, Wells, &c., and of Live and Dead Stock.

Taluka.	Surveyed Villages.	HOUSES.					WELLS.				CARTS AND PLOUGHS.		LIVE STOCK.														
		Chauris.	Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	For Irrigation.	Drinking.	Out of repair.	Total.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Horses and Ponies.			Female Buffaloes.			Cows.			Carts and Ploughs, Oxen and Buffaloes.	Sheep, old and young.	Goats, 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
Jainner Taluka of the Khândesh Col-lectorate.	171 Government villages.	195	12	4,080	10,519	14,806	No record.			2,083	2,684	3,488	19	930	949	10,675	No re- cord.	10,675	19,652	No re- cord.	19,652	15,497	6,276	7,844	321	1	...
		149	14	7,651	10,597	18,411	1,288	1,266	...	2,554	4,421	4,516	715	135	850	5,946	3,270	9,216	10,078	7,929	18,007	23,500	3,337	6,633	306

The upper line of figures is that of the previous settlement.

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APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths, Vaccination in 171 Villages of the Jámner Táluka, Khándesh Collectorate.

1889-90

Number of Villages.	District.	Shops.	Oil Presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-GINS.		Births.	Deaths.	Vaccination.	Liquor-shops.	Tálim-khánás.	Dharm-shálas.	TEMPLES.				
				Cotton.	Wool-len.	Hand-gms.	Steam-gins.							Hindu.	Musal-man.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
171	Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	279	45	69	38	1,909	2	1885-86 ...	2,321	1885-86 ...	2,467	1885-86 ...	1,756	11	3	17	138	24
								1886-87 ...	2,552	1886-87 ...	2,465	1886-87 ...	1,772					
								1887-88 ...	2,517	1887-88 ...	2,541	1887-88 ...	1,969					
								1888-89 ...	2,625	1888-89 ...	2,107	1888-89 ...	1,822					
								1889-90 ...	2,680	1889-90 ...	2,964	1889-90 ...	2,428					
								Total ...	12,695	Total ...	12,544	Total ...	9,747					
Average...	2,539	Average...	2,509	Average...	1,949													

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APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools, together with their average attendance, in the year 1889-90.

Number of Villages.	District.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
171	Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	24	857	1	5	1	27	

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APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1890.

Number of Villages.	District.	Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs.		Total Numbers cultivated by Occupants or Inámdárs in partnership with others.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total Numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain rent.		Waste Numbers.	Param-pok Numbers.	Total Numbers.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
171	Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	14,912	563	623	52	1,335	312	515	53	1,759	361	19,505	981
		72.8	2.7	3.0	0.3	6.5	1.5	2.5	0.3	8.6	1.8	95.2	4.8

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APPENDIX J.

Statement of Wells, Tanks, and Budkis in Villages of the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate in the year 1890.

Number of Villages	District.	WELLS WITHIN VILLAGE SETS.				WELLS IN SURVEY NUMBERS.				Total.	DETAIL OF COLUMNS 8 TO 10.		TANKS.				Total.	BUDKIS.			
		Used for Irrigation.		Used for drinking.		Used for Irrigation.		Used for drinking.			Wells dug before last Settlement.	Wells dug since last Settlement.	According to old measurement.		According to new measurement.			Fakka.		Kacha.	
		In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.	In good order.	Out of repair.				Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking.	Used for Irrigation.	Used for drinking.		Old.	New.	Old.	New.
171	Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.	23	...	1,082	86	742	523	62	36	2,554	2,083	471	...	4	4	4	1	3	...

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APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing Sales by Court in Jámner Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
389	5,791	14 14 2	404	1 0 7	14.3	The total number of cases is 24. Survey assessment.
Thirteen 192	cases in which 4,128	the land was 21 8 0	sold for sums 211	from 10 to 50 1 1 7	times the Survey 19.6	
One 17	case in which 758	the land was 44 9 5	sold for sums 9	from 50 to 100 0 8 6	times the Survey 84.2	

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APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary Sales in Jámner Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres sold.	Total sum for which sold.	Sale rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1,258	17,529	13 14 11	1,110	0 14 1	15.8	The total number of cases is 100. Survey assessment.
Sixty-three 767	cases in which 13,392	the land was 17 7 4	sold for sums 711	from 10 to 50 0 14 10	times the Survey 18.8	
Four 56	cases in which 2,800	the land was 50 0 0	sold for sums 34	from 50 to 100 0 9 9	times the Survey 82.4	

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APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing simple Mortgages in Jámner Taluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,572	19,859	12 10 2	1,787	1 2 2	11.1	The total number of cases is 96. Survey assessment.
Forty-five 731	cases in which 11,379	the land was 15 9 1	mortgaged for 761	sums from 10 1 0 8	to 25 times the 15.0	
Six 51	cases in which 1,800	the land was 35 4 8	mortgaged for 59	sums from 25 1 2 6	to 50 times the 30.5	
One 11	case in which 1,950	the land was 177 4 4	mortgaged for 25	sums from 50 2 4 4	to 100 times the 78.0	Survey assessment.

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APPENDIX N.

An Abstract Statement showing Mortgages with possession in Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres mortgaged.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Mortgage rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1,491	15,153	10 2 7	1,444	0 15 6	10.5	The total number of cases is 100.
Fifty-one 668	cases in which 10,337	the land was 15 7 7	mortgaged for 684	sums from 10 1 0 5	to 25 times the 15.1	Survey assessment.
Four 25	cases in which 800	the land was 32 0 0	mortgaged for 24	sums from 25 0 15 4	to 50 times the 33.3	Survey assessment.
One 2	case in which 300	the land was 150 0 0	mortgaged for 5	sums from 50 2 8 0	to 100 times the 60.0	Survey assessment.

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APPENDIX O (1).

An Abstract Statement showing sub-lettings in Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

Total Acres sub-let.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Sub-letting rate per Acre.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per Acre.	The average number of times the Survey assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is sold.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
890	5,563	6 4 0	970	1 1 5	5.7	The total number of cases is 52.
Twelve 210	cases in which 1,509	the land was su 7 3 0	blet for sums 233	from 5 to 10 times 1 1 9	the Survey 6.5	assessment.
Three 25	cases in which 381	the land was su 15 3 10	blet for sums 34	from 10 to 25 1 5 9	times the Survey 11.2	assessment.
Six 57	cases in which 1,576	the land was su 27 10 5	blet for sums 78	from 15 to 25 1 5 11	times the Survey 20.2	assessment.
Two 21	cases in which 600	the land was su 28 9 2	blet for sums 17	from 25 to 50 0 12 11	times the Survey 35.3	assessment.
One 3	case in which 300	the land was su 100 0 0	blet for sums 4	from 50 to 100 1 5 4	times the Survey 75.0	assessment.

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APPENDIX O (2).

Notes.

From the two abstract statements herewith annexed, it will be seen that the average price per acre at which land was sold in the Jámner Táluka during the last five years was Rs. 13 and in the Bhusával Táluka at Rs. 21. This difference is evidently owing to the importance of Bhusával as a large junction Railway Station and the large quantity of fertile land in proximity to the Tápti. Bhusával many years ago was simply an isolated place in Khándesh, but ever since the introduction of the Railway, this táluka is daily rising in importance, and great number of people have invested their money in land.

In the prices realized by sale of lands under a decree of the Civil Court, no marked difference can be found between the two tálukas. Prices realized at a public auction are, as a rule, fluctuating, and on the other hand a great deal depends on the time or season of the year when the lands are sold.

With regard to simple mortgages and mortgages with possession the sums advanced on mortgages per acre was found to be higher in the Jámner Táluka when compared with similar transactions in Bhusával. Jámner being a cotton-producing táluka, larger loans are procurable on mortgaged lands, and also because the village of Neri in the Jámner Táluka, which is only a distance of 14 miles from the Jalgaon Railway Station, contains a number of cotton factories, and large transactions are carried on between the residents of the above-named village and the merchants of Jalgaon.

With reference to leases, the mean average rent realized is almost the same in both the tálukas under review, namely Rs. 7, and calls for no explanation.

The mean average of Government assessment in connection with all kinds of transactions in the Bhusával Táluka may be set down at Rs. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-0-0 in the Jámner Táluka. This difference it is somewhat difficult to satisfactorily explain, as the practice obtains in the Khándesh District not to enter the tenure of the land in deeds.

It may here be incidentally noted that any one investing, say, Rs. 100 in and in the Bhusával Táluka realizes more or less interest at 2 per cent. per mensem and in the Jámner Táluka Rs. 3 per cent., which tends to prove that the transactions are more profitable in Jámner than in Bhusával.

(Signed) H. A. LUXA,

Inspector of Registration and Stamps,
2nd Division.

(True copy)

W. S. TURNBULL,
Depy. Supt., Deccan Rev. Survey.

APPENDIX O (3).
TA'LUKA JAMNER, KHA'NDESH DISTRICT.
Abstract Statement.

	ORDINARY SALES.		SALES BY COURT.		MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION.		MORTGAGES WITHOUT POSSESSION.		LEASES.		REMARKS.
	Price per Acre.	Government Assessment per Acre.	Price per Acre.	Government Assessment per Acre.	Amount per Acre.	Government Assessment per Acre.	Amount per Acre.	Government Assessment per Acre.	Rent per Acre.	Government Assessment per Acre.	
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	
1885	12	0 13	7	0 13	6	0 10	12	1 0	5	1 0	
1886	8	0 15	19	1 0	9	1 0	10	1 0	4	0 14	
1887	19	1 12	10	1 2	10	0 14	12	1 0	9	1 0	
1888	11	0 14	9	0 11	11	1 0	11	1 0	9	1 0	
1889	17	1 2	32	1 0	7	1 2	16	1 0	6	1 0	
Total ...	67	5 8	77	4 10	43	4 10	61	5 0	33	4 14	

(Signed) H. A. LUXA,
Inspector of Registration and Stamps, 2nd Division.

(True Copy)
W. S. TURNBULL,
Depy. Supt. Deccan Rev. Survey.

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate and adjoining Tálukás, for 37 years from 1853-54 to 1889-90.

Year.	JÁMNER.					BHUSAVAL.					JALGAON.					PA'CHORA.						
	Measured Sers of 80 Tola's per Rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 Tola's per Rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 Tola's per Rupee.					Measured Sers of 80 Tola's per Rupee.						
	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Kardai.	Jowári.	Bájrí.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1853-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854-55	81½	71	66½	48½	35½	14½	13½	18½	10½	7½	64½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855-56	36	35½	26½	26½	15½	28½	31½	12½	13	7½	68½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856-57	54½	59½	37½	37½	29½	14½	18½	10½	...	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857-58	40½	44½	34	34	15	19½	27	...	...	6½	97½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858-59	54½	59½	28½	28½	15½	28½	36½	14½	15½	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859-60	54½	59½	30½	28½	10½	12½	21	10½	13	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860-61	40½	39	22½	24½	15	22½	31½	13½	15	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861-62	20½	25½	11½	14½	15	24½	44½	21½	23	9½	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862-63	30½	25½	14½	14½	16	32½	50½	20½	24½	9½	34½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	401½	418½	262	258½	172	208	275½	116½	115½	64½	345½	21	231½	94½	78½	132	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average	44½	46½	29	28½	19	23	30½	14½	16½	7½	57½	21	40½	31½	10½	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863-64	21½	22½	14½	15½	11½	18½	20	14½	14	10½	21½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864-65	20½	22½	14½	14½	11½	26½	14½	14½	14	7½	24½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865-66	20½	25½	14½	14½	13½	22	14½	19½	17	8½	14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67	18	19½	14½	14½	11½	25½	20½	18	17½	6½	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1867-68	18	19½	14½	14½	11½	23	24	14½	15½	...	34½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1868-69	23½	22½	9½	9½	7½	34½	34½	17½	16½	12½	14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1869-70	25	25½	9½	9½	8½	18½	22½	14½	14	7½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870-71	21½	22½	14½	16½	9½	28½	24	21½	10½	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	16	16½	13½	11½	11½	27½	24½	17½	19	...	16½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	21½	22½	15½	18½	12½	16½	17½	14½	16½	...	23½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	205½	218½	133	137½	110½	241	216½	166½	154½	52½	204	14	124	106½	57½	25½	104	62½	...	...	...	...
Average	20½	21½	13½	13½	11	24	21½	16½	15½	8½	22½	14	16½	17½	11½	25½	26	20½	...	...	...	...
1873-74	32½	29½	18½	18½	13½	31½	22½	17½	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75	27	27½	15½	15½	12½	27½	28	21½	18½	...	34½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	40½	33½	18½	16½	10	31½	34½	16½	21½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	10½	7½	8½	8½	9½	20½	18½	16½	17½	10½	28½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	28½	27½	17½	17½	11½	18½	14½	9	12	7	23½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	32½	29½	17½	16	11½	17	14½	8½	...	7½	24½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879-80	28½	31½	16	10½	11½	15½	14½	9	...	7½	21½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880-81	27	19	19½	24½	11½	20½	18½	14½	...	9½	34½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881-82	32½	35½	7	19½	11½	34	33½	18	...	7½	24½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882-83	22	22½	12½	19½	11½	27½	29½	19½	28½	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	282	268½	147	176½	112½	242½	239	153	112½	48	204½	178½	172½	106½	83½	...	289	205½	185	58	69½	...
Average	28½	26½	14½	17½	11½	24½	24	15½	18½	8	25½	22½	17½	21½	10½	...	24	20½	13½	17½	8½	...
1883-84	22	20½	19½	23	11½	23	24	20	...	...	21½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884-85	28½	24	21½	19½	13	27½	24	23½	...	12½	25½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885-86	35½	26	17½	19½	9½	22	24	21½	...	9½	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886-87	24½	24½	13½	15½	10	30½	29½	18	...	11½	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887-88	18	18	12½	18½	10	20½	20½	12½	7	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888-89	14	16½	12½	14½	10	17	18½	12½	...	7½	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90	27	28½	14½	14½	10	23½	29½	14½	14	7½	26½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	174	151½	110½	124½	73½	163	169½	123½	21	48½	161	131½	99½	126	59½	97½	179½	147½	117½	29	67	...
Average	24½	21½	15½	17½	10½	23½	24	17½	10½	9½	23	18½	14½	18	8½	24½	25½	21	16½	14½	9½	...

W. S. TURNBULL,
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q (1).

Revenue Statement for 16 Villages situated in the Jámner Túluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1859-60.

The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY (Ira'm).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND IRA'M.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Re- marks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balances collected.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realisation from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, quit rent, &c.	Total of columns 2, 9, and 11.	Full Assessment. Total of columns 2, 9, and 12.	Collections. Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		
			Permanent.	Carnal.	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.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1849-50	5,218	6,006	..	47	47	5,958	3,437	..	..	617	812	130	9,272	6,817	6,088	..	
1850-51	5,174	5,977	..	65	65	5,912	3,408	..	..	600	772	119	9,272	6,749	6,081	..	
1851-52	5,868	6,759	..	23	23	6,736	3,234	..	..	600	798	143	9,692	7,557	6,879	..	
1852-53	6,481	7,286	3	..	3	7,282	3,064	..	..	600	767	148	10,145	8,052	7,430	..	
1853-54	6,219	7,010	4	458	462	6,548	3,170	..	..	597	771	173	9,886	7,781	6,721	..	
1854-55	6,008	6,902	4	..	4	6,898	3,457	..	..	597	809	185	10,062	7,711	7,083	..	
1855-56	6,283	7,335	1	241	242	7,091	3,147	..	..	597	819	202	10,127	8,152	7,293	..	
1856-57	7,001	7,954	3	..	3	7,951	2,582	..	..	597	816	210	10,180	8,770	8,161	..	
1857-58	7,730	8,816	..	141	141	8,675	1,841	..	..	593	811	213	10,163	9,627	8,888	..	
1858-59	8,806	9,274	..	396	396	8,878	1,367	..	..	593	811	222	10,355	10,085	9,100	..	
1859-60	8,508	7,468	3	1,078	1,081	6,387	3,137	4,603	..	596	787	209	17,241	12,858	6,596	..	
1860-61	10,079	8,234	3	133	133	8,148	6,566	3,516	..	597	609	236	17,242	12,409	8,384	..	
1861-62	10,080	8,333	4	..	4	8,328	6,615	3,369	..	600	609	254	17,245	13,810	8,582	..	
1862-63	10,144	8,497	3	..	3	8,494	6,478	3,101	..	622	623	266	17,244	13,311	8,760	..	
1863-64	11,466	9,191	3	..	3	9,188	5,165	2,494	..	623	622	259	17,244	12,307	9,447	..	
1864-65	13,002	10,100	3	..	3	10,097	3,618	1,588	..	621	624	281	17,241	13,312	10,376	..	
1865-66	13,116	10,188	3	..	3	10,185	3,391	1,406	..	621	622	231	17,138	12,286	10,446	..	
1866-67	12,849	10,014	3	..	3	10,011	3,626	1,636	..	625	622	281	17,100	13,272	10,392	..	
1867-68	12,704	9,952	3	..	3	9,949	3,732	1,695	..	625	623	290	17,061	13,290	10,239	7	
1868-69	12,302	9,772	3	53	56	9,656	4,143	1,918	..	625	632	313	17,069	12,252	9,969	..	
1869-70	13,677	9,972	4	..	4	9,968	3,767	1,660	..	625	622	314	17,069	12,254	10,282	..	
1870-71	13,390	10,336	3	..	3	10,333	3,067	1,206	6	625	622	313	17,072	12,164	10,663	..	
1871-72	13,391	10,330	3	362	364	9,968	3,055	1,222	54	625	622	313	17,071	12,164	10,323	243	
1872-73	13,120	10,105	4	6	10	10,095	3,330	1,433	94	621	620	312	17,071	12,163	10,501	..	
1873-74	13,351	10,213	3	55	58	10,155	3,099	1,323	35	621	620	311	17,071	12,161	10,501	..	
1874-75	13,321	10,166	3	21	24	10,142	3,129	1,373	23	621	620	440	17,071	12,164	10,605	..	
1875-76	13,305	10,122	3	..	3	10,119	3,156	1,420	23	621	620	441	17,072	12,162	10,583	..	
1876-77	13,534	10,216	1	30	31	10,185	2,916	1,329	21	621	620	441	17,071	12,165	10,657	..	
1877-78	13,782	10,367	1	..	1	10,366	3,664	1,173	3	621	620	436	17,067	12,159	10,807	..	
1878-79	13,781	10,368	1	..	1	10,367	3,664	1,268	22	623	621	433	17,067	12,257	10,823	..	
1879-80	14,043	10,528	..	..	..	10,528	3,402	1,103	14	622	621	433	17,067	12,257	10,976	..	
1880-81	14,321	10,617	..	..	..	10,617	2,223	1,014	..	621	620	433	17,065	12,251	11,050	..	
1881-82	14,299	10,655	..	..	..	10,655	2,134	973	28	621	62	433	17,064	12,248	11,116	..	
1882-83	14,299	10,655	..	..	..	10,655	2,134	973	30	621	620	433	17,064	12,247	11,118	..	
1883-84	14,420	10,721	..	..	..	10,721	1,962	868	32	630	631	434	17,021	12,220	11,167	..	
1884-85	14,420	10,721	..	..	..	10,721	1,945	854	31	657	645	438	17,022	12,220	11,190	..	
1885-86	14,412	10,715	..	..	..	10,715	1,934	847	30	657	645	438	17,003	12,207	11,183	..	
1886-87	14,412	10,715	..	..	..	10,715	1,934	847	29	646	645	438	16,992	12,207	11,182	..	
1887-88	14,412	10,715	..	..	..	10,715	1,934	847	30	646	645	438	16,992	12,207	11,182	..	
1888-89	14,412	10,715	..	..	..	10,715	1,934	847	33	646	645	438	16,992	12,207	11,186	..	
1889-90	14,411	10,718	..	..	..	10,718	1,934	847	19	646	645	438	16,991	12,210	11,195	..	

W. S. TURNBULL,

Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX Q (2).

Revenue Statement for 150 Villages situated in the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1863-64. The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			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 8, 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.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1853-54 ...	87,488	87,571	85	2,125	2,210	85,301	56,576	...	...	7,240	8,571	252	1,51,304	96,142	85,613	888	
1854-55 ...	86,059	86,909	138	32	170	86,739	58,853	...	...	7,228	8,558	267	1,52,140	95,467	87,006	...	
1855-56 ...	83,354	85,154	429	1,047	1,476	83,678	61,824	...	...	7,218	8,544	277	1,52,396	93,698	83,955	...	
1856-57 ...	88,679	88,902	483	43	526	88,376	56,984	...	...	7,248	8,571	282	1,52,911	97,473	88,658	...	
1857-58 ...	92,291	91,930	476	982	1,458	90,472	53,946	...	...	7,110	8,431	194	1,53,347	1,00,381	90,666	...	
1858-59 ...	93,387	91,913	320	1,983	2,303	89,640	52,860	...	...	7,126	8,588	192	1,53,373	1,00,531	89,832	...	
1859-60 ...	88,868	89,237	516	2,328	2,844	86,393	57,254	...	...	7,299	8,732	192	1,53,421	97,969	86,585	...	
1860-61 ...	91,923	92,301	619	1,653	2,272	90,029	54,303	...	...	7,295	8,729	185	1,53,531	1,01,030	90,214	...	
1861-62 ...	92,445	92,886	598	1,201	1,799	91,087	53,946	...	...	7,338	8,764	301	1,53,729	1,01,650	91,338	...	
1862-63 ...	92,797	94,138	566	179	765	93,373	53,549	...	5	7,430	8,843	361	1,53,776	1,02,981	93,739	...	
1863-64 ...	1,09,302	1,15,575	423	16,370	16,793	98,782	93,413	55,367	700	8,192	10,363	434	2,10,907	1,81,305	99,916	...	
1864-65 ...	1,43,966	1,41,579	451	289	740	1,40,839	58,811	29,407	1,205	8,075	10,328	497	2,10,852	1,81,314	1,42,541	...	
1865-66 ...	1,42,258	1,40,784	426	...	426	1,40,358	60,391	30,359	1,401	8,077	10,321	552	2,10,726	1,81,464	1,42,311	...	
1866-67 ...	1,37,184	1,37,911	424	53	477	1,37,434	64,525	32,692	2,611	8,302	10,437	593	2,10,012	1,81,040	1,40,638	952	
1867-68 ...	1,34,612	1,36,030	374	40	414	1,35,616	66,680	33,959	2,952	8,309	10,270	595	2,09,601	1,80,259	1,39,163	135	
1868-69 ...	1,30,063	1,33,307	325	147	472	1,32,835	71,141	36,647	2,015	8,299	10,433	1,210	2,09,503	1,80,287	1,36,000	...	
1869-70 ...	1,33,522	1,35,934	245	5	250	1,35,684	67,470	33,968	2,642	8,273	10,216	1,195	2,09,268	1,80,118	1,39,521	...	
1870-71 ...	1,39,399	1,39,778	221	17	238	1,39,540	61,794	30,264	2,860	8,297	10,262	1,198	2,09,490	1,80,304	1,43,598	...	
1871-72 ...	1,39,894	1,40,024	193	607	800	1,39,224	61,431	30,216	2,681	8,135	10,227	1,124	2,09,490	1,80,467	1,43,029	4,372	
1872-73 ...	1,39,233	1,39,298	173	664	837	1,38,461	62,096	30,914	577	8,141	10,224	1,174	2,09,470	1,80,436	1,40,212	...	
1873-74 ...	1,38,821	1,38,617	170	647	817	1,37,800	61,470	31,076	699	8,140	10,210	1,316	2,08,431	1,79,903	1,39,815	...	
1874-75 ...	1,38,993	1,38,232	169	174	343	1,37,989	62,343	31,879	522	8,145	10,186	5,910	2,09,471	1,80,297	1,43,521	...	
1875-76 ...	1,41,349	1,40,586	147	87	234	1,40,352	56,974	29,604	500	8,147	10,174	5,017	2,09,470	1,80,364	1,45,869	...	
1876-77 ...	1,44,685	1,41,209	124	244	368	1,40,841	56,658	29,001	812	8,106	10,106	4,950	2,09,440	1,80,316	1,46,603	...	
1877-78 ...	1,46,848	1,42,533	115	...	115	1,42,418	54,512	27,678	833	8,105	10,118	4,955	2,09,465	1,80,329	1,48,256	...	
1878-79 ...	1,46,853	1,42,560	113	...	113	1,42,447	49,249	25,013	653	8,086	10,200	4,978	2,04,188	1,77,773	1,48,076	...	
1879-80 ...	1,57,983	1,49,373	106	...	106	1,48,967	38,113	18,509	367	8,086	10,190	4,978	2,04,187	1,77,763	1,54,312	...	
1880-81 ...	1,61,072	1,51,333	92	...	92	1,51,241	35,215	16,394	103	8,095	10,171	4,958	2,04,412	1,77,898	1,56,302	...	
1881-82 ...	1,62,918	1,52,271	87	...	87	1,52,184	33,376	15,447	321	8,093	10,188	4,979	2,04,387	1,77,906	1,57,434	...	
1882-83 ...	1,62,936	1,52,289	87	...	87	1,52,202	33,378	15,452	506	8,067	10,164	4,953	2,04,381	1,77,905	1,57,661	...	
1883-84 ...	1,66,821	1,53,983	85	...	85	1,53,898	20,783	9,774	384	8,064	10,137	4,941	1,95,668	1,73,694	1,59,223	...	
1884-85 ...	1,67,523	1,54,349	84	19	103	1,54,246	19,996	9,190	305	8,103	10,139	4,903	1,95,624	1,73,678	1,59,454	7	
1885-86 ...	1,67,512	1,54,324	75	7	82	1,54,242	19,995	9,189	372	8,103	10,138	4,903	1,95,610	1,73,651	1,59,517	34	
1886-87 ...	1,67,273	1,54,182	62	...	62	1,54,120	20,233	9,333	484	8,066	10,137	4,948	1,95,512	1,73,632	1,59,552	398	
1887-88 ...	1,65,942	1,53,570	...	50	50	1,53,520	21,577	9,951	402	8,066	10,137	4,948	1,95,525	1,73,658	1,58,870	402	
1888-89 ...	1,64,339	1,52,693	50	74	124	1,52,479	23,293	11,030	400	8,066	10,135	4,948	1,95,638	1,73,768	1,57,527	295	
1889-90 ...	1,63,901	1,52,390	49	16	65	1,52,325	23,723	11,259	418	8,066	10,135	4,948	1,95,630	1,73,784	1,57,691	29	

W. S. TURNBULL,
Deputy Superintendent, Deccan

APPENDIX Q (3).

Revenue Statement for 5 Villages situated in the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1864-65.
The years above the black line are those antecedent to the Survey Settlement.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND INAM.			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.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1854-55 ...	4,127	3,593	...	...	...	3,593	1,367	...	...	378	504	177	5,872	4,097	3,770	...
1855-56 ...	3,915	3,497	14	4	18	3,479	1,579	...	...	378	500	173	5,872	3,997	3,652	...
1856-57 ...	4,153	3,711	15	...	15	3,696	1,424	...	...	378	504	177	5,955	4,215	3,873	...
1857-58 ...	4,359	3,861	9	23	32	3,820	1,340	...	...	378	501	175	6,077	4,363	4,004	...
1858-59 ...	4,636	4,035	9	142	151	3,884	1,063	...	...	378	509	182	6,077	4,544	4,066	...
1859-60 ...	4,718	4,106	9	118	127	3,979	981	...	...	378	509	182	6,077	4,615	4,161	...
1860-61 ...	5,001	4,324	9	152	161	4,163	704	...	...	372	506	179	6,077	4,830	4,342	...
1861-62 ...	5,023	4,344	9	154	163	4,181	682	...	...	372	491	169	6,077	4,835	4,350	...
1862-63 ...	4,975	4,370	9	30	39	4,331	732	...	...	370	499	181	6,077	4,869	4,512	...
1863-64 ...	5,345	4,671	9	5	14	4,657	375	...	...	370	500	182	6,090	5,171	4,839	...
1864-65 ...	7,206	7,779	...	2,189	2,189	5,590	1,729	728	...	412	746	192	9,347	9,253	5,782	...	
1865-66 ...	6,767	7,483	...	...	...	7,483	2,168	1,025	...	412	692	200	9,347	9,200	7,683	...
1866-67 ...	6,767	7,483	...	...	...	7,483	2,142	1,006	...	412	692	200	9,321	9,181	7,683	...
1867-68 ...	6,495	7,282	...	...	...	7,282	2,413	1,207	...	412	692	200	9,321	9,181	7,482	...
1868-69 ...	6,964	6,937	...	23	23	6,914	2,845	1,553	...	412	692	244	9,321	9,182	7,158	...	
1869-70 ...	6,248	7,106	...	...	...	7,106	2,661	1,383	...	412	692	244	9,321	9,181	7,350	...
1870-71 ...	6,463	7,279	...	...	...	7,279	2,446	1,211	78	412	692	249	9,321	9,182	7,606	...
1871-72 ...	6,463	7,279	...	12	12	7,267	2,446	1,211	...	412	692	245	9,321	9,182	7,512	502	
1872-73 ...	6,403	7,237	...	...	...	7,237	2,506	1,253	54	412	692	245	9,321	9,182	7,536	...
1873-74 ...	6,385	7,223	...	138	138	7,085	2,524	1,267	41	412	692	246	9,321	9,182	7,374	...	
1874-75 ...	6,079	6,990	...	37	37	6,953	2,830	1,500	104	412	692	476	9,321	9,182	7,533	...	
1875-76 ...	5,952	6,861	...	...	...	6,861	2,977	1,629	35	412	692	476	9,321	9,182	7,372	...
1876-77 ...	5,916	6,845	...	34	34	6,811	2,993	1,645	42	412	692	476	9,321	9,182	7,329	...	
1877-78 ...	5,933	6,889	...	...	...	6,889	2,916	1,601	21	412	692	475	9,321	9,182	7,385	...
1878-79 ...	5,954	6,890	...	...	...	6,890	2,916	1,600	11	412	693	477	9,322	9,183	7,378	...
1879-80 ...	6,388	7,214	...	...	...	7,214	2,522	1,276	10	412	693	477	9,322	9,183	7,701	...
1880-81 ...	6,872	7,566	...	...	...	7,566	2,037	921	6	412	691	475	9,321	9,178	8,047	...
1881-82 ...	6,872	7,566	...	...	...	7,566	2,037	921	11	412	684	475	9,321	9,171	8,052	...
1882-83 ...	6,872	7,566	...	...	...	7,566	2,027	911	11	423	704	475	9,322	9,181	8,052	...
1883-84 ...	7,237	7,779	...	...	...	7,779	1,662	698	8	423	702	475	9,322	9,179	8,262	...
1884-85 ...	7,237	7,779	...	...	...	7,779	1,662	698	7	423	702	475	9,322	9,179	8,261	...
1885-86 ...	7,233	7,774	...	11	11	7,763	1,662	698	7	423	702	475	9,318	9,174	8,245	...	
1886-87 ...	7,233	7,774	...	...	...	7,774	1,661	698	7	420	702	475	9,314	9,174	8,256	...
1887-88 ...	7,245	7,779	...	...	...	7,779	1,650	693	6	420	702	475	9,315	9,174	8,260	...
1888-89 ...	7,245	7,779	...	...	...	7,779	1,650	693	6	420	702	475	9,315	9,174	8,260	...
1889-90 ...	7,292	7,803	...	...	...	7,803	1,602	672	5	420	702	475	9,314	9,172	8,283	...

APPENDIX S.

No. 221 of 1864.

*Superintendent's Office, Maligaum,
6th September 1864.*

FROM

A. F. DAVIDSON, ESQUIRE,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

TO

L. R. ASHBURNER, ESQUIRE,
Collector, Khandeish.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my proposition for the revision of assessment of the talooka of Jamneir for the consideration and sanction of His Excellency in Council.

2. It is necessary to preface the subject with few remarks descriptive of the talooka, which I shall endeavour to do as briefly as possible.

3. The talooka of Jamneir occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the province, having the territory of His Highness the Nizam on the south and the Mulkapoor Talooka of Western Berar on the east; on the north lie the talookas of Nusseerabad and Wurrungaum; on the west the talooka of Loharra.

4. Under the recent alteration of its boundary limits, the talooka contains 207 villages, 159 forming the principal charge under the Mamlutdar, and 48 the Bodewur Petta under a Mahalkurree.

5. To describe the general features of the district with a certainty of conveying a correct idea of the appearance of the country, is a somewhat difficult task, there being nothing remarkable to note. The face of the country is neither hilly nor is it level, but a series of elevated and depressed lands. Along the north of the talooka run a range of low straggling hills, but with the exception of a knoll here and there of somewhat higher elevation, there is nothing with respect to them that attracts the eye. The general appearance of the country is rather of an unfertile description; in the valleys, however, through which the streams traverse their very tortuous courses, there is some good soil to be found as well as on the several plateaus and lands in the northern portion of the districts.

6. The talooka is very well watered, having a more than usual amount of surface water. There are no rivers of any magnitude and streams are everywhere met with, and from the irregular and uneven nature of the face of the country, the streams seem to run in every possible direction, though ultimately they find their way to the Tapti, which is to the north of the district. The names of the principal streams are:—the Waghur, which has a good supply of water in it throughout the year. Its tributary, the Kag, is the next in point of size. The Soor Nuddee passes through a rocky and uneven portion of the talooka, winding its way between the hills; in many parts I observed deep pools, and I would beg to invite the attention of the Executive Officer for Irrigation to it, as it seemed to me that advantage might be taken of some of the narrow gullies for the purpose of erecting bundarrahs, provided there is sufficient land in the vicinity available and suitable for irrigation; besides these small rivers, there are many minor streams containing water during the entire year.

7. There is not at present any metalled road within the district, but a very good fair-weather road runs through the centre of it from Bodewur to Jamneir and Nairee, to the station on the G. I. P. Railway at Mhuswud. About three miles to the east of Jamneir, going eastwards, the road ascends a considerable height, where a ghaut has been made at some expense, but the gradient seemed severe, I should say, not less than 1 in 15'. As a feeder to the Railway this line of road is well worthy of attention.

It passes over a large extent of black soil, which in wet weather must impede traffic greatly. There is however every facility for the construction of a proper metalled road from the abundance everywhere of trap and moorum. The cleared track stops short at Bodewur; this, in my opinion, ought to be continued without loss of time to the Railway station at Nargaum, as the present road is not only winding but bad in the extreme. From Bodewur to Jamtee there is a cleared unmetalled road, but beyond this no attempt has been made to improve the old cart road which is the direct line of communication between Assirgurh and Adjunta. From Jamtee to Samrode the line passes over a very uneven track of country and the road itself is of the very worst description. During the mutinies the forces under Sir Hugh Rose had several times to pass along this road, and the *debris* of carts that lay about in places for months afterwards, gave evidence of the loss and inconvenience the nature of the road must have occasioned. From Samrode to Futtehpur, at the base of the Adjunta Ghaut, the road is tolerably good. As feeders to the Railway, I would then very urgently suggest that the central line of road through the talooka *via* Jamneir be constructed, and that attention be also directed to the line between Adjunta and Bodewur. The line of G. I. P. Railway passes through the north corner of the district having a station at the village of Nargaum.

8. The market towns within the talooka are as follows:—

Market Towns.	1. Jamneir.	7. Tullegaum.
	2. Waghari.	8. Futtehpur.
	3. Bodewur.	9. Pohoor.
	4. Hurrunkheira.	10. Paldee.
	5. Jamtee.	11. Nairee.
	6. Takurkheda.	

Of these, Jamneir, the Kusba town, containing 5,035 inhabitants, is one of the most consequence. The town itself is walled and situated on the south bank of the Kag, which supplies the inhabitants with water. The Mamlutdar's Kutcheree, as well as a district Post Office, are within the town; there are, besides the weekly bazar, 291 shops, chiefly itinerant vendors of cloth and grain.

9. Bodewur is the principal town of the sub-division under the Mahalkurree; it contains 4,716 inhabitants, and from its contiguity to the Railway station at Nargaum is rising in importance: indeed, it bids fair to become the most important town within the talooka. Already Bombay houses have selected it as a station for their agents, and there are now 362 shops for the sale of goods and grain. Should the road connecting it with the Nargaum station be constructed shortly, I anticipate the beneficial effect on the town will at once be perceptible. I would here draw attention to the state of the nullah which runs close under the walls of this town on the south side. It is a sluggish stream and at the point where it crosses the road, close to the gate of the town, it is almost a stagnant pool of the most filthy water. I am convinced the evil effects therefrom must be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants.

10. At Jamtee, a village in itself of minor importance, is held every Saturday one of the largest weekly fairs not only in Khandeish, but, I believe, in this portion of the Presidency. At a rough estimate, cloth to the value of Rs. 5,000 is exhibited for sale, and other goods, of a similar aggregate value, giving a total of over Rs. 10,000. The characteristic element however in this fair is live cattle; of these there are generally over 2,000 heads, and purchasers come from great distances to secure them, mostly bullocks of the Berar breed, which are considered the best and most useful for all purposes; a pair fetching from Rs. 200 to 250. Indeed, the price of bullocks has risen within the last three years to such an extent that for a pair of bullocks such as could be purchased for Rs. 80 or 90 when I first came to Khandeish in 1852, Rs. 300 to 400 would now be asked. The average number of bullocks offered for sale at Jamtee is 1,400, cows 300, buffaloes 200, and ponies 100.

11. At Nairee, a village on the western border of the talooka, a weekly fair for cattle is also held; but in this respect it is of less importance, although for the purchase of piece-goods, cotton, grain, oil, &c., it is yearly increasing; the position of the town, it being on the road near the pass through the hills to the

Railway station at Mhusawud, enables it to command a considerable amount of traffic. I would here mention that a public halting place is greatly needed at this village, the only public Chowrie being at present occupied as a school.

12. The other market towns are of minor importance, and frequented only by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages for the purchase of their weekly supplies.

13. The only manufactures existing within the talooka are those of the commonest fabrics worn by the people themselves. In all there are about 200 looms; of these 60 are employed for woollen manufacture, the coarse cumlies worn by the poorer classes.

14. I have already mentioned that there is good soil to be found in certain localities, but the prevailing soil is of the lighter description, sufficiently deep however for the cultivation of cotton. In the northern portion of the district wheat and gram are grown without irrigation. The abstract statement inserted below exhibits the percentage of land occupied by the various crops, from which it will be observed that jowaree and cotton occupy four-fifths of the entire area under cultivation:—

	Jowaree.	Cotton.	Badjree.	Tilles.	Toor.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Mis. grain.	Total.
Percentage ...	4	31	10	3	2	2	1	1	3	100

15. On the summits of a series of detached hills that diagonally run across the talooka from about Joonona to Jamneir into Mundkheira, there is a considerable growth of teak. From the nature of the soil and climate I question if the timber will ever attain a great size so as to be a source of revenue, but the young trees are very well worth preserving. The recent orders promulgated by Government in their Resolution No. 3544, under date 14th October 1863, have, in my opinion, been most opportune. The restrictions now placed upon the cutting of timber are such that in a few years we may expect to see many valuable plantations; there are many favourable situations where babool plantations might be established with great benefit throughout this talooka, and such as are growing should be strictly preserved. Along the banks of the various small streams the babool grows luxuriantly; at the village of Wurfkheira, in the Bodewur Petta, I examined a patch of babool jungle, which was so dense that I could hardly penetrate it; the trees had been much injured by the Dungurs top-logging them to enable their sheep and goats to feed on the pods. This however is now prohibited, and were the trees thinned and yearly pruned, in the course of ten years it might become of very considerable value. During my service in Khandeish I have used many endeavours to persuade the ryots to cultivate the babool, and have given orders for seed to be sown on the field boundaries; but unless the plants are afterwards preserved and regularly pruned for a year or two, they cease to become aught than a scrubby bush. As an instance of the rapid growth of the babool I may state that there are trees reared by me, near my residence at Malligaum during my stay there, at least nine inches in diameter, and now becoming valuable timber. I have always been of opinion that much injury is done to growing timber by the yearly burning of the grass, and for this reason, and also the great loss such indiscriminate firing of the grass lands entails on the inhabitants, I consider that setting fire to standing grass should be made a punishable offence; as matters are at present, no care whatever is taken to prevent standing grass in the jungle being consumed by fire. Travellers, cowherds, sheekarees, or any one else for pleasure, for pique, or for no reason at all, may set on fire the dry standing grass extending for miles and miles without the matter being called into question. In a single day I have seen consumed thousands of acres of grass that would have fed the cattle of the country throughout the hot weather without expense or trouble, and yet not a word could be uttered against the person by whom the act has been done, because the work of devastation may have been brought about accidentally or unintentionally. The

sufferers look passively on, in the knowledge that no redress is available, although they have frequently noticed to me the loss they must necessarily sustain. I would therefore very respectfully, yet most strongly, urge that the matter be taken into consideration, and that, if possible, some enactment be made rendering an offence of this nature subject to punishment. I am of opinion that, if it were made known that such an offence was punishable, some check at least would be established and positive loss to the inhabitants in some degree lessened. In the neighbourhood of the Railway the grass lands may at no distant period become valuable, and the produce find its way to the Bombay market, where every year fodder is becoming more expensive.

16. The Census returns made by this department show the population to be 68,298 souls; of these much the larger proportion are of the agricultural class. The entire area of the talooka is 530 square miles; thus there are 129 individuals to the square mile.

17. In proceeding to consider the most suitable assessment to be placed on the lands under the new revision of the rates, I will preface the remarks I have to offer by showing the rates hitherto levied, which are as under:—

Rs. 2-6-9, Rs. 1-15-0, Rs. 1-7-0, Rs. 1-3-0, Re. 1, annas 0-15-0, annas 0-11-9, annas 0-8-0, and annas 0-7-6 per acre.

18. The higher of the above rates, Rs. 2-6-9, are found as having been applied to four villages only, *viz.* Julkeh and Itnair, the two villages on the extreme west, Torenulla on the Nizám's frontier, and on the south Maigaum Boodrook. Why these villages should have been assessed so much higher than those more favourably situated, I have been unable to discover. The remaining rates, from Rs. 1-15-0 to annas 0-7-6, are found in nearly all the other villages.

19. In applying the new rates, I have taken as a basis those already introduced into the neighbouring talooka of Nusseerabad, although, to contrast the two talookas, Nusseerabad is in many respects superior, its soil is better. The facilities afforded by the Railway are much greater, and altogether it is a richer and more eligible district in every way. Yet, since the introduction of revised rates into that district in 1858-59 circumstances affecting agriculture have advanced with such rapid strides, and have now gained a standard which they are likely to maintain, if not as a permanency, at least for years to come.

20. In order that some idea may be gained of the state of things, in so far as the prices of the different articles of produce were at the time the survey rates were introduced into Nusseerabad, and what they are at present in Jamneir, I give below the quantity under each head procurable for one rupee:—

	1859-60.		1864.	
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Cotton	3
Jowaree	18
Badjree	16
Tillee	10
Toor	12
Wheat	12
Gram	12
Linseed	12

21. There can be no doubt, with such an advance in the prices of the various articles of produce, that Jamneir is now in as good a position as Nusseerabad was to meet the rates placed upon its lands. As a maximum rate I have therefore adopted that sanctioned for the latter, Rs. 3 per acre.

22. In grouping the villages I have not altogether been guided by their position on the map, as, from the uneven nature of the country, there are villages, though adjacent in the map, that are separated by a hilly rocky space.

23. The First Class comprises all the most favourably situated villages in the principal division, along the banks of the rivers Kag and Wagoor, and in the neighbourhood of the main road, nearly the whole of the sub-division of the Petta Bodewur, excluding only such villages as are uninhabited, and a few among the hills on the Nizám's frontier. As a sub-division of this class I have placed 27 of the less favourably situated villages having a maximum rate of Rs. 2-8-0.

24. The Second Class, at Rs. 2-4-0, comprises 70 villages surrounding those of the First Class, being further removed from the advantages held by those in the neighbourhood of the larger towns, railway and high road.

25. The Third Class, at Rs. 2, includes 18 villages still further from the advantages detailed above.

26. And the Fourth Class, at Rs. 1-12-0, are 27 villages on the Nizám's frontier to the south.

27. The effects of the above rates on the respective classes are exhibited in the statement below :—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Revenue on Cultivated Lands in 1863-64 or year of introduction of Survey Rates according to the Old and New Survey Rates.			Survey Rental.		
		Acres.	According to Old Rates.	New Survey Rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I. { 3 0 0	51	64,968	76,580	92,638	86,747	1,12,805	1 4 10
I. { 2 8 0	27	17,686	17,391	18,923	30,610	28,737	0 15 0
II. 2 4 0	70	46,457	42,557	44,838	90,779	72,187	0 12 9
III. 2 0 0	18	12,248	10,106	10,121	24,435	16,258	0 10 8
IV. 1 12 0	27	10,483	7,780	7,105	31,257	16,947	0 8 8
	193	1,51,842	1,54,414	1,73,625	2,63,828	2,46,934	0 15 0

28. The above shows an increase on the cultivated area of Rs. 19,211. This increase, it will be observed, is borne by the First and Second Class villages entirely ; my object with respect to the remaining villages being rather to equalize the assessment than to increase or decrease it, as the products are generally of the inferior descriptions, being chiefly under the "Khureef" crops. A slight relief is given to the villages on the lowest class, and this I trust will be considered sufficient.

29. I am firmly of opinion that, in the course of another year or two, nearly all the available waste lands where the soil is good will be taken up. Although the talooka taken as a whole is not ostensibly a cotton-growing country, from a large portion of its land being poor, yet, from the information I have been able to obtain, the plant has always been extensively cultivated—more so than in any other talooka in the Collectorate, and this year there has been an increase of 10,000 acres on the cultivation of cotton alone over that of the two previous years, as the following statement will show, and as the prices of the staple still maintain a high figure, I anticipate a further increase during the next season :—

Year.	Amount of Acres under Cotton cultivation in Talooka Jamneir.
1861-62	42,604
1862-63	41,327
1863-64	52,270

30. The irrigated land throughout the talooka is all from wells ; more or less every village has its garden land ; but with the exception of large villages situated in the valleys of the Wagoor and Kag, this quantity of land under irrigation in the villages respectively is small ; altogether there are 990 wells assessable under which are 3,238 acres ; of this Pohoor has 210 acres, Paldee 130, and Kusba Jamneir a similar amount. Throughout the whole talooka there is only 144 acres of sugarcane cultivated, the garden produce being chiefly the ordinary vegetables for consumption, and not for export. Wheat is the largest item of any one particular

garden crop—of this there are 579 acres. Since the advance in price of produce from dry-crop cultivation, wells are falling in disuse more and more every year. It is only as a convenience that they are worked at all. I have therefore applied the rates already sanctioned for other talookás, viz. Rs. 3 for first class wells, and Rs. 2-8-0 for the second class; were the cess taken of wells altogether, I do not think, so long as the present prices for dry-crop produce are maintained, that wells will be much used.

31. The survey operations were introduced into the talooka in season 1856-57 and the measurement carried on in succeeding years under the superintendence respectively of Messrs. Parkinſon, Cumming, Scott, Rowell and Whitcombe, and were completed in season 1861-62 by Mr. Jerrard.

32. The classification was commenced by Mr. Cumming in season 1861-62, and brought to a completion in 1862-63 by Mr. Scott.

33. Both operations were conducted with much accuracy, the error in the measurement discovered by the European test being under $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and the average difference per field between the test and original classification was $5\frac{1}{2}$ pies.

34. The usual appendices accompany this report.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment.

List of Government Villages refer

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past Collections on cultivated land for 45 years.		Cultivation and Collections thereon in 1862-63.	
			Cultivation, Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS I. Maximum Rate...Rs. 3-0-0.	1	Amudgaum	262	211	352	278
	2	Hingoneh	232	185	433	341
	3	Kolhari	952	978	1,721	1,601
	4	Nargaum	403	502	545	636
	5	Sinoti	460	401	667	635
	6	Salsingi	1,444	1,435	1,919	1,926
	7	Julchuckra Khoord	541	613	759	755
	8	Julchuckra Boodrook	547	792	721	977
	9	Pullaskheira Boodrook	309	328	435	395
	10	Shailwur	2,033	2,402	2,845	3,142
	11	Bodewur	2,760	3,850	3,741	5,029
	12	Nandgaum	217	268	310	376
	13	Pullaskheira Khoord	121	137	228	265
	14	Wurkheira Khoord	343	412	504	576
	15	Yengaum	836	1,075	1,520	1,954
	16	Nimkheira	638	751	1,268	1,272
	17	Ghankheira	406	562	803	1,041
	18	Harrunkheira	601	878	1,136	1,477
	19	Wurkheira Boodrook	541	580	679	701
	20	Rajoor	760	753	1,098	1,096
	21	Shewgeh Boodrook	221	229	380	396
	22	Cheekhlee Boodrook	494	613	821	936
	23	Dhondkheira	738	950	1,275	1,470
	24	Kura Harado	869	1,069	1,213	1,329
	25	Munoor Khoord	677	857	938	1,125
	26	Muoor Boodrook	1,492	2,513	2,131	3,278
	27	Yewtee	1,355	1,634	2,156	2,571
	28	Rewtee	388	475	495	606
	29	Jamtee	384	541	544	656
	30	Lonewarra	863	1,080	1,399	1,704
	31	Betawud Boodrook	1,817	1,961	2,696	2,733
	32	Takurkheira	313	498	386	615
	33	Wozur Boodrook	405	569	511	691
	34	Wozur Khoord	364	309	691	544
	35	Hingna	150	150	208	213
	36	Lahasur	433	473	499	553
	37	Jamneir	2,678	3,740	4,131	5,148
	38	Itneir	335	332	699	618
	39	Pullaskheira Boodrook	373	716	497	787
	40	Waki Boodrook	574	722	819	952
	41	Waki Khoord	322	420	521	709
	42	Tackli Boodrook	348	508	497	723
	43	Takli Khoord	244	335	338	439
	44	Kodli	448	521	674	795
	45	Nairi Boodrook	921	1,351	1,242	1,828
	46	Pohoor	2,628	3,495	4,144	4,939
	47	Kurseina	185	276	277	410
	48	Paldi	2,709	3,992	4,151	5,453
	49	Bhuradi	424	846	549	964
	50	Dewpipri	682	1,008	984	1,235
	51	Soomesgaum Boodrook	469	698	575	844
	51	Villages	38,709	49,994	58,125	69,742
CLASS I. Maximum Rate Rs. 2-8-0.	1	Wurjee	425	399	602	509
	2	Chinchkheira	264	191	406	305
	3	Ravuthchinchola	278	235	345	243
	4	Shewgeh Khoord	138	105	179	131

red to in paragraph 33 of Report.

Revenue on cultivated land in 1863-64, or year of introduction of survey rates according to old and new survey rates.			Survey Rental.		
Acres.	According to old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs. a. p.
398	325	446	1,700	1,698	1 0 0
531	413	638	1,031	1,053	1 0 4
1,888	1,753	2,355	2,090	2,558	1 3 7
584	668	894	782	1,109	1 6 8
761	751	1,025	1,083	1,346	1 3 10
2,106	2,159	2,709	3,748	4,241	1 2 1
897	914	1,041	1,141	1,269	1 1 10
776	1,040	1,096	897	1,236	1 6 1
536	453	685	933	1,128	1 3 4
3,309	3,604	4,381	4,162	5,270	1 4 3
4,054	5,433	6,482	4,397	6,964	1 9 4
347	427	510	422	605	1 6 11
240	273	332	269	377	1 6 5
550	634	579	664	889	1 5 5
1,630	2,098	2,843	1,725	2,998	1 11 10
1,381	1,374	2,165	1,704	2,545	1 7 11
863	1,117	1,519	1,015	1,737	1 11 5
1,196	1,442	1,757	1,324	1,892	1 6 10
717	730	1,043	816	1,197	1 7 6
1,110	1,174	1,692	1,278	1,951	1 8 5
411	430	619	478	718	1 8 0
937	1,078	1,116	1,219	1,425	1 2 8
1,373	1,550	1,874	2,069	2,525	1 1 6
1,351	1,537	1,936	1,990	2,700	1 5 9
1,052	1,276	1,498	1,291	1,789	1 6 2
2,472	3,645	3,840	2,725	4,186	1 8 7
2,406	2,829	3,635	3,143	4,491	1 6 10
585	727	664	917	941	1 0 5
394	711	834	761	972	1 4 5
1,517	1,753	2,164	1,747	2,455	1 6 6
3,017	3,052	3,928	3,632	4,597	1 4 3
454	705	690	611	818	1 5 5
518	698	931	640	1,061	1 10 6
759	597	933	981	1,163	1 3 0
226	232	345	496	564	1 2 2
659	689	817	2,249	1,897	0 13 6
4,500	5,509	6,065	5,673	6,980	1 3 8
751	657	740	1,088	982	0 14 5
523	811	985	590	1,063	1 12 10
900	1,021	1,166	1,080	1,340	1 3 10
596	752	888	631	941	1 7 10
549	795	848	573	878	1 8 6
389	488	595	466	712	1 8 5
844	984	1,207	1,021	1,410	1 6 1
1,411	2,025	2,658	1,484	2,740	1 13 7
4,760	5,329	6,349	6,122	7,502	1 3 7
292	430	544	326	595	1 13 2
4,774	6,083	6,580	8,355	8,841	1 0 11
683	1,138	1,192	775	1,296	1 10 9
1,187	1,421	1,701	1,741	2,140	1 3 8
604	846	924	692	1,020	1 7 7
64,968	76,580	92,638	86,747	1,12,805	1 4 10
650	539	757	784	902	1 2 5
423	323	411	546	490	0 14 4
371	263	410	860	894	1 0 8
222	157	224	308	296	0 15 5

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past Collections on cultivated land for 45 years.		Cultivation and Collections thereon in 1862-63.		
			Cultivation, Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CLASS I. Maximum Rate...Rs. 2-8-0.	5	Betawud Khoord ...	1,019	963	1,484	1,352	
	6	Nagun Boodrook ...	248	254	344	378	
	7	Itnair ...	835	1,092	1,273	1,561	
	8	Furkanda ...	48	20	89	46	
	9	Nimbola ...	214	150	368	277	
	10	Oojni ...	199	118	118	74	
	11	Chorekurah ...	292	183	142	101	
	12	Chickli Khoord ...	115	102	210	193	
	13	Chickli Sim ...	133	104	188	151	
	14	Wanurkheira ...	121	94	203	153	
	15	Targa ...	252	224	477	481	
	16	Wurgaum Rama ...	92	102	126	138	
	17	Titvee ...	109	79	286	203	
	18	Mandkee ...	105	87	184	162	
	19	Dhanoreh ...	181	152	291	254	
	20	Pimpulhara ...	260	328	449	536	
	21	Kalkheira ...	492	511	683	770	
	22	Waghari ...	809	702	955	828	
	23	Sonmalla ...	588	685	796	858	
	24	Pimpurkheira ...	364	409	455	516	
	25	Shahapoor ...	1,340	1,614	1,543	1,842	
	26	Tullehgaum ...	715	890	585	1,097	
	27	Moharee ...	1,107	1,077	1,675	1,662	
	27	Villages ...	10,743	10,870	14,756	14,821	
	CLASS II. Maximum Rate...Rs. 2-4-0.	1	Futtehpur ...	256	282	429	494
		2	Samrode ...	1,113	1,200	1,227	1,323
		3	Jogulkheira ...	354	391	571	642
4		Amkheira ...	199	190	220	238	
5		Kapoooswaree ...	677	660	509	411	
6		Gorenulla ...	355	350	420	413	
7		Ranjuni ...	960	1,052	914	927	
8		Dewlusgaum ...	1,227	1,031	2,029	1,806	
9		Sargaum ...	784	819	1,101	1,071	
10		Patkheira ...	484	378	731	574	
11		Tirkheira ...	184	140	281	231	
12		Nandra ...	1,264	1,105	1,369	1,210	
13		Bahirkheira ...	138	110	219	165	
14		Sawrula ...	436	478	867	882	
15		Nimkheiri (Hawali) ...	39	41	99	118	
16		Nagun Khoord... ...	206	133	392	260	
17		Tigra (Wurgaum) ...	193	163	141	127	
18		Wurgaum (Tigra) ...	392	413	381	414	
19		Warri ...	323	221	462	287	
20		Maldabhari ...	487	331	901	627	
21		Naidabhari ...	231	145	332	223	
22		Sonari ...	674	477	1,131	826	
23		Boregaum ...	155	98	247	144	
24		Khudki ...	38	23	63	52	
25		Piellaskheira-Soornuddi ...	22	9	9	5	
26		Moondkheira ...	34	18	137	92	
27		Garkheira Khoord ...	397	505	715	721	
28		Mowkheira ...	236	175	375	284	
29		Hole ...	128	77	121	92	
30		Ambilhole ...	231	164	556	327	
31		Garkheira Boodrook ...	210	166	298	234	
32		Hiveree ...	269	171	688	463	
33		Hewurkheira Boodrook ...	700	1,171	949	1,423	
34		Chinchkheira Boodrook ...	516	710	899	1,119	

Revenue and cultivated land in 1863-64, or year of introduction of survey rates according to old and new survey rates.			Survey rental.		
Acres.	According to old rates.	New survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs. a. p.
1,570	1,431	1,804	1,711	1,920	1 1 11
404	439	603	604	804	1 5 4
1,550	1,859	1,450	3,544	2,649	0 12 0
122	76	117	1,072	833	0 12 5
415	291	422	682	621	0 14 7
236	147	281	909	920	1 0 2
191	147	170	1,510	1,154	0 12 3
215	197	265	247	308	1 8 11
189	153	209	253	280	1 1 8
253	190	302	315	361	1 2 4
613	621	649	822	821	1 0 0
172	177	198	492	485	0 15 9
380	256	374	1,019	709	0 11 2
204	181	223	267	282	1 0 11
311	268	499	859	545	1 8 3
722	760	726	1,062	959	0 14 5
816	844	899	1,350	1,240	0 14 8
1,225	1,004	1,205	2,095	1,920	0 14 8
850	900	914	1,383	1,289	0 14 11
580	650	646	1,032	1,035	1 0 1
1,983	2,365	2,292	3,034	3,329	1 1 7
1,172	1,345	1,326	1,636	1,696	1 0 8
1,847	1,808	1,547	2,724	1,995	0 11 9
17,686	17,391	18,923	30,610	28,737	0 15 0
480	538	647	555	696	1 2 1
1,671	1,700	1,713	3,600	2,887	0 14 10
611	625	644	819	776	0 15 2
307	319	274	671	523	0 12 6
774	596	815	2,985	2,342	0 12 7
515	519	567	1,250	1,070	0 13 8
1,243	1,261	1,263	3,217	3,018	0 15 0
2,539	2,239	2,092	3,259	2,538	0 12 6
1,259	1,224	1,048	1,538	1,226	0 12 9
831	653	814	1,116	1,029	0 14 9
355	302	290	445	356	0 12 10
1,603	1,311	1,590	3,544	2,903	0 13 1
256	194	206	638	405	0 10 2
1,100	1,111	879	2,121	1,411	0 10 8
121	139	147	245	256	1 0 9
467	312	389	1,191	802	0 10 9
264	218	233	1,166	785	0 10 9
529	546	531	1,158	961	0 13 3
582	376	497	841	745	0 14 2
984	707	949	1,088	1,048	0 15 5
380	256	352	484	437	0 14 5
1,483	1,073	1,242	4,502	2,900	0 10 4
380	251	283	968	702	0 11 7
121	75	103	794	466	0 9 5
9	6	9	969	587	0 9 8
189	125	186	893	703	0 12 7
803	813	894	2,058	1,709	0 13 3
438	319	402	1,393	924	0 10 7
185	140	159	1,198	876	0 11 8
672	438	535	1,258	876	0 11 2
453	339	419	1,802	1,292	0 11 6
789	528	694	1,143	826	0 11 7
1,008	1,464	1,511	1,222	1,696	1 6 2
1,019	1,211	1,188	1,463	1,488	1 0 3

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past Collections on Cultivated land for 45 years.		Cultivation and Collections thereon in 1862-63.	
			Cultivation, Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CLASS II. Maximum rate—Rs. 2-4-0.	35	Ichkheira ...	178	139	363	311
	36	Kekut Nimbhera ...	720	770	1,404	1,306
	37	Malpimpree ...	578	614	869	883
	38	Sarveh ...	142	119	200	191
	39	Tigra Boodrook ...	247	167	436	300
	40	Tigra Khoord ...	146	92	223	143
	41	Sonnusgaum Khoord ...	269	363	366	492
	42	Bhilkheira ...	310	419	433	555
	43	Hingna (Paldhee) ...	152	204	212	292
	44	Repalkheira ...	277	356	386	511
	45	Pullaskheira (Paldhee) ...	112	163	176	284
	46	Lakholee ...	151	166	265	310
	47	Nachunkheira ...	736	1,098	985	1,440
	48	Ekoolthee Khoord ...	306	224	558	407
	49	Ekoolthee Boodrook ...	577	529	877	863
	50	Dindwara ...	256	267	436	452
	51	Garehgaum ...	287	206	686	516
	52	Sangvee ...	189	141	539	202
	53	Pimpulgaum Pohoor ...	205	141	319	222
	54	Shairee ...	463	306	876	624
55	Gondkhail ...	759	591	1,428	1,135	
56	Pimpulgaum Golait ...	412	357	675	550	
57	Maigaum Khoord ...	65	95	102	142	
58	Maigaum Boodrook ...	572	643	914	949	
59	Naigaum ...	154	197	228	315	
60	Bhagdura ...	308	236	529	348	
61	Wagole ...	397	278	514	397	
62	Chinchkheira Sim ...	315	203	463	310	
63	Shalegaum ...	252	162	586	670	
64	Rajoor ...	255	287	418	479	
65	Julkeh ...	405	547	727	881	
66	Bodrah ...	154	96	300	196	
67	Julajunee Khoord ...	218	177	304	250	
68	Julajunee Boodrook ...	196	265	233	308	
69	Khamkheira ...	130	86	194	139	
70	Kasulee ...	574	451	842	663	
	70	Villages ...	25,379	24,552	3,886	36,301
CLASS III. Maximum rate—Rs. 2.	1	Mandureh Boodrook ...	218	142	294	196
	2	Hiwurekheira (Wakuree) ...	320	264	508	438
	3	Chinchkheira (ditto) ...	118	69	205	128
	4	Jambhole ...	142	83	385	240
	5	Sheugola ...	424	264	867	566
	6	Kununphatt ...	318	210	517	346
	7	Wakuree ...	1,062	812	2,233	1,788
	8	Goradkheira ...	95	80	172	108
	9	Mandnee ...	493	378	705	522
	10	Lonee ...	568	477	640	598
	11	Rahere ...	391	313	628	561
	12	Nimkheira Pimpree ...	311	235	451	357
	13	Mehelgaum ...	420	380	633	557
	14	Tacklee Pimpree ...	323	312	488	504
	15	Pimpree ...	624	710	795	980
	16	Hingna Pimpree ...	193	170	245	223
	17	Wurkheira do. ...	193	210	206	231
	18	Chincholee ...	304	177	506	324
	18	Villages ...	6,517	5,291	1,047	8,667

Revenue on Cultivated land in 1863-64, or year of introduction of Survey rates according to Old and New Survey rates.			Survey Rental.		
Acres.	According to Old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
		..			Rs. a. p.
395	331	482	488	555	1 2 2
1,510	1,393	1,507	1,917	1,824	0 15 3
990	973	882	2,024	1,446	0 11 5
252	224	241	383	341	0 14 3
454	312	585	507	647	1 4 5
228	149	218	345	303	0 14 1
408	552	511	485	585	1 3 4
462	588	470	533	526	0 15 9
221	299	240	243	270	1 1 9
404	524	454	461	503	1 1 5
183	293	242	194	252	1 4 9
274	315	326	311	348	1 1 11
1,053	1,597	1,335	1,175	1,433	1 3 6
578	431	582	809	764	0 15 1
1,027	979	981	2,218	1,631	0 11 9
484	493	481	659	591	0 14 4
890	674	864	1,439	1,217	0 13 6
601	439	436	1,222	814	0 10 8
383	271	347	496	433	0 14 0
1,187	829	969	2,044	1,432	0 11 3
1,709	1,361	1,317	4,253	2,542	0 9 7
1,004	773	749	2,909	1,704	0 9 4
158	202	167	262	219	0 13 4
993	1,017	946	1,717	1,318	0 12 3
265	352	244	366	303	0 13 3
612	447	498	1,438	829	0 9 3
621	470	538	2,056	1,320	0 10 3
547	382	461	926	681	0 11 9
716	767	674	1,102	876	0 12 9
478	546	564	572	634	1 1 9
830	983	936	1,489	1,325	0 14 4
370	243	336	1,366	902	0 10 7
334	275	294	492	378	0 12 4
255	335	285	443	399	0 14 5
219	157	249	465	416	9 14 4
942	743	862	1,376	1,157	0 13 5
46,457	42,557	44,838	90,779	72,187	0 12 9
417	292	280	1,111	606	0 8 9
597	503	463	1,386	314	0 9 5
227	142	192	327	239	0 11 8
583	364	344	3,629	1,414	0 6 3
1,068	695	792	1,975	1,222	0 9 11
613	407	407	1,096	636	0 9 3
2,367	1,882	1,815	4,003	2,551	0 10 2
202	151	148	631	444	0 11 3
808	615	592	1,036	760	0 11 9
721	664	651	1,592	1,200	0 12 1
750	662	658	1,004	844	0 13 5
504	394	465	668	536	0 14 3
742	672	619	1,087	872	0 12 10
519	541	649	623	728	1 2 8
987	1,187	973	2,242	1,655	0 11 10
352	309	312	616	505	0 13 2
238	273	240	543	473	0 13 11
553	353	521	866	699	0 12 11
12,248	10,106	10,121	24,435	16,258	0 10 8

Class.	Number of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Average of past Collections on Cultivated land for 45 years.		Cultivation and Collections thereon in 1862-63.	
			Cultivation, Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class IV. Maximum rate...Rs. 1-12-0.	1	Koombharee Boodrook ..	133	79	352	218
	2	Khamkheira (Tondapoor) ...	55	32	25	16
	3	Nimbghatee ..	34	22	91	57
	4	Koombharee Khoord ...	70	42	238	149
	5	Bharoodkheira...	142	93	251	165
	6	Nimkheiree (Tondapoor) ...	159	101	283	190
	7	Tullwara ...	130	94	203	152
	8	Dhalsingee ...	151	100	265	178
	9	Dhalgaum ...	511	583	516	347
	10	Khandweh ...	97	80	152	129
	11	Dewharee ...	41	25	90	58
	12	Nandgaum ...	53	31	68	42
	13	Wurgaum Nimb ...	137	89	373	248
	14	Keenhee ...	424	282	809	570
	15	Khulud Khoord ...	95	63	132	85
	16	Khulud Boodrook ...	307	222	466	356
	17	Gondree ...	796	586	915	715
	18	Puttar ...	151	93	109	76
	19	Pimpulgaum (Pimpree) ...	365	278	504	416
	20	Shewga ...	158	98	134	93
	21	Goretulla ...	179	176	114	116
	22	Joononab ...	127	73	92	58
	23	Torenalla ...	443	469	894	760
	24	Deoolgaum ...	610	677	518	561
	25	Pullaskheira Kakur ...	92	56	64	40
	26	Wurgaum Sudo ...	157	103	412	276
	27	Mandweh Khoord ...	170	127	293	232
	27	Villages ...	5,787	4,674	8,363	6,299

ABS

Rate.							
3 0 0	} I. {	51	Villages ...	38,709	49,994	58,125	69,742
2 8 0		27	Do. ...	10,743	10,870	14,756	14,821
2 4 0	II.	70	Do. ...	25,379	24,552	38,869	36,301
2 0 0	III.	18	Do. ...	6,517	5,291	10,478	8,667
1 12 0	IV.	27	Do. ...	5,787	4,674	8,363	6,299
		193	Villages ...	87,135	95,381	1,30,591	1,35,830

Revenue on Cultivated land in 1863-64, or year of introduction of Survey rates according to Old and New Survey rates.			Survey Rental.		
Acres.	According to Old rates.	New Survey rates.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
					Rs. a. p.
357	231	247	1,430	690	0 7 9
44	27	27	428	215	0 8 0
124	78	70	387	153	0 6 4
295	184	157	743	316	0 6 10
326	194	206	766	398	0 8 4
319	213	229	431	294	0 10 11
223	167	178	1,096	604	0 8 10
321	215	244	490	363	0 11 10
663	440	430	1,554	759	0 7 10
163	138	142	202	168	0 13 4
101	63	66	328	156	0 7 7
76	48	58	277	166	0 9 7
461	308	291	614	363	0 9 6
918	612	544	1,004	613	0 9 9
184	130	103	372	209	0 9 0
510	401	431	630	487	0 12 4
1,297	969	904	6,354	3,054	0 7 8
139	94	125	1,128	791	0 11 3
633	537	538	1,452	923	0 10 2
189	128	140	722	392	0 8 8
158	154	114	1,243	836	0 10 9
139	88	84	983	530	0 8 8
1,056	920	687	3,667	1,748	0 7 7
919	834	474	2,377	1,278	0 8 7
92	57	58	1,558	755	0 7 9
449	293	312	606	401	0 10 7
327	257	246	415	285	0 11 0
10,483	7,780	7,105	31,257	16,947	0 8 8

TRACT.

64,968	76,580	92,638	86,747	1,12,805	1 4 10
17,686	17,391	18,923	30,610	28,737	0 15 0
46,457	42,557	44,888	90,779	72,187	0 12 9
12,248	10,106	10,121	24,435	16,258	0 10 8
10,483	7,780	7,105	31,257	16,947	0 8 8
1,51,842	1,54,414	1,73,625	2,63,828	2,46,984	0 15 0

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Land of every description, whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 193 Villages of Talooka Jamnair from the records, and prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.

ALIENATED LANDS.			INAM AND WUTTUN JUPTI.			Lands brought under the Summary Settlement as Judi Inam. F.	GOVERNMENT ALIENATED, INAM AND WUTTUN JUPTI LANDS, TOGETHER WITH SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.	REMISSIONS GIVEN IN YEARS SUBSEQUENT TO YEAR OF JUMABUNDI.			GOVERNMENT ALIENATED, INAM AND WUTTUN JUPTI LANDS, TOGETHER WITH SUMMARY SETTLEMENT.	REMARKS.
Joodi Assessment, D.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for collections.	Assessment, E.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for collections.			Net Revenue for collections, being sums of Columns 16, 19, 22 and 23.	Remissions on account of Column 11.	Remissions on account of Columns 15, 19 and 22.			Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions, Column 27.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
45	...	45	...	...	...	...	31,457	...	...	...	31,457	
45	...	45	...	...	...	...	93,484	...	...	...	93,484	
43	...	43	...	...	...	...	89,790	...	...	...	89,790	
...	84,467	...	13	13	84,454	
359	...	359	12	...	12	...	70,022	...	19	19	70,003	
193	...	195	756	...	756	...	76,648	...	...	...	76,648	
188	72	116	349	...	349	...	45,592	14	...	14	45,578	
196	...	196	676	...	676	...	80,825	29	...	29	80,796	
192	...	192	593	6	597	...	73,387	150	13	163	73,224	
180	...	189	608	2	606	...	74,474	108	23	131	74,343	
296	...	296	682	...	682	...	68,640	299	15	314	68,326	
242	...	282	953	15	938	...	66,704	246	85	331	66,373	
273	...	273	841	21	820	...	72,022	801	20	821	71,201	
230	...	239	689	70	619	...	62,576	867	36	903	61,673	
234	...	234	640	168	472	...	48,928	879	28	907	48,021	
283	...	283	700	75	715	...	72,580	106	...	106	72,474	
849	...	849	929	...	929	...	78,533	...	...	...	78,533	
276	...	276	1,108	10	1,098	...	89,092	...	...	...	89,092	
263	...	263	1,188	59	1,129	...	81,388	...	...	...	81,388	
289	...	289	1,291	61	1,230	...	93,035	...	...	...	93,035	
301	...	301	1,401	121	1,280	...	89,929	...	...	...	89,929	
305	...	305	1,426	14	1,412	...	1,04,163	...	...	...	1,04,163	
302	...	302	...	...	...	...	1,01,022	...	...	...	1,01,022	
297	...	297	...	...	...	...	97,251	...	...	...	97,251	
323	14	309	...	...	...	...	1,01,698	...	...	...	1,01,698	
291	...	291	...	...	...	...	1,03,800	...	...	...	1,03,800	
286	...	286	...	...	...	...	94,245	...	...	...	94,245	
293	24	269	...	...	...	...	92,547	...	...	...	92,547	
298	...	298	...	...	...	...	1,19,477	...	...	...	1,19,477	
301	...	301	...	...	...	...	1,23,113	...	...	...	1,23,113	
275	11	264	...	...	...	...	1,14,031	...	...	...	1,14,031	
266	...	266	...	...	...	...	1,03,302	...	...	...	1,03,302	
251	...	251	...	...	...	...	99,139	...	...	...	99,139	
266	...	266	20	...	20	...	1,08,508	...	...	...	1,08,508	
274	...	274	99	...	99	...	1,19,234	...	...	...	1,19,234	
247	...	247	177	...	177	...	1,22,891	...	...	...	1,22,891	
278	...	278	167	...	167	...	1,24,627	...	...	...	1,24,627	
299	30	269	121	...	121	...	1,04,700	...	...	...	1,04,700	
304	...	304	150	...	150	...	1,26,693	...	...	...	1,26,693	
291	...	291	5	...	5	...	1,29,252	...	...	...	1,29,252	
304	...	304	5	...	5	...	1,29,398	...	...	...	1,29,398	
275	...	275	5	...	5	...	1,28,203	...	...	...	1,28,203	
269	3	266	5	...	5	...	1,29,316	...	...	...	1,29,316	
282	...	282	...	...	...	207	1,35,840	...	...	...	1,35,840	
295	...	295	...	...	...	332	1,38,928	...	...	...	1,38,928	
11,009	154	11,753	15,686	022	15,064	539	42,94,951	3,499	252	3,751	42,91,200	
264	9	261	359	14	335	12	95,443	78	5	83	95,360	
284	3	281	63	...	63	54	1,26,984	...	...	...	1,26,984	

re omitted in this statement.
 the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been approximately obtained by calculation.
 experienced Karkoon from the Survey Department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit.
 1883-39 have been converted into Company's Rupees.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
 Superintendent, Khándeish Revenue Survey and Assessment.

in Talooka Jamneir, Khandeish Collectorate.

Males and Females, of which			CATTLE.								CARTS.			REMARKS.	
Have had the Small-pox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Small-pox or have been Vaccinated.	Bullocks and He-buffaloes.		Cows and Calves.	She-buffaloes and their young ones.	Horses or Ponies and Mares, and their young ones.	Asses and their young ones.	Sheep and Goats, &c.	Total.	Large.	Small.	Total.		Ploughs.
			Kept for agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.											
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33	34
1,236	4	179	291	24	577	194	74	...	...	1,170	35	64	99	62	
643	...	106	100	12	165	173	7	...	31	487	4	20	24	23	
283	...	66	68	6	111	107	6	...	20	329	2	22	24	14	
7	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	
306	...	63	79	5	96	56	4	...	30	272	9	6	15	19	
88	...	8	14	...	15	15	...	...	14	58	1	2	3	2	
14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
432	10	106	64	2	101	104	7	...	67	345	6	1	7	18	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,578	10	546	622	9	1,841	640	27	...	12,508	15,381	51	51	102	323	
188	...	29	26	2	64	22	8	...	143	2	2	2	4	9	
407	...	65	97	23	42	109	2	...	19	801	4	9	12	19	
761	1	113	140	118	210	117	9	...	2	696	22	26	49	26	
183	2	25	73	...	44	47	...	...	...	163	13	5	18	20	
58	1	19	8	1	11	2	1	...	3	27	...	4	4	1	
104	...	6	17	4	29	25	3	...	...	83	1	2	3	4	
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
1,331	4	240	760	9	1,021	716	41	...	185	2,741	83	60	143	194	
22	...	2	8	1	2	7	1	...	...	14	2	2	2	1	
1,082	6	175	31	20	192	127	6	...	80	478	5	23	28	3	
29	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	20	22	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,256	11	601	390	130	300	276	129	...	584	1,909	76	26	112	68	
80	3	24	2	...	12	16	...	...	76	106	...	...	...	...
419	...	72	81	36	86	62	17	...	23	310	3	4	6	30	
30	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
4,434	4	1,032	129	10	744	276	129	...	1,222	2,518	5	5	10	23	
18,000	68	3,207	8,275	60	8,759	5,632	179	...	1,145	24,140	302	671	1,573	2,419	
1,307	7	283	392	5	612	250	11	...	185	1,855	22	25	47	72	
3,034	15	527	1,598	2	1,798	975	87	...	179	4,639	166	125	291	422	
1,440	2	263	395	484	1,798	258	53	...	350	3,335	36	20	56	19	
790	7	226	46	...	80	61	12	...	539	738	11	8	19	13	
74	...	13	42	...	57	33	4	...	...	126	...	11	11	16	
246	...	27	58	2	73	94	15	...	6	251	7	3	10	15	
774	2	113	128	61	346	190	62	...	1	812	20	61	110	22	
342	2	66	15	3	61	71	3	204	29	476	...	3	2	3	
777	3	160	187	6	305	267	5	...	30	820	18	21	39	46	
1,328	5	317	574	132	538	507	15	...	142	1,909	69	66	134	156	
5	...	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	10	...	1	1	1	
185	...	30	20	...	26	49	25	...	14	143	1	1	2	3	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
358	...	60	21	...	29	37	144	...	51	232	4	1	6	5	
21	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...
219	1	58	29	28	144	34	2	...	...	257	6	12	18	7	
650	3	107	109	24	109	106	16	...	...	363	7	24	31	23	
10	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	10	...	2	2	...	
709	2	156	2	13	41	34	5	...	380	436	...	...	...	1	
2	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
99	...	24	...	...	22	26	14	...	...	73	...	...	...	...
402	...	15	34	34	20	125	16	...	1	196	...	...	...	...
2,712	24	528	1,107	14	626	565	7	...	229	2,747	131	122	253	291	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,035	7	178	306	9	243	190	31	...	12	600	14	32	46	56	
78	...	20	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	
122	...	49	18	6	62	33	5	...	23	122	1	...	1	2	
97	...	29	39	5	17	14	...	...	15	90	6	2	9	6	
146	...	21	35	16	61	35	3	...	...	148	6	9	15	6	
91	...	9	11	2	10	3	1	...	...	28	2	4	6	1	
200	...	23	31	...	11	29	2	...	...	76	4	3	7	7	
32	...	1	7	2	4	4	...	...	...	23	...	2	2	2	
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
198	1	49	9	13	19	15	8	...	...	66	2	1	3	2	
31	5	8	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
532	22	104	428	14	626	270	18	...	...	1,360	60	29	99	108	
67	...	15	14	...	18	19	...	...	25	77	1	1	2	2	
34,966	225	10,234	17,124	1,421	21,805	12,029	1,077	462	18,368	78,226	1,580	1,022	2,462	4,577	

A. F. DAVIDSON,
 Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey and Assessment.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN VILLAGES

Number.	Names of Villages.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN VILLAGES																		
		Cultivators.	Employed Maharathi/Clarks	Weavers.	Barbers and Shop-keepers.	Sonars or Gold- smiths.	Shoemakers or Car- penters.	Shimpee Tailors.	Kaars Bangle-sellers.	Barbers.	Belhars Siam-cutters and Masons.	Lohars Smiths.	Tumbakars or Coppersmiths and Tinmen.	Gurav or Mus- cians.	Telie or Oil- men.	Kraaj Butchers.	Tamboles or Betel-sellers.	Prostitutes or Kotakals.	Pinjars or Chakras.	Labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
101	Lahasur	146					9													
102	Mandweh Khoord	144			1															
103	Mandweh Boodrook	98			14		10													
104	Patkhara	100																		
105	Pimpalgaum Golait	131																		
106	Shewga Khoord	183										18								
107	Mhokkheira	140																		
108	Pimpurkheira	126					2					5								
109	Chinchkheira (Wakri)	116																		
110	Nandgaum (Bodewur)	64		90																
111	Rahere	122																		
112	Pimpalgaum	122								5										
113	Julajuni Khoord	91			9	5														
114	Itnair	112													7					
115	Wurgaum Sudo	105																		
116	Khandweh	77																		
117	Hingoneh	93																		
118	Lerehgaum	63																		
119	Wurgaum (Tigra)	60					2													
120	Ekuti Khoord	58																		
121	Bhilkheira	95																		
122	Waki Khurd	89								4										
123	Koombhari Boodrook	72										5								
124	Amudgaum	68													44					
125	Shewga Boodrook	91																		
126	Dhalsingi	65	1																	42
127	Nimkhora Pimpree	116					5									2				
128	Kurana	74				5														
129	Sonusgaum Khoord	67		15																
130	Goradkheira	95																		
131	Lakholi	79																		
132	Pulluskheira Boodrook	57																		
133	Sangvi	26										11								
134	Nagun Khoord	60																		
135	Mundkheira	59																		
136	Jogulkheira	29																		
137	Hingna	27																		
138	Pimpalgaum Pohoor	52			5				5											
139	Wagole	55													4					
140	Tulwarra	50																		
141	Senoti	28								8										
142	Tigra (Wurgaum)	40																		
143	Jomona	44																		
144	Goretulla	37																		
145	Wagun Boodrook	38																		
146	Pulluskheira Khoord	42							5											
147	Rautochinchola	27			12															
148	Boregaum	28																		
149	Shewga	17										2								
150	Wurkheira	18																		
151	Hingra Pimpri	22																		
152	Wurgaum Nimb	8																		
152	Total	33,713	989	1,442	2,004	1,222	740	851	377	948	721	503		238	2,010	157	205	10	886	374

THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Dittarise or Metal-workers.	Shubs of Fishermen.	Lojaries of Cotton-gardens.	Hulvai Confectioners.	Dhobies.	Gaulies or Milk-vendors.	Kumbhars or Potters.	Chambhars or Shoe-makers.	Mahars.	Mangs.	Koolies.	Rukhvaldars.	In-door Servants.	Pardheses or Hunters.	Wunjarees.	Kallal or Arrak Distillers.	Bungaries or Dyers.	Beggars.	Bhikookhis or Brahman Beggars.	Peons.	Mannihars or Bangle-makers.	Zarekurries.	Total.	REMARKS.
...	17	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	139	...
...	9	11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	187	...
...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	185	...
...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...
...	181	...
...	177	...
...	173	...
...	172	...
...	170	...
...	169	...
...	158	...
...	149	...
...	144	...
...	142	...
...	135	...
...	135	...
...	137	...
...	123	...
...	124	...
...	122	...
...	117	...
...	117	...
...	113	...
...	110	...
...	108	...
...	103	...
...	142	...
...	100	...
...	100	...
...	99	...
...	98	...
...	94	...
...	88	...
...	77	...
...	77	...
...	75	...
...	76	...
...	72	...
...	69	...
...	68	...
...	64	...
...	62	...
...	51	...
...	51	...
...	49	...
...	49	...
...	45	...
...	32	...
...	31	...
...	29	...
...	20	...
36	400	138	18	313	75	388	1,382	5,579	740	1,076	1,190	461	269	848	40	278	2,423	547	2,417	149	8	65,425	

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent, Khandeish Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 102 of 1865.

FROM

L. R. ASHBURNER, ESQUIRE,
Collector of Khándesh ;

TO

THE HONOURABLE B. H. ELLIS,
Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

*Khandeish Collector's Camp, Muhyeji,
20th January 1865.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the report of the Superintendent of Survey on the assessment of 193 villages of the Jamneir Talooka, the remaining 14 having been assessed previous to their transfer from Nusseerabad.

1. Jamneir is bounded by the territory of the Nizam and the Province of Berar on the south and east, and by the talookas of Vurungaum, Nusseerabad and Loharra on the north and west. It contains 207 villages, of which 161 are under the charge of a Mamlutdar stationed at Jamneir, and 46 under a Muhal-kuri, whose head-quarters are at Bodwur.

Area and Population.

2. The Jamneir Talooka contains 530 square miles and a population of 68,298 souls, being at the rate of 129 per square mile.

Soil.

3. The general aspect of the talooka is that of a series of low undulations and irregular hills, with tolerably fertile soil in the intervening valleys, and towards the north there are some plateaus of average light soil, but the soil generally is inferior, or at least middling quality.

Crops.

4. Cotton and jowaree are the most important crops ; they occupy four-fifths of the entire cultivated area ; in the northern villages a small percentage of rabi crops are found, but the talooka is for the most part a kharif one.

Water-supply.

5. There are a great number of small perennial streams flowing through the talooka, the water-shed of which is generally towards the river Tapti on the north ; the most important are the Waghoor and its tributary the Kag and the Sur Nadi. The Superintendent of Survey thinks that the last would afford some favourable sites for bundharas for irrigation ; I will forward his remarks on this subject for the consideration and report of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation.

Roads.

6. There are no made roads, but the prevailing soil being moorum, there is a good fair-weather track through the centre of the talooka from Bodwur to Jamneir, which is a very important feeder to the Mussawud and Nargaum Railway Stations. The Superintendent makes some valuable suggestions with regard to roads which will meet with the attention they deserve in the local Public Works Department. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway passes through the northern corner of the talooka, and has a station at Nargaum, about three miles from Bodwar.

Market Towns.

7. There are 11 market towns—(1) Jamneir, (2) Wageri, (3) Bodwar, (4) Hurumkheira, (5) Jamtee, (6) Takurkheira, (7) Futtehgaum, (8) Furdapur, (9) Pahoor, (10) Paldi, and (11) Nairi. The most important of these are Jamneir, Bodwar, Jamtee and Nairi ; the two last are celebrated for their weekly cattle fair, particularly Jamtee. About 2,000 head of cattle are disposed of at this bazar weekly.

Manufactures.

8. The coarse cotton cloth called "Khadi," worn by the poorer class of cultivators, and a few coarse woollen kumlies are manufactured. 140 looms are employed in the cotton and 60 in the woollen trade.

Timber.

9. There is a quantity of teak on the hills between Jamneir and Bodwur, but it is stunted and crooked; the climate is evidently too dry for it. It is now strictly preserved, and a few years will show if it is worth preserving. I don't think it is. Measures have also been taken to put a stop to the mischief done to the babool trees by shepherds, and it is to be hoped that the measures of plantation and preservation now in progress will result in a greatly extended growth of this useful tree. The Superintendent of Survey is not aware that the wilful destruction of grass by fire is punishable under the Penal Code; the difficulty is that the fires are often accidental, and, when wilful, it is impossible to obtain any evidence against the person who has done the mischief.

Irrigation.

10. There is no irrigation from bundharas in this talooka, but almost every village has a few acres of garden land irrigated from wells, the produce being the common garden vegetables, wheat and a little sugarcane. There are 990 wells employed in the irrigation of 3,238 acres of land, and the Superintendent proposes to divide the wells into two classes, and assess the lands irrigated from the first class wells at Rs. 3 and second class Rs. 2-8-0. I think these rates very fair, and I recommend them for your sanction.

Assessment.

11. The rates of assessment hitherto in force are as follow per acre:—Rs. 2-6-9, Re. 1-15-0, Re. 1-7-0, Re. 1-3-0, Re. 1, ans. 15, ans. 11-9, ans. 8, and ans. 7-6; but the higher rate of Rs. 2-6-9 was only found in four villages, so that it may be said that the rates have ranged from Re. 1-15 to ans. 7-6. Under this assessment the revenue of the district has steadily increased with only two short exceptional periods for the last 32 years, and there are no outstanding balances or large remissions to indicate too high an assessment.

12. The Superintendent now proposes to divide the villages into four classes and one sub-class, and assess them as follows:—

Classes.	Villages.	Rate.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
I. Class ...	51	3	0	0
and Sub-division ...	27	2	8	0
II. Class ...	70	2	4	0
III. Class ...	18	2	0	0
IV. Class ...	27	1	12	0
	198	.....	

13. In the neighbouring district of Nusseerabad, which has greater advantages of soil and proximity to Railway, the rates are (I. Class) Rs. 3, (II Class) Rs. 2-2-0, and (III Class) Re. 1-12-0; but the Superintendent points out that since the period when Nusseerabad was assessed there has been such a rise in the prices of agricultural produce, that Jamneir, with inferior natural advantages, is now in a position fully equal to that of Nusseerabad when the rates for that district were sanctioned.

14. Owing to the irregular features of the country, the Superintendent has been unable to arrange the villages into adjacent groups; he has considered the advantages enjoyed by each village with regard to soil, markets and water-supply, and classed it accordingly. The villages of the I Class, 51 in number, lie along the banks of the Waghur and the Kag rivers and on the Bodwur plateau in the neighbourhood of the railway; the other villages are classed according to their relative advantages of position.

15. The revenue derived on the cultivation of 1863-64 was Rs. 1,54,414 on the present rates, and by the proposed rates it will be raised to Rs. 1,73,625, being an increase of Rs. 19,211 or 11·8 per cent. ; the whole of this increase falls on the 1st and 2nd class villages. I think the position of the district with regard to markets, its soil, climate, and the price of agricultural produce, likely to rule for many years, fully justifies this increase, and I recommend the proposed rates for your confirmation.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient Servant,
 L. R. ASHBURNER,
 Collector.

Extract paras. 1 to 4 and 18 of letter No. 1020, dated Camp Bassein, 28th March 1865, from the Honourable B. H. Ellis, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., to F. S. Chapman, Esquire, Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit reports as per margin on the revision of the land assessment of the Jamneir and Sulttanpoor Talookas of the Khandeish Collectorate.

Nos. 102 and 158, dated respectively the 20th and 28th January 1865, from the Collector of Khandeish, with accompaniments, regarding the survey and settlement of Sooltanpoor and Jamneir Talookas in Khandeish.

2. The present Jamneir Talooka, the general features of which are described in the Survey Superintendent's report, consists of 207 villages. Fourteen of these formerly belonged to the neighbouring Talooka of Nusseerabad, and have lately been incorporated with Jamneir. As having formed a part of the Nusseerabad Talooka, these 14 villages have already been brought under the revised survey along with the rest of that talooka. The present proposals relate therefore to 193 villages of Jamneir.

3. These 103 villages are divided into four classes, the maximum rates for which are respectively Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4-0, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1-12-0. There is also a sub-division in Class I., the rate for which is Rs. 2-8-0. These rates are the same as those already fixed for the talooka of Nusseerabad enjoys many advantages over Jamneir, this equality in rates is justified by the present agricultural prosperity which may reasonably be expected to continue, if not to advance, for some years to come. These rates give an increase of revenue on the cultivation of 1863-64 to the extent of Rs. 19,211, or Rs. 17½ per cent. But if the assessment on the wate lands be taken into account, the increase will be Rs. 92,520, or about 60 per cent. Mr. Davidson is of opinion that in a year or two all the waste lands will be taken up for cultivation.

4. The quantity of irrigated land in this talooka is small, and it is irrigated chiefly by means of wells. Altogether there are 990 assessable wells, under which there are 3,238 acres of land. Throughout the whole talooka there are only 144 acres of sugarcane cultivation. The rate fixed by the Superintendent for first class wells is Rs. 3, and that for second class wells Rs. 2-8-0. These rates are the same as those already sanctioned for the other talookas of Khandeish, and considering the disfavour with which garden cultivation is viewed, owing to the high prices which the dry-crop produce commands in the market, these high rates appear to be sufficient.

18. I now request the sanction of Government for the usual guarantee being given for the survey rates. The guarantee for Sooltanpoor should expire simultaneously with that of Nundoorbar, and the guarantee for Jamneir should expire with that of the neighbouring talooka of Nusseerabad ; and I would further suggest that, as several changes in the distribution of villages in the east of Khandeish are about to be made, all future settlements in this part of the Collectorate should expire at the same time as the settlement of Nusseerabad.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 3600.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1865.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1020, dated 28th March 1865—Submitting reports on the revision of the land assessment of the Jamneir and Sooltanpoor Talookas of the Khandeish Collectorate.

RESOLUTION.—Government are quite satisfied that the rates proposed are judicious, and are pleased to accord a sanction to their adoption for the terms specified in paragraph 18 of the Revenue Commissioner's report.

2. The course proposed in paragraph 15 of the Revenue Commissioner's report with reference to the rates for lands irrigated by the Goonee Bundhara should be followed.

3. Paragraph 17 of Mr. Ellis's letter to be transferred to the Public Works Department.

4. Government also approve of the suggestion as to the term of expiry of the future settlements in Eastern Khandeish.

5. The promised report regarding the Outbundee villages of Sooltanpoor will be awaited.

6. The acknowledgments of Government are due to Mr. Davidson for his carefully prepared reports.

(Name illegible.)

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.

No. 454 of 1891.

FROM
W. M. FLETCHER, ESQUIRE,
 Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey;

TO
THE COLLECTOR OF KHA'NDESH.

*Deccan Survey Superintendent's Office,
 Camp Belgaum, 3rd April 1891.*

SIR,

In forwarding herewith the Deputy Superintendent's report on the revision settlement of the Jámner Táluka, I have the honour to state that as these proposals were prepared in consultation with myself and have had the concurrence of Mr. Stewart, the Survey Commissioner, I have no reason to add to the volume of these papers further than to make the few comments which follow in the order of Mr. Turnbull's paragraphs.

2. The preparation of the new record has in no way differed from that adopted in the most recent Khándesh revisions, and calls for no special comment.
 Paragraphs 4 to 9, inclusive.

3. Jámner has a regular rainfall, averaging 34 inches, an amount so plentiful as to ensure abundant crops. Its soil is generally light and well adapted for cotton, which is stated to cover 44 per cent. of the occupied area. This circumstance, which is most significant, has hardly been given its due importance by Mr. Turnbull, whose remark that the soil is "generally poor" may be misunderstood to indicate that the crops obtained are inferior; he merely means, I conclude, that the rich deep black soil best suited for wheat, linseed and gram, is not found here in great extent.
 Paragraphs 10 to 16. Physical features and crops.

4. Mr. Turnbull gives a detailed and accurate account of the communications and markets. It may be added that all the cotton grown in the Táluka finds its way to Jalgaon for export, as the stamp of that place on the bales enhances their market value.
 Paragraphs 17 to 19. Communications and markets.

5. The statistics which are furnished in the usual form show a most gratifying and evenly distributed advance in prosperity attained during the expiring lease.
 Paragraphs 20 to 29. Statistics.

6. The information furnished by the Registration Department shows that a very high value obtains for the use of land, which, it appears, is sublet for more than five times the Government assessment. This is, I believe, the highest proportion met with yet in the revisions carried out by this Survey, and is doubtless due to the abnormally low rates of assessment placed at first settlement on villages which are in fact nearest to the market of Jalgaon. This point is commented on later in the report, but its effect on the proportion borne by sub-rents to the Government assessment is worth notice in this place.
 Paragraphs 30 to 36. Value of land.

7. Mr. Turnbull's report contains no mention of the prices of cotton, which is of course the important staple of the Táluka. I will not detain the papers for detailed information on the point, as it will, I believe, be readily admitted that the value of cotton to the producer may be taken now as much higher than what it was in the years immediately preceding the settlement.
 Paragraph 38. Prices.

8. It will be seen from Mr. Turnbull's comments that the revenue history of the lease has been smooth and prosperous. There is no trace of the famine of 1876-77 having had any but a stimulating effect on the cultivation of the Jámner
 Paragraphs 39 to 43. Revenue history.

Táluka, but in one year, viz. 1871-72, a failure of rain seems to have been made the cause of some inconsiderable remissions and outstandings, which amount to about 3 per cent. on the revenue of the year. I may point out that in speaking of remissions Mr. Turnbull appears to have overrated the significance of the item which always appears in the remission column against the first year of a settlement, but which being really of the nature of an adjustment should not be looked on as any indication of the pressure of assessment. The items entered in the casual remissions columns for other years are in no case worth consideration, as the heaviest of them [that in 1872-73, for instance, in the Appendix Q (2)] only amounts to '6 on the revenue.

9. Viewed in the light of the present day the old grouping is anomalous, and it is difficult or impossible now to trace in detail the reasons which guided the formation of the numerous groups. The old correspondence which is printed as an appendix to this report does not throw much light on the point. It will be safe perhaps to surmise that the material condition in which a village was then found, whether it was backward and but half settled, or fully settled and well started in the race for prosperity, would be taken as a weighty factor in deciding the group to which it should be assigned. Be this as it may, it is plain that no such differences now exist between different parts of the Táluka as would warrant a difference in the maximum rates, with the exception of the villages in the South-Eastern corner, which are at once the most remote from railway stations, somewhat broken in surface, and to a certain extent cut off from through communication by the hilly country on their Southern border where they march with the Hyderábád State. Mr. Turnbull has fully explained the subject of the former and present grouping, and as I had every opportunity of discussing the subject with him when touring in Jánnar Táluka in January last I need not do more than record my adherence to the scheme he has explained.

10. The reason for the increase under the proposed rates exceeding in some eighteen villages the set limit of 66 per cent. is rightly explained by Mr. Turnbull, and it will be easily understood that in effecting a great simplification in the rating of a whole Táluka it cannot be put that in some villages large increases must occur. In the present case the villages in question are those which have had the good fortune hitherto to enjoy all the benefits of the most favourable position simultaneously with the lowest maximum rate, and their case would not seem to call for any special consideration.

11. I have the honour, in conclusion, to suggest that in all cases of increase in individual holdings exceeding 25 per cent. it may be imposed gradually in the way* which has now become customary.

* Government Resolution No. 3541 of 4th May 1885.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. M. FLETCHER,
Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey.

No. 2927 of 1891.

FROM

W. W. LOCH, Esquire,
Collector of Khándesh ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER, C. D.

Camp Táloda, 25th April 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the report of the Deputy Superintendent of Survey on the revision settlement of the Jámner Táluka, together with some remarks by the Superintendent of the Survey.

2. The Jámner Táluka differs from the tálukas which have been already settled in that it does not lie in the Tápti valley proper, and we do not find in it the rich black soil found near the banks of that river. The objections which I raised to the revised settlements in the Amalner and Erandol Tálukas do not therefore apply to this táluka. There are considerable variations in the soil no doubt, but there are not the marked contrasts that are seen in the Tápti tálukas.

3. I may also note that we are now dealing with a táluka which was settled for the first time after the railway had reached Khándesh, and after the great rise in prices, which was the result of the American war, had taken place. The four tálukas which have already been re-settled had been settled for the first time before these two events had occurred.

4. It is unnecessary for me to add to Mr. Turabull's description of the táluka. I think he takes rather too favourable a view of the communications. There is an excellent Local Fund road from Jámner to Jalgaon *vid* Neri ; there is a cleared track from Neri to Mhasvad Railway Station, not very good in the rains. The road from Jámner to Bodvad *vid* Waghadi has been tinkered up occasionally, but the ghát about two miles from Jámner is now in very bad order, and I have asked the Táluka Board to have it properly repaired. The country tracks are fair, but some of them, *e. g.*, the one between Jámner and Bhusával, are rough and stony. Produce can however be got to the market without very great difficulty.

5. There is some very good soil in the valleys of the different streams, *e. g.*, in the villages round Jámner itself, but there are also large areas of poor, stony soil especially in the east and south. The táluka is essentially one of two crops, jowári and cotton, this latter of rather good quality. The rainfall is as a rule plentiful, but suitable rather for kharíf than for rabi crops.

6. The trade of the táluka especially in cotton is mainly with Jalgaon, one reason no doubt being as remarked by Mr. Fletcher that cotton pressed at Jalgaon fetches a higher price than other Khándesh cotton. Some cotton from the eastern villages goes to Bodvad, and a little from Shendurni finds its way to Páchora, but Jalgaon is the great market, and it is distance from Jalgaon, which should in my opinion rule the grouping of the villages.

7. The figures which were collected at the special census show that there has been satisfactory progress since the first introduction of the survey. Cultivation has extended largely ; the population of the whole táluka (including the alienated villages) which in 1872 was 70,351 is found by the census of this year to be 87,272 ; the better class of houses has increased largely, and notwithstanding the spread of cultivation, the stock of plough bullocks is ample for all agricultural purposes. The increase in population and stock has not been quite so marked in the 21 villages whose maximum rate is now Rs. 3, as in some of the other groups, but this is probably owing to the fact that there was less room for improvement ; the 21 villages were at the time of the survey flourishing and well cultivated, while some of the other groups were in a backward state.

8. The price of land is shown by the registration statistics to be fairly high, and the rents obtained are extremely high. Why this should be the case in Jámner I cannot explain, for I certainly should have expected higher letting rates in Sánda, Amalner or Erandol. The remark made by Mr. Luxa, the Inspector of Registration, to which Mr. Turnbull refers at the end of his report, I do not understand. He says that any one investing money in land in Bhusával can realize interest up to Rs. 2 per cent. per mensem, and in Jámner up to

Rs. 3 per cent. per mensem. It is quite certain that no cultivator purchasing land need expect any such return on his money; if he could, we should find a much wealthier class of cultivators than we now do.

9. I do not myself think that Jámner is so flourishing a táluka as those already settled. The villages in the north and centre are fairly well-to-do, but those in the south are many of them very poor, the number of thatched houses and huts is still very large and there is a good deal of indebtedness. At the same time the ease with which the revenue has been collected, and the small amount of the remissions which have been found necessary, even in bad years like 1871-72, show that the assessment has not been felt to be heavy by the cultivators.

10. In fixing the new rates it will be necessary to remember, as I stated in my second paragraph, that the existing rates in the majority of the Jámner villages were introduced after the railway had reached Bhusával, and after a great rise had taken place in prices. The circumstances were considered in fixing the old rates, and there is nothing in the condition of the táluka which would justify a great enhancement of the maximum rates. Mr. Davidson in the 20th paragraph of his report on Jámner points out that cotton had risen from 16 seers the rupee in 1859-60 to 3 seers the rupee in 1864. In the next year, Mr. Rogers, the Revenue Commissioner, when pointing out the lightness of the assessment in the Lohara Táluka, mentions that cotton was then 16*d.* a pound, and seems to consider a fall to 7*d.* a pound impossible. I made some enquiries as to the price of cotton in the bázár towns of Eastern Khándesh last December, and I found that the price of cleaned cotton was from Rs. 45 to Rs. 49 a palla of 120 seers (rather over 3 annas a lb.), and in the Jámner Táluka uncleaned cotton sold at from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a khandi. There are 20 maunds of 23 seers in this khandi, and therefore the price of uncleaned cotton was then about 8 seers for the rupee. Since December the price of Khándesh cotton has been falling, and it is impossible to say what it will be next year.

11. While stating these facts I do not mean to recommend any reduction in the existing maximum rate for the 1st class of Rs. 3, but I think it is quite as high a rate as the táluka can stand. It is hopeless during this revision to get rid of the anomalies of the Khándesh assessments, and we must be content to have for the next 30 years a maximum rate of Rs. 3 in Jámner, while Sávida and Erandol have Rs. 2-10 and Chopda and Amalner have Rs. 2-12-0. The peculiar character of the old grouping in this táluka will make the result of a uniform maximum rate very different in different villages, but the old grouping cannot possibly be maintained, and the villages which will have their assessment most heavily increased now are as a rule villages which were unduly favoured before, *e. g.*, the villages in the north on the border of the Jalgaon Táluka. I agree with Messrs. Fletcher and Turnbull in thinking that the villages in the south-east of the táluka should be placed in a lower class than the rest, and I think Rs. 2-8-0 is not an excessive maximum rate for them, though of course it raises their assessment considerably. I would however recommend a slight alteration in this group. Mr. Turnbull has put into it all villages more than 18 miles from any railway station, but I think distance from Jalgaon is of more importance than distance from other stations, and I would therefore place in this class Deulgaon, Palaskheda, Kakar, Junona, Gortala, and Shevga tarf Pimpri, which are all at the extreme south-east of the táluka, and which were formerly in the Rs. 1-12-0 group. On the other hand I do not see why Hiwarkheda, Sherinaya-gaon, Bhagdara and Waghola, which are nearer Jalgaon, should not come into the Rs. 3 group.

12. Some petitions against the proposed rates have been received, and they will be duly forwarded with a report when the period of two months from the publication of the notice has expired.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. W. LOCH,

Collector of Khándesh.

Through the Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 851 of 1891.

FROM

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

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department,

Londoli, 11th May 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the formal proposals of the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Survey, for the re-settlement of Jámner. Of its 197 villages, 26 are alienated. Of these 23 were after settlement transferred from the old Lohara Táluka. They are situate in two blocks in the south-west of Jámner. Two others (Neri Khurd and Maikheda) have never been settled. Tondapur was settled in 1867-68.

2. As to the Government villages, the majority (150) were settled in 1863-64, but the guarantee was given for only 26 years, to expire with that granted in 1859-60 to old Nasirabad, from which táluka* 16 villages, of which 7 were then uninhabited, were made over to Jámner. Lastly,† five old Lohara villages, settled in 1864-65, were incorporated with Jámner. Their guarantee was for only 25 years.

* Coloured green or brown
in the "old group" map.

† Coloured red.

The old Nasirabad and old Lohara villages lie in the north-west corner of Jámner.

It is probably on account of these irregular periods of guarantee that a slight departure in the order of settlement has arisen, for by rule Nasirabad (now Jalgaon) should have come up for resettlement before Jámner.

3. It has been found necessary to remeasure nearly 31 per cent. of the area to correct the record to date, not because faults were numerous in the old work, but because as usual joint occupancies have been subdivided and large fields broken up.

Only 4.4 per cent. of the táluka has been regularly reclassified, though the application of the position class entailed an examination of every field. The extra assessment imposed on account of position is a decided improvement in a táluka like Jámner, where much of the soil is poor and uneven.

4. The rainfall is fairly high, ample on an average of years, but characterized by a wide range, *e. g.*, 55 inches in 1883 and 12 inches in 1876. The táluka then suffers both from excessive rain, which is very unfavourable to its staple—cotton—and from drought. There have been three years of conspicuously low rainfall in the last 25 years, causing such a loss of crop as to require remissions or suspensions of revenue. I have no record of the years of too heavy rain, but whether the rain is late in commencement, or excessive in amount, cotton must suffer, and there is no compensation, as in the Tápti valley tálukas, from successful wheat.

There is nothing to show that the climatic conditions vary in any marked degree in different parts of the táluka.

The táluka, as Mr. Loch says, is essentially one of two crops, cotton and jowári, and does not benefit by the export demand for wheat, sesamum and linseed. The remunerative area is nearly all occupied. Land taken up since 1864-65 is assessed at 8½ annas, while the incidence on the area previously occupied is 15½ annas; but much poor land was cleared and occupied in the years immediately preceding 1864-65.

5. The conditions under which Jámner was settled cannot be understood without full consideration of those of Nasirabad in 1859-60. Mr. Davidson

expressly states that he based the Jámner rates in 1863-64 on those which he had applied to Nasirabad. But in the interval of four years two remarkable events had taken place. The railway had been opened for traffic as far as Bhusával, and the American war had induced a demand for cotton which affected the Khándesh District in a remarkable degree.

In settling Nasirabad Mr. Davidson, against the opinion of the then Collector and Commissioner, gave weight to the anticipated rise in prices and increase in prosperity, to accrue from the facilities of railway communication with Bombay. He had not allowed such considerations any weight in Sávda and Yával, and only a certain weight in Chopda and Erandol. The Collector argued that as these talukas, bordering on Nasirabad, had been settled irrespectively of such considerations, it would not be just to permit them to influence the rating of Jámner. Besides he thought that the railway would not materially affect Jámner for some years to come. When the proposals were passed on, the new Collector thought that at all events Mr. Davidson had been right in taking into count the improvement in prices which had actually taken place. The Commissioner disagreed. He pointed out that there had been a recent fall in cotton, and asked that a short guarantee of 10 years at *moderate* rates should be given to be reconsidered in the light of actual facts. His proposal was not sanctioned. Mr. Davidson's rates were accepted.

Now turning to Jámner, 4 years later. The American war had broken out, the railway had exceeded expectations and had given Khándesh the fullest opportunity of reaping the utmost benefit of the extraordinary demand of a staple which it could grow very largely.

In paragraphs 19—21 Mr. Davidson gives, as will be seen, an over-estimate of the effects of the great changes which had taken place. Contrasting Nasirabad and Jámner he showed that the former was greatly superior as regards railway facilities, and "altogether a richer and more eligible district in every way;" but he thought that the immense advance in prices, and lasting improvement in the standard of agriculture justified his treating Jámner in a very different manner from that in which he would have treated it had it come up for settlement 4 years earlier.

Jámner then was rated at a time of abnormal prosperity at a standard considerably above that justified by its facilities and resources, as compared even with Nasirabad, in the rating of which the railway and consequent rise in prices had been "regularly taken into consideration," and in the conviction that the agricultural prosperity then enjoyed might "reasonably be expected to continue, if not to advance, for some years to come."

6. I am convinced that if Jámner had been rated in 1859-60, its highest maximum rate would most certainly not have been over 2½ rupees.

7. I now proceed to consider what advance has been made in communications, prices and the value of land during the currency of the expired lease, for on these considerations only must the measure of enhancement now due be based.

8. *Communications.*—The Collector rightly shows that Mr. Turnbull has taken a too favourable view both of existing communications and improvements during the lease. Mr. Davidson underrated the existing facilities, for then, as now, there was little difficulty in the transport of produce by country tracks. The only improvements are the opening of the Neri-Jalgaon road, which though good is not metalled, as Mr. Turnbull thinks. The portion of this road from Neri to Jámner has also been improved by Local Funds, but the portion from Neri to Mhasavad Station has not been touched. The Jámner-Bodvad road has been tinkered up occasionally, but the Ghát portion is as it was, too steep in gradient and very rough. There have been no other improvements at all, in roads—but the opening of the railway beyond Bhusával is a real improvement, giving facilities for export of produce to meet a demand in North India. Nevertheless that facility does not greatly benefit Jámner, which only exports cotton, and, I must add, jowári (to Zanzibar) when it is very cheap. Government did not approve of the Commissioner's contention in 1860 that the

existing country tracts were quite good enough for all practical purposes, but though Mr. Davidson's recommendations for improved road communication were passed on to the Public Works Department, nothing has been done except from the Collector's road allowances up to 1869 and from Local Funds since that date.

9. *Prices.*—The Collector in 1860 remarked on the absence of price figures in all the settlement reports of Khándesh up to that date, and Mr. Fletcher rightly calls attention to the omission now by Mr. Turnbull of cotton, the staple of the taluka. But I may remark that this omission is not confined to the Jámner proposals. It is conspicuous in all the proposals for revision which have been submitted.

It falls to me then to discuss prices at length. No reference need be made to the prices of any products other than cotton and jowári.

I have searched every available source of information. In 1863 a Commission was appointed to report on the prevailing high prices of the necessaries of life. Mr. Ashburner, Collector of Khándesh, showed that the rise in wages and in food grains had been caused by the construction of railways, and by the large expenditure on other public works, and that the American war had followed, directly raising the price of cotton and indirectly that of food grains. He said—"I do not think that prices of food will ever return to their old level * * *. India will for many years be the chief source of the supply of short-stapled cotton. * * * So long as this is the case, prices of food will continue high, for every available acre will be cultivated with cotton".

The report of the Commission gives prices of jowári which may be accepted with confidence.

In 1869 Mr. Pedder quoted prices prevailing at Dhulia. These appear correct only as regards quotations of recent years from 1865 to 1869.

The Gazetteer quotes prices for Dhulia also. Mr. Turnbull in Appendix P gives them for Jámner. Dhulia prices are again shown in the volume of "Prices current of food grains in India".

I now compare the records reducing all quotations to pounds per rupee:—

Years.	Mr. Pedder.	Gazetteer.	Food-grain Volume.	Mr. Turnbull.	Remarks.
1855 ...	133	76	...	72	Columns 2, 3, 4 = Dhulia prices.
1856 ...	105	84	...	108	Column 5 = Jamner prices.
1857 ...	175	72	...	80	
1858 ...	152	56	...	108	
1859 ...	196	56	...	108	Compare Mr. Ashburner's figures.
1860 ...	...	48	...	81	lbs. lbs.
1861 ...	...	32	...	40	1850-59 ... 75 to 79
1862 ...	...	52	...	40	1860-63 ... 50 to 54
1863 ...	...	48	...	43	1863 ... 35 to 43
1864 ...	...	35	...	40	
1865 ...	48	42	37	40	
1866 ...	70	56	60	36	
1867 ...	47	42	44	36	
1868 ...	70	70	53	46	
1869 ...	39	24½	31	50	

Mr. Pedder's figures for old prices are palpably wrong. After the railway Jámner and Dhulia prices did not differ much. The tally between the various records after 1865 proves that all the records are fairly correct. Mr. Ashburner expressly states that the rise began about 1851. The railway was under construction up till 1860 near Jámner. It is questionable then whether there was so great a difference between Dhulia and Jámner prices from 1855 to 1861. Local scarcity and plenty caused local variations before 1861.

10. As to cotton, I reduce all quotations to rupees per imperial maund (32½ lbs.) This is convenient. The Khándesh "*pulla*" of cotton weighs just

3 maunds. For early prices the most trustworthy record is that given by the Collector in 1861, viz. :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1851...	9	1856...	10
1852...	8	1857...	16
1853...	9	1858...	16
1854 ..	7½	1859...	12
1855...	8	1860...	13

From 1857 there are two fairly complete records—(1) the *Government Gazette* quotations and (2) Mr. Beaufort's book on Cotton, which gives the prices for all India as returned by shippers at all the ports.

The latter cannot be directly used for Dhulia or Jámner, but they serve as an excellent guide and corrective of inaccuracies in local quotations. Cotton is an export crop, and wherever grown, varies in price with the export demand. Instead of quoting yearly figures, I give averages for periods during which the fluctuations were insignificant :—

Years.	India prices.	* Dhulia prices.	Jámner prices.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1857-61	14	11	...	
1862	21	16	...	1862-67. American war.
1863	32	32	...	1865-67. Dhulia prices obviously incorrect.
1864	52	40	...	
1865	36	20	...	1868-87. Falling steadily everywhere.
1866	57	20	...	1888-90. Slight rise and steady price.
1867	31	20	...	1891. Falling.
1868-72	25	23	...	Jámner prices a little in advance of Dhulia, because exports <i>via</i> Jalgaon.
1873-77	20	15	...	
1878-82	20	17	18	
1883-87	18	14	17	
1888-90	...	18	19	
1891	...	14	...	

* March quotations.

11. Before comment, I must point out a grave mistake made by Mr. Davidson. In paragraph 20 of his Jámner report (printed in Appendix) he refers to the extraordinary rise in prices, comparing 1859-60 with 1864, thus :—

	1859-60.	1864.
Cotton	... 16 sers.	3 sers per rupee.
Jowári	... 54 sers.	18 " "

He does not say what sers he means. As to his jowári figures for the earlier year, Mr. Turnbull's quotation agree. They *may* be true, but I hardly believe that jowári was 54 sers, taking them to be 80-tola sers in Jámner, while at Dhulia the price was only 54 lbs. !!

As to cotton he can only mean weight sers. In Dhulia in 1859-60 the price per maund of cotton was from 12 to 13 Rs. In Jámner it was probably cheaper, for all carriage was on pack bullocks and Dhulia was nearer the coast, say it was 16 Rs. per maund. It seems pretty clear that Mr. Davidson took it to be 16 sers per rupee! Cotton has never been 2½ Rs. per maund, at least since 1851.

If in taking Jámner, he thought this marvellous rise true, the conclusion is natural that while he intended to rate it highly he rated it more highly than he intended!

12. It is incorrect to base the enhancement due in Jámner on a comparison of prices for a period of years before the first settlement with those of a similar period at the end of the lease, because I have given conclusive evidence that the existing rates were based partly in anticipation of higher prices, and partly at a time of inflated prices which the then Settlement officers expected to last for many years, and even to advance.

But as that has been the usual practice, I will make the comparison. In Jámner, all consideration should be centred on cotton, for Jámner depends on

cotton more than any táluka, except perhaps Páchora in Khándesh. Jowári, it is true, is the cereal of Jámner, but its value now-a-days arises from its utility as a rotation crop with cotton, and from the value of its straw as fodder, which is greater than that of the grain. This was not so in 1863.

Mr. Fletcher (paragraph 7) thinks that it will be admitted that cotton has doubled in price since the years immediately preceding the Jámner settlement. This surmise is not correct. The average price at Dhulia for the last 10 years is 15 rupees per maund. The present price is Rs. 14. Here I must digress. The price for 1891 does not adequately show the fall which is at present a source of anxiety. For years past there has been a marked tendency for cotton prices to rise in the latter part of the season. Counting on this rise the merchants this year paid Rs. 50 per pulla = Rs. 16½ per maund. But instead of the anticipated rise, a heavy fall was experienced and the traders have had to sell at Rs. 42 or Rs. 43 per pulla. The cultivators have so far not suffered, but unless the unforeseen takes place, the prices next year paid to the rayats will be far lower.

To return. The average for 9 years before 1863 was Rs. 13½ per maund. If 1863—in which the heavy rise first occurred—is taken in, the price on the average of 10 years before the settlement was Rs. 15. That is the price on the average of the last 10 years, so that it is clear that Mr. Fletcher's surmise is altogether wrong.

As to jowári, I have shown that there is reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Turnbull's quotations. They are given by the Mámlatdár. Till recently there has been no táluka register of prices. The only record the Mámlatdár has is the old monthly prices current. I have recently in great detail discussed the history of that return and shown its shortcomings.

Of recent years jowári prices have been fairly stationary at from 37 to 42 lbs. per rupee. Last year (Mr. Turnbull's record agrees) they fell to about 56 lbs. Now they are so low that jowári is being exported from Khándesh to Zanzibar, and I am credibly informed that this can only be done with profit when jowári is locally Rs. 10 per "máp," i. e. 67 lbs. per rupee. If the quotations in the table under paragraph 9 are examined it will be seen that jowári has certainly not doubled in price as Mr. Turnbull supposes.

13. *Value of land.*—There is no doubt that the value of land has risen since the years immediately preceding the American war, though it must be remembered that Jámner was settled after the war broke out. When Mr. Davidson settled Nasirabad he sought to induce the occupation of waste land by what was then even thought, undue leniency to backward villages. Even in Jámner—though his rating had greatly advanced—a similar object must have guided the great difference he made in the rating of forward and backward villages. He knew too the great expenditure entailed in Khándesh in bringing new land into cultivation. One permanent result of the war was that it enabled these clearances to be made freely with a certainty that the cost would be recouped perhaps in one year. The large extension of cultivation is also a natural cause of increase in the value of land.

The statistics showing sales, mortgages and leases have been commented on. I need not make any comment—but that the conclusions to be drawn are still doubtful as to sales—because voluntary sales are scarcely known, in which it may be conclusively presumed that the recorded price represents the actual value of the land. As to Court-sales and mortgages—because the complications between creditor and debtor are inextricably mixed up with the figure paid or advanced, and as to leases—because the nominal lessee may be either the creditor or the debtor of the occupant. Moreover, in all cases the degrees to which the condition of the land, the season in which the transaction takes place, and the private improvements made on the land, affect the money value are unrecorded and often unknown factors. These circumstances go to account for the otherwise inexplicable results shown, e. g., that more is often apparently advanced on mortgages without possession than on mortgages with possession; or that sales by Court fetch higher prices than private sales. However, every allowance for uncertainty being made, it is clear that in Jámner land has a marketable

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value—low as compared with forward districts—lower than in Bhusával, but still higher than it had before the American war, and perhaps than in the years after the reaction succeeding the war.

14. The facts then are these,—

Communications have only slightly improved. Prices have not risen and now show a downward tendency. The value of land has decidedly advanced, though it is still low. The increase during the currency of the lease due to increased cultivation is 30 per cent. The present fall in cotton cannot all be attributed to the magnificent crop in America this year. Other causes are at work. The deterioration of staple—and the increasing admixtures, which have given Indian cotton a bad name at home, are among the other causes. I have reported my conviction that Government action is necessary to counteract the inevitable results. It is, I think, impossible to forecast the future of cotton. The merchants have from time to time prophesied, but their predictions have not been fulfilled.

15. If the grouping of the Jámner villages had been made by Mr. Davidson on established principles—even on principles at that time established—there would at the present revision, in my opinion, be little scope for enhancement of the revenue.

Mr. Davidson was taken to task by the Collector in 1860 with respect to his Nasirabad grouping. The correspondence on that settlement and on the after-settlements of Jámner and Varangaon make it quite evident that Mr. Davidson was fully aware that he was departing from usual practice. (*Vide* especially his letter No. 20, dated 5th February 1866, Varangaon Settlement, Government Selection No. XCVII, New Series.) He explains there that he first determined the maximum rate which would be most equitable for the most favourably circumstanced villages, and then proportionate maxima for other villages less favourably circumstanced. But he found it undesirable to adhere to this principle rigidly, because in parts he found many villages either uninhabited, or with only a small portion of land under cultivation, and so “with the view of offering an inducement and creating an incentive towards an increase of cultivation” he made large allowances in backward villages.

It is no longer necessary to maintain these differences, for which a reason no longer exists. Mr. Davidson's object was unexpectedly favoured by the temporary prosperity during the American war. There are some lasting results of this great temporary prosperity evidenced by the increase in carts and better houses, and by some accumulation of wealth, which is undoubtedly proved by the general condition of the táluka. On the other hand, the re-action after the period of prosperity must not be overlooked. This is evidenced in its turn by the necessity for remissions as early as 1866-67 and 1871-72 on the first occasions of unfavourable season, and by the not very favourable condition even now in some villages (Mr. Loch's paragraph 9).

16. I fully approve then of the general principles which underlie Mr. Turnbull's present grouping, which with the addition of the position class will create a perfectly justifiable increase to the gross revenue of the táluka without any reasonable objection. The increase will fall heavily on 14 of the 16 old Nasirabad villages settled in 1859-60, but I agree with Mr. Loch in supporting the proposals to treat those villages precisely similarly to the best situated villages in Jámner. Here I may refer to the small modifications proposed by Mr. Loch on the grouping. He would not transfer 106 Gortala, 107 Junona, 108 Deulgaon, 109 Palaskheda and 110 Shevga to the higher group. I have discussed this proposal with Mr. Turnbull, who agrees in the justice of the Collector's criticism. These were rightly grouped by Mr. Davidson and I concur that they should be left in the lower group. The mere fact that they are, as the crow flies, within 18 miles of the railway does not constitute a reason for modification.

As to 128 Nayagaon, 130 Bhagdara, 131 Vaghola, 132 Sheri and 98 Hivarkheda, which Mr. Turnbull proposes to place in the lower group, I again agree with Mr. Loch that as they were rated at Rs. 2-4-0 before, as all villages of that rating (except 4) are included in the higher group and as they are nearer Jal-

gaon than the villages of the lower group, there is good reason for placing them in the higher group.

But Mr. Turnbull has made a confusion between the two Hivarkhedas Nos. 98 and 149. The latter was rated at Rs. 2 and is in the centre of the lower group. The former in the *map* is shown in that group, but in Appendix Q in the higher group, where it should remain. For precisely similar reasons the village of Chincholi (No. 105) should be transferred to group 2.

17. The great question remains—Is the maximum Rs. 3 proposed by Mr. Turnbull, and approved by Mr. Fletcher, to be sanctioned. I have shown how that high rate was selected. Compared with the revised maxima sanctioned in the revisions which have been approved by Government, it is a high rate. Even now the comparative assessment is one of the grand objects of the revision. In situation Jámner is inferior to the three talukas named. The Collector does not recommend any reduction in the Rs. 3 rate proposed, but he explicitly states that it is quite as high as the taluka will stand. He had a faulty record of prices before him, as indeed Messrs. Turnbull and Fletcher had. I do not assert that the taluka cannot bear this high rate, but it is contrary to the principles of the Government to permit over-assessment, which even if not excessive is sure to produce a material deterioration in agriculture and general prosperity.

I have proved that this rate was unduly high when it was imposed and the revenue history is not so favourable as it should be. The present and the future of cotton are sources of anxiety. I do not forget that in Erandol and Jámner, the rating might have been higher, but for the self-imposed limitations by Government, but that was not the case with Sánda as Mr. Stewart expressly states.

After much consideration I cannot recommend a higher maximum for group 1 than Rs. 2-12-0, and I would rate group 2 at Rs. 2-4-0. My aim is to give a justifiable relief to those villages which have been paying a comparatively excessive revenue during the whole term of the current settlement; and to regulate the rating so that, presuming that advancement is even throughout East Khándesh, Jámner may at the next revision of rates be treated precisely equally with its neighbours.

18. The nett result of these proposals will be an increase of 19 per cent. in group 1 and of 22 per cent. in group 2, or on the whole an increase of 20 per cent., of which I estimate 5 per cent. as due to the imposition of the position class.

The effect of these recommendations on each of the old groups will be seen from the following abstract:—

Group.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	Number of Villages.	Old Maximum rate.	Present Revenue demand.	Demand at maximum of column 2.	Percentage increase.	Demand according to Mr. Turnbull.	Percentage increase.	
	Rs. a.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
1	2 12	}	21	3 0 0	46,269	46,312	0.1	50,349	8.8
			5	2 12 0	7,803	8,258	5.8	8,997	15.3
			16	2 8 0	18,396	21,696	18.0	23,622	28.4
			64	2 4 0	59,086	76,800	29.9	82,803	40.1
			2	2 2 0	3,077	4,257	38.3	4,629	50.4
			14	1 12 0	7,641	12,658	65.7	13,791	80.5
			...	1,42,272	1,69,981	19.5	1,84,191	29.5	
2	2 4	}	1	2 0 0	613	740	20.7	981	60.0
			4	2 4 0	2,508	2,681	6.9	2,974	18.5
			17	2 0 0	13,913	16,343	17.5	18,132	30.3
			27	1 12 0	11,607	15,397	32.7	17,650	52.0
				...	28,641	35,161	22.8	39,737	38.8
			...	1,70,913	2,05,142	20.0	2,23,928	31.0	

19. Mr. Fletcher (paragraph 10) asks that the ruling of Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, may be applied to Jámner. I conceive that it must of necessity apply and that the intention of Government is that the provisions of that ruling should be of general application.

20. The rates were notified about 21st February last. A few petitions have been received which will shortly be submitted.

21. I have the honour to ask that the date for receiving resignations may be extended for the current year to the 31st July. I have made every effort to dispose of the papers speedily, but the special enquiries into prices to supplement the details contained in Mr. Turnbull's report have unavoidably delayed me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. C. OZANNE,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Through the Commissioner, C. D.

No. $\frac{S. R.}{29}$ OF 1891.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 20th May 1891.

Submitted to Government.

2. These papers relate to the revision settlement of 171 Government villages, which, together with 26 alienated villages, constitute the present Jámner Táluka. In the majority of villages, the original survey settlement was introduced in 1864, and the guarantee given at that time was for 26 years. The proposals regarding the original settlement were made by Mr. Davidson.

3. The measurement and classification were, as usual, conducted on the partial system; and the differences discovered in the original work were insignificant.

4. The táluka consists of a series of undulating plains interspersed with low and bleak hills, with a number of small streams, the valleys of which contain good black soil. The soil of the plains is comparatively light and not capable of growing much rabi.

5. The average rainfall is 34 inches. The chief crops grown are jowári and cotton, the latter being especially important as affording substantial profit to the cultivator. There are 10 market towns in the táluka, so conveniently situated as to afford the rayats of each village easy means of disposing of their produce.

6. Like the rest of Eastern Khándesh bordering on the Nizám's territory, Jámner has not been sufficiently opened up by feeder lines to the railway which passes through that part of the district. The only good road which traverses the north and east of the táluka is from Jámner to Mhasávad *via* Neri. The road leading from Jámner to the railway station at Bodvad is good enough. But the "Ghát" between Jámner and Waghádi is indifferent. The Commissioner has passed through portions of the táluka as Collector of Khándesh, and latterly as Commissioner; and he agrees with Mr. Loch (para. 4 of his report) in the estimate which he has formed regarding the advantages of communication which the táluka commands. Mr. Turnbull, no doubt, has taken too favourable a view of the subject.

7. The information regarding population, houses, cattle, the market value of the land, extension of cultivation, remissions, outstanding balances and the pressure used in the recovery of revenue, all points to an advancement in pro-

sperity. It is also evident from the figures given for each group separately that the advancement is pretty evenly distributed between the several groups.

8. Mr. Turnbull proposes to divide the táluka into two groups, basing the division chiefly on the position of each village in reference to the railway line. The proposal is supported by Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Loch, and Mr. Ozanne, and has the approval of the Commissioner. Circumstances have, now, materially changed since the introduction of the original settlement; and the conditions which led to the minute classification of groups made by Mr. Davidson in 1864 no longer exist.

9. As to the particular villages which should be included in each of the two groups, Mr. Loch is of opinion that distance from Jalgaon instead of any station on the line of rail should be the guiding principle. He accordingly suggests the following amendments on Mr. Turnbull's proposals :—

Number in Statement.	Name of Village.	Proposed to be included in according to Mr. Turnbull.	Proposed to be included in according to Mr. Loch.
98	Hivarkhedá	Group No. 2	Group No. 1
106	Gortala	Do. No. 1	Do. No. 2
107	Junone	Do. No. 1	Do. No. 2
108	Dewulgaon	Do. No. 1	Do. No. 2
109	Palaskhedá	Do. No. 1	Do. No. 2
110	Shevgá	Do. No. 1	Do. No. 2
128	Náyagaon	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 1
130	Bhagdara	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 1
131	Wágholá	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 1
132	Sheri	Do. No. 2	Do. No. 1

10. Mr. Ozanne agrees in Mr. Loch's proposals, and further suggests that the village of Chincholi, which is now placed in the first group, should be transferred to the second. The Commissioner considers these proposals, as slightly altered by Mr. Ozanne, fair, and recommends them for adoption.

11. The important point to be decided in connection with these papers is the rating of the groups. Mr. Turnbull proposes a rate of Rs. 3 for the first group and Rs. 2-8-0 for the second. His proposals are supported by Mr. Fletcher and also by Mr. Loch, although the latter officer is of opinion that Rs. 3 is as high as the táluka can stand. Mr. Ozanne, on the other hand, considers the rating too high, and suggests that Rs. 2-12-0 should be fixed for the first group and Rs. 2-4-0 for the second. The grounds on which he suggests this reduction in the rates are—(1) that if the táluka had been settled 4 or 5 years earlier like Nasirábád, Mr. Davidson would not have adopted as high a maximum rate as Rs. 3, and (2) that Mr. Turnbull has formed an erroneous estimate regarding the comparative price of cotton, and its consequent importance as a source of profit to the cultivator.

12. The Commissioner has carefully considered the papers, and he is not satisfied that Mr. Ozanne has made out a case for a reduction in the prevailing rates which have been levied for the last 26 years.

13. The Commissioner is of opinion, that whatever may be said regarding the inferior condition of the táluka as compared to Sávida, Amalner and Erandol, two facts have been clearly established, viz., (1) that its resources have advanced during the current settlement, and (2) that the prevailing assessments have been generally paid without pressure or difficulty. In the face of these glaring facts, which no faulty estimate of prices or any other statistical blunder can disprove, it would not only be a stultification of the existing settlement, but obviously unfair to Government to lower the maximum rates as proposed by Mr. Ozanne. All that may fairly be asked on behalf of the rayats is that the increase should be moderate, and this, the Commissioner considers, Mr. Turnbull's proposals fully concede.

14. Mr. Ozanne observes, paragraph 17, that "evenness in comparative assessment is one of the grand objects of the revision." No doubt, it is; but it should not be forgotten that a continuity in past and future settlements is an object of equal, if not greater, importance. Had it been absolutely proved that the original maximum rates pressed hard on the rayats, the case would have been different. But as shown above, the assessment has been fairly well collected during the past; and it is only fair to suppose that a moderate enhancement justified by the progress of 26 years will produce satisfactory results.

15. On a full consideration of all the circumstances, the Commissioner is inclined to support the rates proposed by Mr. Turnbull; and he recommends them accordingly for the approval and sanction of Government.

16. The old grouping and rates were:—

		Rs. a. p.	
I.	21 villages at ...	...	3 0 0
II.	5 do. ...	...	2 12 0
III.	16 do. ...	...	2 8 0
IV.	68 do. ...	...	2 4 0
V.	2 do. ...	...	2 2 0
VI.	18 do. ...	...	2 0 0
VII.	41 do. ...	...	1 12 0

The new grouping and rates proposed are:—

		Rs. a. p.	
I.	118 villages at ...	...	3 0 0
II.	53 do. ...	...	2 8 0

17. Mr. Ozanne is correct in stating that the ruling of Government Resolution No. 3541, dated 4th May 1885, is of general application, and must necessarily govern the present case.

J. G. MOORE,
Commissioner, C. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 3775.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. S.R.—29, dated 20th May 1891—Submitting the papers noted in the margin containing proposals for the revision settlement of 171 villages of the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh District; and making remarks.

Letter from the Deputy Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 118, dated 11th March 1891.

Letter from the Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, No. 454, dated 3rd April 1891.

Letter from the Collector of Khándesh, No. 2927, dated 25th April 1891.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 851, dated 11th May 1891.

RESOLUTION.—These proposals relate to the revision settlement of 171 Government villages in the Jámner Táluka of Khándesh. The majority of these villages were settled in 1863-64, and the period of settlement in all has now expired.

2. The measurement and classification have been performed on the partial system, with the result that 31·4 per cent. of the area was remeasured and 4·4 per cent. reclassified. The old work was found to be very good.

3. The reports show that the material condition of the area under revision has improved considerably during the period of settlement. Population has increased by 30 per cent., houses of the better class by 82 per cent., agricultural cattle by 51 per cent., carts by 64 per cent., and wells by 22 per cent. The decrease in cows, buffaloes, &c., is due to the great extension of cultivation. The revenue history of the area has been very satisfactory, and except in 1871-72 and 1873-74, when the rainfall was insufficient, the amount of remissions granted

was very trifling, and, as shown in paragraph 42 of Mr. Turnbull's report, the revenue has, of recent years, been collected practically without pressure.

4. It has been found impossible to utilize the old grouping, as the construction of the railway has completely altered the relative circumstances of the different parts of the táluka. It seems probable, too, that at the time of the original settlement the material condition of a village was taken into consideration when settling in which group it should be placed. Under the present system this cannot occur and the only circumstance which must be considered in the case of Jámner is the relative distance of the different villages from the railway or Jalgaon where much of the cotton grown is ginned. Mr. Turnbull has proposed to divide the táluka into two groups instead of seven as formerly, when local considerations, of little importance since the construction of the railway, had to be taken into consideration. Mr. Turnbull's proposal has the support of all the officers through whom his report has passed, and the groups formed by him are approved with the slight modifications proposed by Messrs. Loch and Ozanne.

5. The question of maximum rates has now to be settled. The subjoined table shows Mr. Turnbull's proposals as compared with the old rates :—

Group.			Old rates.			Proposed rates.		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I	...	....	3	0	0	3	0	0
II	...	...	2	12	0	2	8	0
III	...	...	2	8	0	.....	
IV	...	...	2	4	0	.....	
V	...	...	2	2	0	.....	
VI	...	...	2	0	0	.....	
VII	...	...	1	12	0	.....	

In the first of the groups now proposed there are 124 villages, and in the second 47. The Survey and Settlement Commissioner is of opinion that the proposed rates are too high and that they should be reduced to Rs. 2-12-0 and Rs. 2-4-0 respectively. His objection to the rates proposed by Mr. Turnbull is based mainly on the fact that prices have not risen during the last lease. He also points out that the maximum rates in Sáyda, Erandol and Amalner are Rs. 2-10-0, Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 2-12-0 respectively and that those tálukas are in a superior position to Jámner in point of situation. Too much weight should not be allowed to this latter argument, as the maximum rates in the three tálukas mentioned would probably have been higher than they are had there been no limit to the increase allowed on revision, while the fact of villages in neighbouring tálukas being under-assessed cannot be considered as a reason for reducing the Jámner rates. Mr. Ozanne further overlooks the fact that one effect of his proposal would be to reduce the rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-12-0 in 21 villages, in which during the currency of the existing settlement the revenue has been levied without difficulty. As regards prices it is clear that Mr. Turnbull and Mr. Fletcher are both mistaken. Mr. Turnbull gives the increases for jowári, bájri, wheat and gram, as over 100 per cent. in each case, but seeing that the rise in prices, due to the opening of the railway and to the increased demand for cotton, was anticipated when the rates were considered and sanctioned in 1865, it is obviously unfair to contrast the 10 years before the original settlement with the last 10 years of the lease for the purpose of ascertaining the variation in prices during the lease. Admitting however that the increase in prices has been over-stated by Mr. Turnbull, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the undoubted improvement in the condition of the people, and the fact that the existing rates have not pressed heavily amply justify the continuance of the maximum rate at Rs. 3. Both the Commissioner and the Collector are in favour of this, and Mr. Loch's remarks clearly show that he was aware of the rise in prices having been taken into consideration by Mr. Davidson. The rates, therefore, for the two groups should remain as proposed by Mr. Turnbull. The

total increase is estimated at Rs. 66,267 or 31 per cent., but this will be to some extent modified by the alterations which have been sanctioned in the grouping.

6. There is no pátasthal, garden, or rice land in the táluka and the motasthal land has been assessed at dry-crop rates.

7. The rates as sanctioned (subject however to revision on consideration of any petitions of objection that may be received) should be introduced during the current year and guaranteed for 30 years. The period for receiving resignations under Section 74, Land Revenue Code, should be extended up to the 31st July. Government Resolution No. 3541 of the 4th May 1885 is of general application and its application to this or similar cases does not require special sanction.

W. L. HARVEY,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India,
The Secretary of State for India, } By letter.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of a Selection from the Records of Government, and that when it is ready copies of it will be forwarded to them.

NOTE.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner has been informed by telegram.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision Settlement of the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh Collectorate.

No. 4295.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1891.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1076, dated 13th June 1891:—

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 3775, dated 3rd instant, I have the honour to solicit orders as to whether in the case of those villages for which maximum rates in excess of those proposed by the Superintendent have been sanctioned by Government it is necessary that a fresh notification embodying the sanctioned rates should be published in the manner directed in Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886.

"2. This latter Resolution I would beg to observe directly that the rates proposed by the Superintendent should be notified to the rayats concerned. It does not require that rates recommended by any authority other than the Superintendent or sanctioned by Government in excess of those proposed by the Superintendent should be so notified, and accordingly in the case of the Revision Settlement of the

† Government Resolution No. 4475, dated 29th June 1889.

Daskroi Táluka, Ahmedabad, in which Government sanctioned rates in excess of those proposed by the Deputy Superintendent for some of the villages, no fresh notification embodying the form was published in the villages concerned. In the case of the Karjat (Ahmednagar) and Mau§ (Sátara) Tálukas revised last year, however, Government in sanctioning maximum rates in excess of those proposed by the Superintendent for some of the villages, specially directed that fresh notification embodying the sanctioned rates should be published in the villages concerned and this was accordingly done. But no such order has been given in the case of the Jámner Táluka, and I therefore

‡ Government Resolution No. 3192, dated 8th May 1890.

§ Government Resolution No. 3880, dated 4th June 1890.

enquire whether in the case of the five villages for which Government have sanctioned rates in excess of those proposed by the Superintendent a fresh notification should be issued in the manner directed by Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886.

" 3. I may mention that the publication of fresh notification need not delay the introduction of the revised rates as the villagers concerned may be informed that the rates will be subject to reconsideration on petitions of objections which they may make in accordance with Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886.

RESOLUTION.—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner should be requested to publish new notifications in the villages in which the rates sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3775, dated 3rd instant, are in excess of those entered in the notifications already issued, and to inform the villagers concerned as suggested by him in paragraph 3 of his letter.

W. L. HARVEY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 4318.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. 2205, dated 5th June 1891—Submitting one from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 889, dated 16th May 1891, together with a letter No. 8129, dated 2nd idem, from the Collector of Khándesh, who forwards with his remarks three petitions of objection received by him from three villages against the revision survey rates proposed for the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh District.

RESOLUTION.—The petitions of objection now submitted contain no valid arguments against the rates sanctioned by Government.

W. L. HARVEY,
Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Khándesh (with the petitions of objection)
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Revision settlement of the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh District.

No. 7119.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1891.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1816, dated 1st October 1891:

"With reference to Government Resolution No. 4295, dated 24th June last, I have the honour to report that the Collector of Khándesh informs me that no petitions of objections have yet been received to the rates which were provisionally sanctioned by Government in excess of those proposed by the Superintendent in the case of certain villages of the Jámner Táluka. As the period of two months allowed by Government Resolution No. 7447, dated 21st October 1886, for receiving

Government Resolution No. 3775, dated 3rd June 1891.

petitions of objection has now expired, I request that the rates above referred to may now be finally sanctioned and I may be allowed to complete the revision settlement and compilation of the taluka which is now in the press.

RESOLUTION.—The rates are finally approved and sanctioned.

W. L. HARVEY

Under Secretary to Government.

To

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